ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,707 LONDON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Tuesday, December 30, 1930

The charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and six years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, or to the Bureau de Tours, 2, Chaussee d'Antin, Paris. For Classified Advertisement Index see bottom of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£11 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BAKER.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at Meadowbank, Highway, Maidenhead, to MOLLY (nee Horley), wife of JOHN JEFFERY BAKER—a daughter.

BANTON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at "Merry Mount," Southam Downs-road, Purley, to HOPE, wife of FREDERICK Y. BANTON—a daughter.

BELL.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at a nursing home, to Mr. and Mrs. S. FITZLAU BELL, 11, Beaumont-gate, Downhill, Glasgow, W.2—a daughter.

BISHOP.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at East Dean House, near Salisbury, the wife of LT.-COL. GIBSON BISHOP, M.C., of a daughter.

BURRARD.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Willow Lodge, Bungerford, to HILDA, the wife of MAJOR GERALD BURRARD, D.S.O., R.A., (retired)—a son.

COOPER.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at The Bungalow, Fairden, MADELEINE, wife of A. P. COOPER—a son.

CRAMPTON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at a nursing home in Hamstead, to BERYL, wife of HUBERT CRAMPTON, of 45, Elsworthy-road, N.W.3—a daughter.

DENNY.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Pettistree, Temple-road, Epsom, to BARBARA, wife of HUGH BERTRAM DENNY—a daughter.

DUNCAN.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Monghyr (Bihar), to HELEN MARGARET, wife of MAJOR A. W. DUNCAN, I.M.S.—a son.

GIBBS.—On Dec. 26, 1930, to Mr. and Mrs. G. FRANK GIBBS, at Westbury, Westbury-road, Bromley, Kent—a son.

GRADIDGE.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Clavering House, Bedford, to GLADYS (nee Nash), wife of J. G. GRADIDGE—a son.

KITTERMASTER.—On Dec. 26, 1930, to SHEILA (nee Macpherson), wife of H. J. KITTERMASTER—a daughter.

LAMBIE.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Hazeldene, St. Albans, to VERA MARJORIE (nee Watt), wife of JOHN LAMBIE, London, Hotel King George, Park-road, Ealing—a daughter.

LONGRIGG.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Baghdad, to FLORENCE, wife of STEPHEN H. LONGRIGG, of the Iraq Administration—a daughter.

LOWICK.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Victoria Nursing Home, Hong-kong, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. LOWICK—a daughter.

LUMLEY.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at 7, Park-lane, W.1, to KATHLEEN, wife of EDWARD L. LUMLEY, of "Oakhurst," Tilbercborough, Kent—a son.

POPE.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Kirkby-Underwood, Lincs, to VIOLETTE and ROSS POPE—a daughter.

POWELL.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Tango House, Tollygrange, Valencia, to NANCY S., R.R. POWELL (nee Richardson), wife of R. E. Powell—a daughter.

ROCHE BORROWES.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at Brant, Sherwood Park-road, Sutton, to DOREEN (nee Wetherell), wife of NOEL CECIL ROCHE BORROWES—a daughter.

SCHWABE.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at Woodley House, Bourne, to CAPTAIN and Mrs. A. G. T. SCHWABE—a daughter.

SHEED.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 5, Pelham-place, S.W.7, to MAISIE, wife of F. J. SHEED—a son.

SIMPSON.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at Worthy Down, Winchester, to WINIFRED ELSIE (nee Benson), wife of SQUADRON LEADER J. H. SIMPSON, R.A.F.—a son (JOHN ANTONY).

TETLEY.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Leyhouse, Worth, Sussex, to ELIZABETH, wife of GEOFFREY TETLEY—a son.

TOPPING.—On Christmas Day, 1930, at 3, Sunningdale-crescent, Hendon, to AMY, wife of KELMAN TOPPING—a daughter.

WAKEFIELD.—On Dec. 4, 1930, at Chief Commissioner's House, Delhi, to LALAGE, wife of EDWARD BERESFORD WAKEFIELD, I.C.S. (Foreign and Political Department)—a daughter.

WEBRAHAM.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at Kentani, Transkei, South Africa, to DOROTHY, wife of OSWALD WEBRAHAM—a son.

WISCOTT.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at 9, Burlington-road, Ipswich, to MARJORIE ANNE (nee Cramer Roberts), wife of FLIGHT-LIEUT. C. B. WISCOTT, R.A.F.—a daughter.

WRIGHT-ANDERSON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at a nursing home, Cleveland-road, Uxbridge, to WINIFRED, wife of EDWARD WRIGHT-ANDERSON—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BARNETT : DUTTON.—On Dec. 20, 1930, at Malta, LIEUTENANT GUY ST. J. BARNETT, Royal Navy, only son of Mr. and Mrs. George de B. Barnett, of Avondale, S. Devon, to GERMAINE, youngest daughter of Mrs. Dutton, late Mr. Dutton, of Barcelona.

CUSHENDUN : MARGESSON.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at St. Andrew's, Ashley-place, the RIGHT HON. LORD CUSHENDUN, P.C., D.L., to CATHERINE, daughter of SIR MONTAGUE and LADY ISABEL MARGESSON.

LOWE : GRANT.—On Dec. 19, 1930, at the Parish Church, Albury, Surrey, by the Rev. Philip Gray, M.A., CHARLES E. BERKELEY LOWE, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., to SONIA ANNA GRANT.

MASON : MEYER.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at La Marie, and afterwards at the Lutheran Temple, Rose, Alsace, between LIEUTENANT JAMES ROBERTSON MASON, R.N., younger son of Mr. John Rae Mason, Solicitor, Birkenhill, to GERMAINE MARIE SALOME, elder daughter of Monsieur Frederic Meyer, Palais Calvin, Bone.

PLITZER : ANDERSON.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at St. Clement Danes, RONALD J. POLITZER, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Politzer, of 48, Orchard-court, Portman-square, to KATHLEEN GORDON ANDERSON, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Darcy Anderson, of The Limes, Lewes.

STEELE : EVANS.—On Dec. 6, 1930, at the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Accra, Gold Coast, by the Rev. O. Wilkie, JAMES STEELE, Department of Agriculture, to GWENLLIAN MARY EVANS, West African Nursing Service.

STUDDERT : JOICEY-CECIL.—On Dec. 23, 1930, at St. Mary's Church, Andover, by the Rev. J. Bradshaw, Rural Dean of Andover and Rector of Kimpton, the Rev. Patrick Studdert, Vicar of Andover, and the Rev. Walter Cox, Rector of Mobberley, MAJOR ROBERT HALLAM STUDDERT, D.S.O., M.C., Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Hallam G. Studdert and of Mrs. Francis Gore-Hickman, of Hazelwood, Quin, Co. Clare to MAUD LAURIER MARY, younger daughter of LORD and LADY JOHN JOICEY-CECIL.

THOMAS : MacGEORGE.—On Dec. 27, 1930, FLIGHT-LIEUT. HAROLD THOMAS, R.A.F., to MARGARET JOYCE, daughter of LIEUT.-COL. J. B. MACGEORGE, R.E. (retd.), of Torquay.

GOLDEN WEDDINGS

FOX : VALENTINE.—On Dec. 30, 1880, at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, JOHN CHARLES FOX, eldest son of the late John Fox, Solicitor, to MARY LOUISA VALENTINE, second daughter of John Sutherland Valentine, C.E., Bridle Way, Goring-on-Thames.

PENROSE : COGHILL.—On Dec. 30, 1880, at St. Barrahane's Church, Castle Townshend, JAMES LOVAIN, eldest son of the REV. JOHN PENROSE, of Woodhill, Cork, to ETHEL CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of SIR JOSCELYN COGHILL, Bart., of Glen Barrahane, Castle Townshend, Co. Cork.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Bilernock, Shanklin, Bamburtonshire, JAMES ALEXANDER-ADAMS, M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G., V.D., aged 73. Funeral service in St. Michael's and All Angels' Church, Helensburgh, to-day (Tuesday), at 2.15 p.m., thereafter private. This is the only intimation and invitation.

ANGIER.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Oakdene, Montagu-road, Ealing, CHARLES JAMES BRUCE ANGIER, aged 60. Funeral at Westminster Cemetery, Hanwell, to-morrow, (Wednesday) 12 noon.

BABINGTON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Kenley Court, Kenley, Surrey, OSCAR JOHN GILMORE BABINGTON, M.A.I., A.M.I.M.E.

BEALE.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Fairlight, St. Mary Church, Torquay, SAMUEL FERRY BEALL, aged 69. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30.

BRIDGE.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at his residence, "Parkside," Bury, JOHN T. BRIDGE, aged 79 years. Interment at Holcombe Church, near Bury, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12 noon. No flowers. All inquiries to E. J. Birby and Co., Bolton-street, Bury.

BRIGGS.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at Winchester, ALBERT EDMUND BRIGGS, A.K.C., Priest, youngest son of the late Henry Briggs, of Prittlewell, Essex, and beloved husband of Lilian Agatha Briggs (nee Fuller), Vicar of Owslebury and Rector of Morstead, aged 66 years. Fortified by the rites of Holy Church. R.I.P.

BROWN.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Butt Hill, Prestwich, near Manchester, KATHLEEN BROWN, aged 73. Interment at Prestwich Parish Church, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 12 noon.

BURTON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at The Laurels, Rochampton, LUCY CONSTANCE BURTON. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), 12.45 p.m., at Eastgate, Lincoln.

CAMPBELL.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at New York, CLARA, widow of HARRY CAMPBELL.

CARR.—On Dec. 27, 1930, W. DARGAVILLE CARR, of Lane End, Berkhamsted, Herts, and formerly of Greystones, County Wicklow. Service at Northchurch Church, Berkhamsted, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 21 s.m., followed by cremation at Golders Green.

CHAMBERLIN.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at The Grove, Norwich, AGNES CHAMBERLIN, wife of the late A. R. Chamberlin, in her 92nd year.

CLACK.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at his residence at Blackheath, Kent, THOMAS AUGUSTUS STABLE CLACK, son of the late Edward Somerset Clack, and grandson of the late Thomas Edward Clack, of Larkbeare Manor, in the County of Devon, in his 74th year. Funeral leaves "Arran," to-morrow (Wednesday), 11.30. St. Germain's, Blackheath, 11.40.

CLARKE.—On Dec. 28, 1930, BERTHA MILLICENT, "Tower Hirst," Stoke Bishop, Bristol, youngest daughter of the late ROBERT CLARKE.

DEATHS (continued)

CLARKE-PRESTON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Wilton House, Taunton, ELLA CLARKE-PRESTON, second daughter of the late Rev. William Colin and Ann Charity Clarke-Preston, of Valley Field, Fife. Funeral to-day (Tuesday), at St. Andrew's, Taunton, 2.30.

COATES.—On Dec. 25, 1930, at 93, London-road, Salisbury ("QUEENIE"), CONSTANCE FRANCIS COATES, granddaughter of the late John Dyer, of Downton, Wilts.

COBB.—On Dec. 29, 1930, of pneumonia, in a nursing home, HERBERT ENFIELD COBB, of 4, Downstreet, and the Stock Exchange, aged 64. Funeral privately at Brookwood. No flowers, by request. A memorial service will be held in London on a date to be announced.

COCHRANE.—On Christmas Day, 1930, AGNES COCHRANE, for 21 years a faithful friend in the family of Mr. and Mrs. W. Claude Johnson, of Broadstone Place, Coleman's Hatch.

DAVISON.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at his residence, the Château des Enfants, Cap d'Antibes, France, GEORGE DAVISON, of Lowestoft, in his 74th year.

DE LA RUE.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at his residence, 11, Palmeira-court, Hove, HERBERT DE LA RUE, D.L., J.P., youngest son of the late Warren de la Rue, D.C.L., F.R.S., Comdt. Leg. d'Honr., aged 75 years. Funeral service at Hove Parish Church, to-morrow (Wednesday) at 11.30 a.m. Interment at Hove Cemetery. No flowers, by request.

DELEPINE.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 99, Albert Bridge-road, S.W., of heart failure, FLORENCE DELEPINE, widow of Prof. Sheridan Delepine, of Manchester University.

EDMONDS.—On Sunday, Dec. 28, 1930, from heart failure, GEORGE MAXWELL EDMONDS (Jesus College, Cambridge), of "Lambourne," St. Albans, beloved husband of Annie Maud Edmonds, aged 76. Service to-morrow (Wednesday), 8 a.m., St. Albans Abbey. Interment, Stoke Doyle. No flowers.

EZEKIEL.—On Dec. 24, 1930, at a nursing house, in London, FLORENCE JANE EZEKIEL.

FISHER.—On Saturday, Dec. 27, 1930, HENRY MALINS FISHER, of 45, King's-avenue, Muswell Hill, N.10. Funeral Golders Green Crematorium to-morrow (Wednesday).

FOGG.—On Dec. 26, 1930, after a short illness, GEORGE NEWTON FOGG, of Dulwich and 87, Chancery-lane, the dearly beloved husband of Charlotte Beni Fogg, in his 66th year. Funeral Camberwell Old Cemetery, Forest Hill-road, Thursday, 12 noon.

FORREST.—On Dec. 22, 1930, suddenly, FRANCES JANE, wife of GAVIN A. FORREST, of 33, Queen's-gate-terrace, S.W., and Japan. (Japanese papers, please copy.)

FORSYTH.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Margarten, Davidsons Mains, Mid Lothian, MARY ANDERSON RITCHIE, widow of DAVID FORSYTH, S.S.C., Edinburgh, in her 89th year.

FRICKER.—On Dec. 23, 1930, the result of a motor accident, HARRIET ANNA FRICKER, of 27, St. Alban's-road, Kingston-on-Thames, aged 71. Funeral Kingston Cemetery to-day (Tuesday) at 12 o'clock.

GIFFARD.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Kingsmead, Farnborough, Hants, LILLY SUSANNA, daughter of the late MAJOR EDWARD CARTER GIFFARD, aged 74.

HALL.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 52, Copers Cope-road, Beckenham, suddenly, ANNIE MARIA PITTS HALL, widow of Harry Pitts Hall, aged 83 years. No flowers.

HAMOND.—During the night of Dec. 27, 1930, peacefully in his sleep, JOHN BLOMFIELD HAMOND, of 4, Park-lane-mansions, Croydon, aged 82. R.I.P.

HAY.—On Dec. 26, 1930, suddenly, at Richmond, the REV. RICHARD ARTHUR H. HAY, Vicar of SS. Philip and James, Cheltenham, sometime Sub-Dean of Brisbane Cathedral, aged 65. Service to-morrow (Wednesday), 1.30, at St. Philip's Church.

HEY.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 38, Queen Anne's-road York, LUCY MARGARET, third daughter of the late WILLIAM HEY, M.A., Archdeacon of Cleveland, aged 85.

HODGKIN.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at a nursing home, JOHN HODGKIN, F.L.S., of Three Mile Cross, Reading, eldest surviving son of the late JOHN ELIOT HODGKIN, F.S.A. Burial at Richmond (Surrey) Cemetery, at 2.30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). No flowers, by request.

HUNT.—On Dec. 26, 1930, peacefully, at 75, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, EMMA LOUISA, widow of WILLIAM HUNT, A.R.A. Cremation to-day (Tuesday), at Golders Green, 2 p.m.

JENKINS.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 10, Drewstead-road, Streatham, ARTHUR SYDNEY JENKINS, aged 59. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday), Norwood Crematorium, at 2.30.

JERVIS.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Bournemouth, MARY JERVIS, widow of the Hon. Hble. W. M. Jervis, of Quarndon Hall, daughter of Edward Atkinson, D.L. of Seafield and Carrick Brennan, Co. Dublin, aged 85. Funeral St. Matthew's, Morley, near Derby, to-morrow (Wednesday), at 2 p.m.

LAW.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at the Convent of the Visitation, Harrow-on-the-Hill, MATILDA ISABELLA (MAUD), daughter of the late HONBLE. WILLIAM T. LAW, by his first wife, the Honble. Augusta Champagne Graves, in her 93rd year. R.I.P.

LEWIS.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Cefn Glas, Bridgend, WILLIAM EDGAR LEWIS, aged 68.

LIDDELL.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Drayton House, Sherfield-on-Loddon, Basingstoke, JOHN LIDDELL, second son of the late John Liddell, of Benwell Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 78. R.I.P. Funeral private; no flowers, by request.

LOCKE.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Bromborough, Cheshire, after a long illness, KATHARINE RUTH, dearly beloved wife of EDWARD LOCKE and younger daughter of the late H. E. H. Way and Saralyen Way, of Alveston, Bristol, aged 39. Funeral noon to-morrow (Wednesday), at the Parish Church.

MARSHALL.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Tunbridge Wells, ANNIE MARSHALL, widow of Captain Pembroke Marshall, aged 85. Funeral at Tunbridge Wells Cemetery to-morrow (Wednesday), at 11.30. Flowers to 19, Madeira Park, Tunbridge Wells.

MASTERTON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 55, Oxford-road, Cambridge, SARAH ADELAIDE CARSTAIRS, wife of the late WM. MASTERTON, Dollar Academy, Dollar, Scotland.

MEACHETT.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 55, Lowndes-square, S.W.1, ALFRED MONO, 1ST BARON MELCHETT of LANDFORD, P.C., D.L., F.R.S., aged 62. Funeral at St. Pancras Cemetery, East Finchley, at 2.30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday). Memorial Service at West London Synagogue, Upper Berkeley-street, W., at 5 p.m. the same day.

MILLER.—CHARLES ROY DUNLOP, only child of DR. and MRS. MILLER, 182, Chanterlands-avenue, Hull, aged 1 year.

MILMAN.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 6, Mont le Grand, Exeter, FRANCES EDITH, widow of COLONEL GEORGE, ALDERSON MILMAN, Royal Artillery, aged 92.

MORECRAFT.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Winslow, Bucks, MARY, second daughter of THOMAS and MARY GIBBS MORECRAFT, in her 92nd year.

NUTT MACKENZIE.—On Dec. 29, 1930, suddenly, REGINALD JOHN NUTT MACKENZIE, eldest son of the late Rev. C. H. Nutt Mackenzie.

OYNS.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 3, The College, Northfleet, Kent, KATE MARY, daughter of the late RICHARD PHILIP OYNS, in her 79th year. Funeral Northfleet Cemetery (Wednesday) at 1 p.m.

PAGE.—On Dec. 29, 1930, after a long illness, ALICE EMILY, widow of WILLIAM HUMPHREY PAGE, Indian Civil Service. R.I.P.

PRICE.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Farnborough, Hants, THOMAS PRICE, formerly of South Wales, aged 78 years.

ROCHE.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at The Gables, Purley, CHARLES ST. JOHN KELLETT ROCHE, the dearly loved husband of Florence Roche, aged 75. Funeral at St. Luke's Church, Whyteleafe, Surrey, on Thursday, Jan. 1, at 2.45 p.m. A Memorial Service will also be held at St. Stephen's Church, Coleman-street, E.C., at noon on Friday, Jan. 2.

RUTHERFORD.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at "Fairholme," Millway, Reigate, after a short illness, SIR ROBERT RUTHERFORD, Kt., in his 77th year. Funeral arrangements later.

SHERLOCK.—On Dec. 22, 1930, accidentally killed, BERTHA, wife of TOM SHERLOCK, of Old Saw Mill, Sanderstead Village, Surrey. The body has been given for an anatomical school by her special request. Will friends, instead of sending flowers, kindly give donation to the Infants' Hospital, Vincent-square, S.W.? A Memorial Service will be held in the Parish Church, Sanderstead Village, to-day (Tuesday) at 3 p.m. Cars will be at Purley Oaks Station to meet the electric train leaving Charing Cross at 2.5, London Bridge 2.11.

SMAIL.—On Dec. 26, 1930, at Ringwood, Hants, SISTER ROBINA OGILVIE SMAIL, of the Q.A.I.M.N.S., only daughter of the late Walter Smail, Glencotho, Broughton, Peebleshire. Funeral private.

SMITH.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at High Knockbroich, Campbeltown, Argyllshire, after a short illness, JOHN SMITH, dearly loved husband of Nellie Lister, aged 60 years.

SPANTON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, as the result of a traffic accident, WILLIAM SILAS SPANTON, of 1, The Paragon, Blackheath (late of Bury St. Edmunds), in his 86th year. No flowers.

THOMAS.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at Pensbury, Knole-road, Bournemouth, ANNE, daughter of the late JOHN CLARKE THOMAS, of Shaftesbury, in her 92nd year. R.I.P.

THOMPSON.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Stobars Hall Kirkby Stephen, LETITIA ELEANOR, the wife of GERARD E. THOMPSON and second daughter of the late Canon Irving, of Millom.

THOMSON.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at Bill House, Berkswell, Coventry, LAURA MARIA, widow of JOHN THOMSON, of Woodberry and The Old Bank, Oxford, aged 85. Funeral at Stanton St. John. For day and hour see to-morrow's paper.

TODD.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at Westmoreland House, Uckfield, FRANK JOHN TODD, late Colonel, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, aged 87. Funeral to-morrow (Wednesday)

TULLOCH.—On Dec. 27, 1930, at 81, Andrews, Guildford, FRANK, youngest son of the late VERY REV. PRINCIPAL TULLOCH, aged 73. Funeral at Guildford to-morrow (Wednesday). Service at Christ Church at 2.30. No flowers, by request.

WALKER.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 116, Wilmslow-road, Withington, Manchester, JOHN WALKER, after 71 years' continuous faithful service with Farrar and Co., Solicitors, Manchester, in his 87th year.

WATSON.—On Dec. 28, 1930, at 27, Woodland-rise, N.10, JOHN GASCOIGNE, elder son of the late JOHN WATSON, of Waresley Court, Worcestershire. No flowers, by request.

WHITEHEAD.—On Friday, Dec. 26, 1930, suddenly, at Suffolk Cliff, Torquay, CAROLINE MARIA, widow of JAMES NICOLAS WHITEHEAD. Funeral to-day (Tuesday).

WILSON.—On Dec. 29, 1930, at 3, Dealtry-road, Putney, MARY WILSON, widow of Joseph Wilson, aged 81. Funeral service at St. Margaret's Church, Putney, on Thursday, Jan. 1, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment Putney Vale Cemetery.

WINGFIELD DIGBY.—On Dec. 28, 1930, after long illness patiently borne, MARY CONSTANCE, beloved wife of the REV. F. W. WINGFIELD DIGBY, Rector of Thornford, near Sherborne, Dorset, aged 69. Funeral 3 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

IN MEMORIAM ON ACTIVE SERVICE

HUGHES.—In ever-loving and fadeless memory of GUY WILEY HUGHES, of Charterhouse, Reserve of Officers, attached 4th Batt., Middlesex Regt., who fell mortally wounded Dec. 30, 1914.

"Dulce et decorum est pro Patria mori."

Also of his FATHER and MOTHER.

HUTCHINGS.—In loving remembrance of COMMANDER JOHN HUTCHINGS, R.N., and MABEL, his wife, who lost their lives in the explosion in H.M.S. Natal on Dec. 30, 1915.

IN MEMORIAM (continued)

SHAW STEWART.—In ever-loving memory of PATRICK HOUSTON SHAW STEWART, Fellow of All Souls, Hood Battalion, Royal Naval Division, killed in action in France, Dec. 30, 1917.

H.M.S. ARAGON.—To the memory of those Officers, N.C.O.s, and Men who lost their lives in the sinking of H.M.S. Aragon by a hostile submarine on Dec. 30, 1917, off Alexandria.

COLYER.—In ever-loving memory of ELLENOR, the beloved wife of WILLIAM ALEXANDER COLYER, who passed away Dec. 30, 1928.

DILLON.—In ever-loving memory of my dear Mother, who died Dec. 30, 1920.—LEONIE.

GETHING. MARIA LLEWELLYN. In loving remembrance of our mother, who passed away on Dec. 30, 1929.—CHRISTINE and NORA.

JONES.—In fadeless and loving memory of our dear father and mother, EDWIN and JANE JONES, who entered into rest at "Wyvisfield," Chislehurst, Feb. 18, 1904, and Dec. 30, 1906.

MATHEWS.—In the most devoted and ever-increasing love of my darling husband, FRANK CLAUGHTON MATHEWS, "who entered the Golden Gate of Heaven," Dec. 30, 1923.

"The parting is but for a moment, the reunion will be forever."

TILBROOK.—In loving memory of MARY ELIZABETH TILBROOK, of Ash, who died Dec. 30, 1921.

"So he giveth his beloved sleep."

BROOKWOOD CEMETERY.—The Cemetery Beautiful (Field, 1852). Illustrated Brochure post free. The London Necropolis Co., 121, Westminster Bridge-rd.

BRUCE of BAKER-STREET, LONDON. Funerals and cremations personally conducted. Private resting chapel. Memorials erected in any cemetery. Valuations for probate. Telephone, Welbeck 8191.

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2 empty from London to N. Wales, Jan. 12th.
2 empty from Liverpool to Hereford, Jan. 28th, 30th.
3 empty from Hay, Hereford, to London, Feb. 3rd.
1 empty from Chippenham to London, Jan. 9th.
2 empty from Bath to Hereford, Jan. 14th and 29th.
1 empty from Herne Bay to London, Jan. 20th.
1 empty from Nottingham to London, Feb. 7th.
8, HOWLAND-STREET, W.1. MUSEUM 2410-11.

REMOVALS and STORAGE by experts with an efficient service throughout the country; 100 branches home and abroad.—Apply PICKFORDS, 200, High Holborn, W.C.1. Holborn 8021.

ROBINSON'S REMOVAL SPECIALISTS SPLENDID MOTOR VANS WEEKLY, London, S. Coast, Devon, E. Coast, Midlands, Yorks, Manchester, Liverpool, Wales, 307, Broadway, Cricklewood, N.W.2. Willesden 7181-82.—Knolls House, Manchester; Moseley, Birmingham. Est. free.

KENNEL, FARM AND AVIARY

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

DOGS

AIREDALES (LT.-COL. RICHARDSON'S) for house protection. ABERDEENS, CAIRNS, WIRE and SMOOTH FOX, SEALYHAMS, WEST HIGHLANDS, ROCKERS, pups, adults, companions or exhibition; largest selection.—Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey (Station Weybridge), or seen London. Tele., Byfleet 274.

ATTRACTIVE white and coloured PEKINGESE champion bred.—Mrs. Elkan, 10, Hamilton-terrace, St. John's Wood. Cunningham 1980.

AUSTRALIAN TERRIER, pedigree dog, 1 year; delightful companion, pet, guard; house trained; £10; seen London.—Write Box Z.1136, The Times, E.C.4.

BLACK COCKER DOG, six months, good pedigree, Ottershaw strain; CAIRN TERRIER DOG, two months, attractive pedigree puppy. Zoological Dept., ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.1.

CHARMING DOGS of EVERY BREED are always on hand at the Metropolitan Dog Bureau, Caxton-street, S.W.1. Vic. 9739.

CAIRN, red brindle, 12gns.; SCOTTIE, all black, 5gns.; WIRE HAIR, from 3gns. All good pedigree dogs' pups. Dogs Unlimited, 178, High-street, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

CAIRN DOG, 8 months, sandy red, black; great ears; House trained, fearless, affectionate, most intelligent; 6gns.—Lady Bengough, Littlecroft, Goring-by-Sea.

CAIRNS.—Beautiful pups and adults; champion pedigrees; fit show or companions.—Miss Crossman, Trashurst, Dorking. 'Phone 396. Seen London.

ELKHOUND.—PUPPIES for SALE; two dogs, three bitches; good homes; make good show dogs; 6 months; price 3gns.—Write Box 01986, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GRIFFON BRUXELLOIS.—Every variety of these tiny but sporting little dogs can be seen and purchased at reasonable prices at the Vulcan Kennels.—Apply the Hon. Mrs. Lonsdale, Orleans House, Twickenham. (Popesgrove 2580.)

MAGNIFICENT FAWN GREAT DANE, pedigree; demon guard; housebroken with children; ridiculous price.—Mrs. Liles, 28, Dewey-street, S.W.17.

OLD ENGLISH SHEEP DOGS.—PUPPIES for SALE. Also beautiful year-old Dog, winner Kennel Club, 1930.—Croft, Robbery Kennels, Dulverton, Somerset.

PEDIGREE BLACK, also RED, COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES; some house-trained.—Hunt, Ottershaw, Chertsey. 'Phone, Ottershaw 12.

PEKINGESE.—THE IFIELD PEKINGESE, the ideal kennel; puppies and adults always available; can be seen in London by appointment.—Apply Mrs. S. Whitehead, Ifield Hall, Ifield, Sussex. 'Phone, Crawley 730, or 105, Piccadilly, W.1. 'Phone, Mayfair 2668.

PEKINGESE.—ALDERBOURNE, the premier kennel. Miniatures from 2lbs., puppies from 4gns., bred for intelligence and strong constitutions as well as looks. Mrs. Ashton Cross, Little Shardeloes, Amersham. Telc., Amersham 179.

PEKINGESE.—The largest selection in England. Winners of the World's record for winning puppies and Breeder of the Champion Bitch at Olympia, 1930. Miniatures and pure whites a speciality, from 15gns.; healthy puppies from 3gns.; dogs at stud; seen any time. Five minutes from Tube. W.6 Bus. Brampton, 67. Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6. 'Phone, Riverside 2757.

ST. BERNARD PUPPIES, orange and white, good pedigree, registered parents; from 8gns.—Knoll, Rayleigh, Essex. 'Phone, Rayleigh 155.

THE MOST SEASONABLE PRESENT, providing more fun, more interest, and greater love than any other, is a puppy. A large selection of healthy, jolly fellows for sale at Bell Mead Kennels, Ltd., Hadenerce.

DISTEMPER CASES RECEIVED under Veterinary supervision. Expert staff of day and night nurses in attendance.—10, Montpelier-place, S.W. Tel. Sloane 3119.

KENNELMAID trained personally by Breeder Exhibitor, owner many Champions. Tuition includes kennel management, whelping, showing, diagnosis and treatment of diseases. £2 10s. weekly. Good post obtained when competent.—Write Box Z.1156, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUR BEST PAL'S best PAL.—SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE DOG FOODS. 20,000 Dealers sell these.

YOU CAN WASH YOUR DOG in three minutes with LIQUID SOPEX. It costs 3s. a bottle at Stores, Chemists Shops, and the place where you buy Spillers Dog Foods.—Cooper, McDougall and Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted.

RIDING AND SHOOTING

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond. Experienced masters.—Cadogan Riding School (indoor jumping, Little Cadogan-place, S.W.1. Sloane 8201. Richmond Park Branch, Putney 4188.—W. J. Smith, Ltd.

EXPERT Instructed Riding, Jumping, Indoor Polo, Hacking, 10s. 6d. for 1½ hour.—National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood Gate, S.W.15. Putney 2775.

SPORT AND GARDEN

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

WATTLE HURDLES, cheapest wind-shelter and fence combined; 6ft. by 3ft., 30s. doz.—J. Haigh, Charlton Kings, Glos.

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE Receiver for the METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT hereby gives notice that he is prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of ENAMELLED IRON BADGES, PLATES, &c., for the use of the METROPOLITAN POLICE for one year from the 1st February, 1931.

Printed forms of tender may be obtained on application to the Receiver's Registry, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Tenders must reach the Registry by 12 o'clock noon on Wednesday, 14th January, 1931, and must be made on the printed form provided for the purpose.

The Receiver does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1. 23rd December, 1930.

HOSPITAL NURSES

*4 lines

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

INDIA OR CEYLON BY P. & O.
100 Guineas Return First Saloon. Second Saloon £75.
Sailings January. Apply P. & O. Offices, as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
Malwa	11,000	Britten	—	Jan. 2
†Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Jan. 2	Jan. 3
Narkunda	17,600	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 10
†Viceroy of India	20,000	Thornton	Jan. 16	Jan. 17
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 24
†Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 30	Feb. 6
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Ranchi	11,000	Brooks	Feb. 13	Feb. 20
Ralputana	17,000	Cadix	Feb. 20	Feb. 27
†Ransura	17,000	Furlong	Feb. 27	Mar. 6
Malwa	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
†Moldavia	17,000	Allin	Mar. 13	Mar. 20
Macedonia	11,000	Dickinson	—	Mar. 27

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Mongolia ..	17,000	Rhodes	—	Jan. 1
Narkunda ..	17,000	Parker	Jan. 9	Jan. 16
Nathay	15,000	Niven	Jan. 23	Jan. 29
Mooltan	21,000	Morton	Feb. 6	Feb. 13
†Chitral	15,000	Saggers	Feb. 20	Feb. 26
Malwa	21,000	Browning	Mar. 6	Mar. 13
*Bendigo ..	13,000	Wyatt	Mar. 20	Mar. 26

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling Southampton.

Bangalore (cargo)	6,000	—	Jan. 2	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 16	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	—	Jan. 30	—
Bhutan (cargo)	6,000	—	Feb. 13	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Malwa	11,000	Britten	—	Jan. 2
Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Jan. 8	—
†Somali (cargo)	6,500	—	Jan. 16	—
Rawalpindi ..	17,000	Stringer	Jan. 23	Jan. 30
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	Feb. 5	—
Ralputana ..	17,000	Cadix	Feb. 20	Feb. 27

Taking Passengers † for Malta, 4 for Port Sudan.
‡ Taking also Tourist Passengers. ¶ Not Southampton.
* One class only at 3rd Cabin fares.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) and KARACHI.

(Calling at Alexandria if inducement offers.)

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	LONDON	Antwerp.
†KENYA	10,000	Jan. 10	Jan. 17	Jan. 19
†DUMRA	8,411	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
†CHINKOA ..	5,222	Feb. 21	Feb. 28	Mar. 2
†MASULA	7,320	Mar. 14	Mar. 21	Mar. 23

† Cargo Steamer. ¶ Calls Southampton.

COLOMBO, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Port Sudan if inducement offers.)

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MANOLA	7,929	—	Jan. 3	Jan. 10	—
MORVADA ..	8,231	Jan. 7	Jan. 17	Jan. 24	—
MULBERA ..	9,100	Jan. 21	Jan. 31	Feb. 7	—
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 4	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	—

PORT SUDAN, ADEN and EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MATTANA	9,067	—	Jan. 7	Jan. 16	Jan. 24
MANTOLA	9,066	Jan. 24	Feb. 4	Feb. 13	Feb. 21
MODASA	9,070	Feb. 21	Mar. 4	Mar. 13	Mar. 21
MANELA	8,305	Mar. 21	Apl. 1	Apl. 10	Apl. 18

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham.	LONDON
‡ STEAMER	—	—	—	—

CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager: F. H. GROSVENOR.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.1.
City Passenger Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Strand Office, Passage and Freight (A. P. Case, Manager), Australia House, W.C.2; Paris, Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Paine, P. & O. Agent), Avenue de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3.

FREIGHT BROKERS:—
P. & O.: Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3.; Middlesboro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and Queensland Line: Birt, Potter and Hughes, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE

to New Zealand and through to Australia

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

RANGITATA ..	17,000 tons	Southampton	Jan. 16	
RANGITANE ..	17,000 „	Southampton	Feb. 13	
REMUERA ..	11,000 „	Southampton	Mar. 13	

and [illegible] 28 days.
Apply N.Z.S. [illegible] Agents: J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 109, 122, 123, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; or Trans-Pacific Office, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-S.S. Co. OF NEW ZEALAND LTD., to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic [illegible] Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
MAKURA	—	Jan. 21
NIAGARA	Feb. 4	—
MONOWAI	—	Feb. 18
AORANGI	Mar. 4	—

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line, via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line, via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Via Malta, Port Said, Suez and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	London.	Plymouth.	L'pool.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 17	—
BALRANALD ..	13,000	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	—
BALLARAT ..	13,000	—	—	Feb. 21
¶BENDIGO ..	13,000	Mar. 20	—	—

¶Carrying H.M. MAILS and calling at Marseilles and Aden. Also TOURIST BOOKINGS to

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	17,000	—	Jan. 1

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; or Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONTES ..	20,000	Jan. 3	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
ORONSAY ..	20,000	Jan. 17	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
ORAMA	20,000	Jan. 31	Feb. 6	Feb. 8
OTWAY	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 20	Feb. 22
OTRANTO ..	20,000	Feb. 28	Mar. 6	Mar. 8
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Mar. 28	Apl. 3	Apl. 5
ORSOVA	12,000	Apl. 25	May 1	May 3

Tickets are interchangeable with P. & O. and other lines.
Managers, Anderson, Green and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE
LIVERPOOL, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Poona ..	7,483	Jan. 7	Bombay and Karachi
City of Manchester ..	5,598	Jan. 10	Colombo and Calcutta
(a) City of Calcutta ..	7,679	Jan. 24	Bombay and Karachi
			(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Harwarden ..	7,071	Jan. 17	Cape Town, Algoa
City of London ..	8,956	Jan. 31	Bay, East Lon-
City of Canterbury ..	8,421	Feb. 14	don, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application. Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele. Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. „ Cent. 3940
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street. „ Cent. 9222

ELLERMAN'S

WESTCOTT & LAURANCE LINE LTD.

LEITH, TYNE, ANTWERP, and LONDON to MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, LEVANT & BLACK SEA

For	Steamer.	London.
Gibraltar, Malta, Piraeus, Salonika,) Istanbul (Constantinople) }	City of Oxford	Jan. 7
Gibraltar, Malta and Alexandria,	Kyno	Jan. 7

Loading Berth—West India Dock (A Shed).
Taking goods by trans-shipment to Tunis, Tripoli (Barbary), via Malta, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta (Cyprus), Syrian Coast Ports, via Alexandria, Beyrouth, Varna, Odessa, and Constanza via Constantinople, all Greek Ports via Piraeus.
For freight or passage apply to:—
WESTCOTT & LAURANCE, 5, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
WESTCOTT & Co., 21, Canal des Brasseurs, Antwerp.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ATHOS II.	Jan. 15 and Jan. 29	D'ARTAGNAN
EAST AFRICA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.		
LIGURIE DE BOLE	Jan. 9 and Jan. 23	CHAMBORD
PIRAEUS, ISTANBUL, IZMIR & BEYROUT.		
THEO. GAUTIER	Jan. 29 and Feb. 3	LOTUS
ALEX., ANDRIA, JAFFA, BEYROUT.		
LAMARTINE	c. 14 and Jan. 20	MARIETTE PACHA

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 3, Fenchurch-street, or 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1, or to all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(JAPAN MAIL.)

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
SUWA MARU ..	16,760	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	Jan. 11
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Jan. 16	Jan. 23	Jan. 25
HAKOZAKI MARU	16,500	Jan. 30	Feb. 6	Feb. 8

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9.
(A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.)
West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS, TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Liverpool.	Sailing Marseilles.
Shropshire	15,000	Jan. 9	Jan. 17
Oxfordshire	12,500	Jan. 23	Jan. 31
Staffordshire	15,000	Feb. 6	Feb. 14
Gloucestershire ..	12,000	Feb. 20	Feb. 28

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

SHIPPING (continued)

NORTH ATLANTIC SAILINGS

UNITED STATES TO NEW YORK.

Dec.	Steamer.	From	Line.
31	MAJESTIC	b Southampton	White Star
Jan.			
2	BALTIC	c Liverpool	White Star
3	CARONIA	d Southampton	Cunard
3	CAMERONIA	e Glasgow	Anchor
7	AQUITANIA	b Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	d, e Southampton	Cunard
10	OLYMPIC	c Liverpool	White Star
10	CALEDONIA	e Glasgow	Anchor
13	HOMERIC	b Southampton	White Star
14	PENNLAND	b Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA	d Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC	c Liverpool	White Star
17	CALIFORNIA	e Glasgow	Anchor
20	EMPRESS OF FRANCE	b Southampton	Can. Pac.
23	MAJESTIC	b Southampton	White Star
23	AURANIA	d, e Southampton	Cunard
24	WESTERNLAND	b Southampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA	c Liverpool	Cunard
24	ALAUNIA	e Glasgow	Anchor
28	AQUITANIA	b Southampton	Cunard
30	CAMERONIA	f, e Glasgow	Anchor
31	ADRIATIC	c Liverpool	White Star
31	MINNEWASKA	h London	A.T.L.
Feb.			
4	MAURETANIA	b Southampton	Cunard

† Also calls BOSTON. b Via Cherbourg. c Via Belfast. d Via Havre. e Via Queenstown. f Via Moville. g Via Belfast and Glasgow. h Via Boulogne.

CANADA TO HALIFAX, N.S.

Jan.	Steamer.	From	Line.
3	CARONIA	p Southampton	Cunard
9	ASCANIA	p, s Southampton	Cunard
10	SCYTHIA	o Liverpool	Cunard
14	PENNLAND	s Southampton	Red Star
16	LANCASTRIA	p Southampton	Cunard
17	LAURENTIC	n Liverpool	White Star
23	AURANIA	p, s Southampton	Cunard
24	WESTERNLAND	s Southampton	Red Star
24	ALAUNIA	m Liverpool	Cunard
31	ADRIATIC	o Liverpool	White Star
Feb.			
6	AURONIA	r Southampton	Cunard

TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Jan.	Steamer.	From	Line.
2	MONTCLARE	k Liverpool	Can. Pac.
9	MONTCALM	m Liverpool	Can. Pac.
16	DUCHESS OF YORK ..	k Liverpool	Can. Pac.
23	MELITA	m Liverpool	Can. Pac.
30	MINNEDOSA	k Liverpool	Can. Pac.
Feb.			
6	MONTROSE	m Liverpool	Can. Pac.

k Via Greenock. m Via Belfast and Glasgow. s Via Cherbourg. o Via Belfast. p Via Havre. r Via Queenstown. Apply COMPANIES' OFFICES, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

UNSURPASSED SERVICES
by the Non-Stop route
PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.

A direct way must inevitably prove the more satisfactory. Shorten your voyage by avoiding the English Channel Altogether.

EXPRESS LUXURY LINERS
CARRYING FIRST AND SECOND CLASSES ONLY.
FAST "CABIN" LINERS
CARRYING CABIN AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN CLASSES ONLY.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"FRANCE" (c)	Jan. 6	Jan. 13
"PARIS" (c)	Jan. 7	Jan. 13
"DE GRASSE" (c) ..	Jan. 21	Jan. 29
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	Jan. 28	Feb. 3
"LAFAYETTE" (c) ..	Feb. 4	Feb. 12
"PARIS" (c)	Feb. 11	Feb. 17

(c) Express First and Second Class Liners.
(e) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Liners.

Also Texas (Cabin Class)
HAVRE TO HOUSTON MONTHLY.

HAVRE TO
NORTH PACIFIC COAST PORTS.
LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE, VANCOUVER. (First Class only.)

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD, VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, PANAMA.

S.S. "CUBA"	Jan. 26
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" ..	Feb. 23

and then Feb. 23rd, March 23rd.
ALSO SERVICES TO
CUBA, MEXICO, HAITI, &c.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

NEW YORK.

WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.

FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Jan. 6 from GENOA ..		
„ 7 „ NAPLES ..	"CONTE BIANCAMANO"	
„ 9 „ GIBRALTAR ..	LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.	

Other Sailings: Jan. 27, Feb. 13, Feb. 27, Mar. 20.

Jan. 7 from TRIESTE ..		
„ 9 „ NAPLES ..	"VULCANIA"	
„ 11 „ CANNES ..	COSULICH LINE, Ltd.	

Other Sailings: Feb. 4, Mar. 10, Mar. 29, April 14, May 2.

Jan. 21 from GENOA ..		
„ 22 „ NAPLES ..	"ROMA"	
„ 24 „ GIBRALTAR ..	N.G.I. LINE.	

Other Sailings: Feb. 3, Feb. 21, Mar. 7, Mar. 27, April 10.

APPLY IN LONDON TO ALL PRINCIPAL TRAVEL AGENTS, or:—
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE,
32, Haymarket, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 5082.)

COSULICH LINE,	N.G.I. LINE,
16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.	16, Waterloo-place, S.W.1.
(Gerrard 8116.)	(Regent 7972.)

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON and CHERBOURG.

EUROPA	Jan. 4
COLUMBUS	Jan. 9

Carrying First and second Class, also Tourist Third Cabin.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD and Hamburg-American Line, 11A, Lower Regent-street, S.W.1. Bevis Marks House, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; or to General Agency, Norddeutscher Lloyd, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris.

ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID and SUEZ.

†BRITANNIA .. Jan. 2	‡"TUSCANIA" .. Feb. 10
*CASTALIA .. Jan. 14	‡"CIRCASSIA" .. Feb. 27

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low fares.
‡ First Class and Third Cabin Passengers.
† Calls Marseilles Jan. 10. ‡ Calls Marseilles Feb. 16.
Vessels recognised by Indian Government.
Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

T.S.S. FRANCONIA, 20,000 tons,
from MONACO 23rd Jan. to Bombay. Fares, Single, £60. Return £105. Passengers return to Marseilles.
T.S.S. TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons,
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10, MARSEILLES, Feb. 16.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.
ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNION-CASTLE LINE.

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†LLANDAFF CASTLE ..	Jan. 1	—
*SAXON	—	Jan. 2
†LLANDOVERY CASTLE ..	Jan. 8	—
*ARUNDEL CASTLE ..	—	Jan. 9

* Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal. Via Teneriffe, Ascension, and St. Helena.
SPECIAL NEW YEAR TOURS TO SOUTH AFRICA at reduced return fares by Mail Vessels sailing 2nd and 30th January, 1931.
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From DOVER:—

S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR" ..	January	17th, 1931
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1st Class, fares from £60.
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VIA BOULOGNE, VIGO and LISBON.

SPEND THE WINTER IN SUNSHINE AT THE CANARY ISLANDS.
Return Fare £25 First Class

	Sat.
M.V. HIGHLAND BRIGADE ..	Jan. 10
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25,420 Tons Displacement. 14,500 Tons Gross.

Full details on request to:—
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Frequent Departures of Special Cruising Steamers.
Special Tourist Rates to many Parts of the World.
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Home, Dominions, and Colonial Exhibits.

A WINTER TOUR TO ARGENTINA
for Business, Health, Pleasure.
New Scenes. Temperate Climate.
Steamship passages and hotel accommodation reserved. Tours in South America arranged.
Full particulars from
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Official Travel and Hotel Agents for the Exhibition.
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BRITAIN'S LARGEST AND FASTEST LINERS TO EAST AND WEST COASTS.
SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND LIVERPOOL via FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BERMUDA, HAVANA.

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BRITAIN'S LATEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to
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	From	
"AVELONA STAR"	London	2 JAN.
"AVILA STAR"	Liverpool	16 JAN.
"ALMEDA STAR"	and	30 JAN.
"ANDALUCIA STAR"	Boulogne.	20 FEB.

NO EMIGRANTS—FIR-T CLASS ONLY.

ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY.
Blue Star Line Express Cabin Service. Fare from £50.
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN. Monthly from £60.

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"ARANDORA STAR"
With Perfect Cuisine and Service.
WEST INDIES CRUISE.
JAN. 24-MARCH 11.
TO LAS PALMAS, PORTO RICO, BARBADOS, TRINIDAD, PANAMA CANAL, JAMAICA, HAITI, CUBA. HAVANA, NASSAU, BERMUDA, and MADEIRA.

EASTER IN THE HOLY LAND.

The only Cruise which enables Passengers to witness the impressive Easter Festivals in the Holy Land.
MARCH 20th FOR 29 DAYS TO
TANGIER, MALLORCA, DERNA, PORT SAID, JAFFA (for JERUSALEM), HAIFA, BEIRUT, RHODES, SUSA (for Kairouan), ALGIERS.

For all sailings and "Arandora Star" Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 2, Lower Regent-street (Phone, Gerrard 5671); 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co., and Tourist Agents.

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One service all the way—Canadian Pacific Steamers across the Atlantic, Canadian Pacific trains across Canada (connecting with all sailings), Canadian Pacific Empress ships across the Pacific. The route of beauty, speed and variety.

SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.

Largest and fastest ships on the Pacific Ocean.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu)	.. Jan. 17
Latest connecting steamer from Liverpool	.. Jan. 2
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(Fastest route to New Zealand).

To and across Canada by Canadian Pacific—and from Vancouver by Canadian Australasian R.M. Service.
To Honolulu, Suva, Auckland and Sydney.

AORANGI ..	Jan. 7	NIAGARA ..	Feb. 4

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WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM,
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and Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham, Newcastle, Belfast, Cobh, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, Berlin, Rome, Vienna, Rotterdam, &c.
Or Local Agents.

AUSTRALIA IN 29 DAYS.

ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Moreton Bay	14,145 tons from Southampton	Jan. 7
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Fares from £38 to £52.
ABERDEEN and COMMONWEALTH LINE.
Apply 2, Australia House, Strand, W.C.; 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; or principal Booking Agents.

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THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.

*MATAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	3 Jan., 1931
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*TAMAROA	12,500 tons from Southampton	27 Feb.
†CORINTHIC	12,367 tons from Southampton	27 Mar.
†IONIC	12,554 tons from Southampton	24 Apl.

* Oil burner. 1st and 3rd Class only.
† Cabin and 3rd Class only.
Apply to the Company, 14, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or to any office of the WHITE STAR LINE.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

ALFRED HOLT and Co., Liverpool.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY!
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES, TO PORT SAID, THE STRAITS AND CHINA.

ANTENOR ..	3 Jan.	ANTHIES .. 14 Feb.
HECTOR ..	31 Jan.	AENEAS .. 28 Feb.

Special Winter Return Rates:—Port Said £48; Colombo £95; The Straits £112 10s.
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S.S. NESTOR	From Liverpool	3rd JAN.
S.S. ASCANIUS	„ Liverpool	17th JAN.
S.S. DEMOSTHENES	„ Liverpool	6th FEB.

BLUE FUNNEL or WHITE STAR LINE, Liverpool; London: 101, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3; 1, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

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SOUTH AMERICAN SERVICES
from SOUTHAMPTON via SPAIN, PORTUGAL, LAS PALMAS.

PERNAMBUCO	S.S. "GELRIA"	8 JAN.
BAHIA	S.S. "ORANJA"	22 JAN.
RIO DE JANEIRO	S.S. "FLANDRIA"	12 FEB.
SANTOS	S.S. "GELRIA"	12 MAR.
MONTEVIDEO	For passage and full information	
BUENOS AIRES	apply to the Agents,	

D. H. DRAKEFORD, 60, Haymarket, S.W.1.
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LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
Via Vigo and Lisbon.
S.S. CAP ARCONA from Boulogne, Jan. 10 and Feb. 25.
CALLING AT TENERIFFE,
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Fares £20 First Class, £12 Second Class.
Apply STELP and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3. Phone: Monument 4361, or Principal Passenger Agents.

WEST INDIES, SOUTH AFRICA, CEYLON, SOUTH AMERICA.

Reduced fares. Special facilities.
J. D. HEWETT & CO.,
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Full particulars of the arrangements made by all Steamship Companies are contained in an attractive booklet issued post free by
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14 "SUNSHINE" COUNTRIES,
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20,000 Miles—81 Days.
R.M.S. ORDUNA, 15,507 tons, Jan. 6.
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Liverpool. America House, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1. Or Local Agents.

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Direct Regular Passenger Services to
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Single cabins, bedsteads, berths, private bath rooms. No inside rooms. First class only.
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WINTER SUNSHINE TOURS.

S.S. CITY OF LONDON, 17,928 tons displacement.
From London, JAN. 31, 1931.
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DROITWICH SPA. WORCESTERSHIRE. BRINE BATHS HOTEL. 175 rooms, all with hot and cold water and electric fires. Suites. Lifts. A.A., R.A.C.—Illustrated Spa Guide and inclusive terms from F. G. Collier, Manager. Telegrams: "DROITWICH BRINE BATHS FOR RHEUMATISM."

BIRCH HOTEL,
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45 minutes London. 15 minutes Brighton.
MAGNIFICENT OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, spacious bed rooms; hot and cold water.
Eight acres beautiful gardens, private entrance to 130 acres glorious woodland.
Garage, stables, golf, tennis, hard and grass, open-air swimming pool.
UNSURPASSABLE CUISINE.
Inclusive terms from 4 guineas per week.
Telephone: Haywards Heath 170.

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First Class. Spacious Grounds. Splendid Scenery.
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Private Suites with Bath Room. Garage, Saddle Horses. Hard and Grass Tennis Courts. Golf. Croquet. Wireless. 900 feet above sea level.
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THE RED HOUSE, LEATHERHEAD.
First-class residential Hotel amidst delightful surroundings; 10 acres; hard courts and billiards; five minutes' golf course; excellent cuisine; comfortable lounge; gas fires; hot and cold in bed rooms; three minutes station; twenty minutes Town. 'Phone 164.

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PAIGNTON, SOUTH DEVON.
Facing Sea
REDCLIFFE HOTEL (100 rooms). First class. Fully licensed.

RICKMANSWORTH. PARK VIEW HOTEL.
25 minutes London. 2 minutes station. Central heating throughout. Motor Farm, Scotland, Middlesex, by George, Wimpey & Company Limited, 27-The Grove, Hammersmith, W.6.

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SELSDON PARK HOTEL,
SANDERSTEAD, SURREY. 'Phone: Purley 2000.
The ideal winter residence. Central heating throughout. Half an hour from the City and West End, combining the luxury of the most modern hotel with country house atmosphere.
GOLF on PRIVATE 18-HOLE COURSE (6,355 yards) of 230 acres.
Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All free.
Hot and Cold Water, radiator and telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites, many with private bath room. Electric lifts. Fully licensed.
Profusely illustrated Brochure free on request.
SELSDON PARK GOLF TOURNAMENT.
Every Saturday Dinner and Dance, 10s. 6d.
Billy Mason's "Cafe de Paris" Band.

WINTER SUNSHINE at ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. Stay at ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL. Every comfort and convenience; central heating; 100 bed rooms; lounges; finest cuisine; wines from 4/- per bottle.

VISIT DEVON now and stay at the BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK. The motorists' centre. Golf, hunting, badminton. Hot and cold water in all bed rooms. Reduced winter tariff. Under personal supervision W. H. Lake, Proprietor.

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TORQUAY. OSBORNE HOTEL.
FACING FULL SOUTH AND THE SEA.
Tariff from W. PAUL, Manager. Telephone: 2232 (3 lines).

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Facing Sea and South; extensive grounds; central heating and hot and cold water all bed rooms. Vita glass sun lounge. Free tennis; garage; medical baths 2 min. Tel. 3434.—Mrs. T. Bagley.

WESTWARD HO! GOLDEN BAY HOTEL. Facing Sea and Famous Links. There is a charm about Westward Ho! in winter or spring. Both Hotel and Golf are second to none.

A STATELY HOME OF ENGLAND
OATLANDS PARK HOTEL
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Combining the peacefulness and luxury of a fine old country house with modern amenities usually found only in first-rate London Hotels. Weekends is favoured by many as their country residence.
The Hotel has 150 bed rooms, each of which has running hot and cold water and telephone; and also a beautiful recital room. The 40 acres of grounds, in which are a nine-hole Golf Course, and Hard and Grass Tennis Courts, Indoor attractions include covered Badminton Court and luxurious modern Ballroom.
Write for profusely Illustrated Brochure.
Telephone: Weybridge 1190 (6 lines). Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."
ONLY HALF-AN-HOUR FROM LONDON.

WORTHING TEL. 1500 **BEACH HOTEL.**
A first-class charmingly appointed Hotel, facing sea (A.A.). Every bed has a Vi-spring overlay mattress on a box-spring. Hot and cold running water in every bed room.
Telegrams, "Sunny," Worthing.

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3 *lines* 6*s.* *(minimum)*

FRANCE
GRAND HOTEL CAP FERRAT, Near NICE.
Ideal spot. 8Sft. Flowers. Excellent food.

MENTONE.—ALEXANDRA HOTEL. Ideal Home-palace; New 1930. Gymnasium, Solarium, Electric light baths, 160 rooms, 60 bath rooms. 'Phone every room.

NICE. HOTEL RIVOIR. Rue Massenet. 50 yards from the sea. Comfort. Moderate prices.

LEGAL NOTICES
4 *lines* 8*s.* *(minimum)*

ALBERT JAMES BOWDEN deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and persons having any claims or demands against the estate of ALBERT JAMES BOWDEN late of 60 Elmer Road Catford Kent Customs Officer deceased who died on the 16th day of November 1930 and whose Will was proved by Edith Jessie Bowden and Philip Millar Allen the executors therein named on the 18th day of December 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned the Solicitor for the said Executors on or before the 28th day of February 1931 and that after that day the Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and which the Executors shall then have notice and that the said Executors will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said Executors shall not then have had notice.
Dated 29th December 1930.
W. R. MILLAR & SONS, 22, St. Thomas' Street, London Bridge, S.E.1. Solicitors for the said Executors.

H.M. LAND REGISTRY LONDON, W.C.2.
LAND REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.
The following LAND is about to be REGISTERED. Objections (if any) should be addressed to "The Chief Land Registrar, H.M. Land Registry, London, W.C.2." before the 13th day of JANUARY, 1931.
FREEHOLD.
1. Land and buildings in St. Mary's Lane, Upminster, Essex, by Simon Burns, 22 Gresham-st., E.C.2.
2. Land and buildings in Station Road, Southall, Middlesex, by George, Wimpey & Company Limited, 27-The Grove, Hammersmith, W.6.
3. Mimram, Feltham Beach Estate, Bognor, Sussex, by Emma Emma Haines, Rogate, 76 Worple-rd., S.W.19.
4. Land and buildings in Broad-st., City of Westminster by The Union Surplus Lands Company Limited, 30 Broadway, S.W.1.
5. Land in Manse Lane, Finchley, Middlesex, by Dorothy Eva Lucas of that address.
J. S. STEWART-WALLACE, Chief Land Registrar.

No. 00687 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of NUNEATON WOOL and LEATHER COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice on the 30th day of October 1930 for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £72,250 to £54,187. 10. 0., is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on the 12th day of January 1931.
Dated the 30th day of December 1930.
BLYTH DUTTON HARTLEY & BLYTH 112, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Petitioner.

No. 00684 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Chancery Division. Mr. Justice Maugham. In the Matter of NUNEATON WOOL and LEATHER COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of the Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION presented to the High Court of Justice on the 30th day of October 1930 for CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of the CAPITAL of the above Company from £72,250 to £54,187. 10. 0., is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Maugham on the 12th day of January 1931.
Dated the 30th day of December 1930.
BLYTH DUTTON HARTLEY & BLYTH 112, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Petitioner.

SIR FREDERICK DUTTON Deceased. Pursuant to the Statute 15 Geo. V. c. 19. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of SIR FREDERICK DUTTON late of Boyne House, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells in the County of Kent, Solicitor (who died on the 12th day of October 1930, and whose Will with one codicil, was proved by National Provincial Bank Ltd and Francis Bridger Dutton, the executors therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 18th day of December 1930) are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, as Solicitors to the said executors, on or before the 1st day of March 1931; and notice is hereby given that at the expiration of that time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part hereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose debt, claim or demand they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 23rd day of December, 1930.
BLYTH DUTTON HARTLEY & BLYTH 112, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

No. 00832 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division Companies Court Mr. Justice Eve In the Matter of TYLER WILSON & COMPANY Limited and In the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above named COMPANY by the High Court of Justice was on the 22nd day of December 1930 PRESENTED to the said Court by Sydney Riley Lord Gentleman of no occupation of Newbus Grange Neasham near Darlington in the county of Durham. And that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Court sitting at The Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London, on the 12th day of January 1931 and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desiring to support or oppose the making of an Order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
TAMPLIN JOSEPH PONSONBY RYDE & FLUX, of 45 Russell Square, London W.C.1. Agents for Forster & Darling, of Darlington, Solicitors to the Petitioner.
NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve on or send by post to the above named Tamplin Joseph Ponsonby Ryde & Flux notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person, or if a firm, the name and address of the firm, and must be signed by the Company or firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or if posted must be sent by post in sufficient time to reach the above named not later than 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th day of January 1931.

No. 00554 of 1930.
IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE Chancery Division. In the Matter of THE NATIONAL OMNIBUS AND TRANSPORT COMPANY, Limited, and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1929.
Notice is hereby given that the ORDER of the High Court of Justice Chancery Division dated the 15th day of December 1930 CONFIRMING the REDUCTION of CAPITAL of the above-named Company from £1,000,000 to £450,000 and the minute approved by the Court showing with respect to the capital of the Company as altered the several particulars required by the above-mentioned Statute was REGISTERED by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on the 19th day of December, 1930.
Dated this 29th day of December, 1930.
CLIFFORD-TURNER HOPTON & LAWRENCE, 81-87, Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. Solicitors for the above-named Company.

MAJOR MILNER BROWN, deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the estate of MAJOR MILNER BROWN late of 105 Mount Street, Mayfair, in the County of Middlesex and of 60 Mark Lane in the City of London, formerly of 26 and 27 Mincing Lane in the City of London, Retired Colonial Broker, deceased, who died on the 1st day of December 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 23rd day of December 1930 by Lt. Colonel Richard Archibald Bulloch, D.S.O., the surviving Executor therein named, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to us the undersigned as Solicitors for the said Executor on or before the 10th day of March 1931 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and he will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 24th day of December, 1930.
HUBBARD JOBSON & Co. 21, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. Solicitors to the said Executor.

RE F. H. VALSECCHI & Co. Ltd. 7, Battle Bridge Lane, S.E.1. Provision Importers. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act 1929 that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above-named Company will be held at 19, Eastcheap, in the City of London on Wednesday the 31st day of December 1930 at 3.0 p.m. for the purposes mentioned in Sections 239 and 240 of the said Act.
Dated this 22nd day of December, 1930.
By Order of the Board.
R. W. MITCHELL, Secretary.

RE CATHERINE HABERSHON, Deceased. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of the above Deceased late of 7, Westbourne Crescent, W.2 who died on the 9th day of December 1930) are hereby required to send the particulars and the nature of their claims to us the undersigned the Solicitors acting as Agents for Messrs. Carter Vincent & Co. of Bangor the Solicitors for the Executor on or before the 11th day of January next, after which date the said Executor will proceed to Probate of the Deceased's Will.
Dated 22nd day of December 1930.
LITHGOW & PEPPER, 41, Wimpole Street, W.1.

RE SMITH HOLGATE late of 3 Stephenson Street, Burnley, Retired Cotton Manufacturer, who died on the 31st May 1930. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the deceased should give notice thereof, in writing, to the undersigned, the Solicitors to the Executrix of the said deceased, on or before the 5th day of March 1931 after which date the Executrix intends to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by us.
Dated this 30th day of December 1930.
PROCTER & SON, 99, Manchester Road, Burnley.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS, 1914 and 1926. In the County Court of Surrey holden at Croydon. In Bankruptcy. No. 84 of 1930.
Re ARTHUR BOWDEN 10 and 11 Grand Parade Station Road, Epsom and 109 High Street, Epsom, Surrey, Tailor. RECEIVING ORDER 18th December 1930. Adjudication 18th December 1930. FIRST MEETING 8th January, 1931 at 29 Russell Square, W.C.1 at 3.0 p.m. PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 21st January 1931 at The County Court Scarbrook Road, Croydon, at 11.0 a.m.
Note.—All debts due to the Estate should be paid to me.
THOMAS GOURLAY Official Receiver 29, Russell Square, W.C.1.
Dated December 22rd 1930.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACTS 1914 and 1926. In the High Court of Justice In Bankruptcy. No. 1062 of 1930.
—Re JACK YORKE and ISAAC DANZIGER trading as J. & I. DANZIGER (a firm) Cinema Proprietors of the Grove Cinema, Stratford, London and whose private addresses are unknown to the Petitioners.
We, Fincham, Partridge & Co. of 3 Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.1, hereby give notice that ALBERT HENRY PARTRIDGE, F.C.A., of this firm has been duly APPOINTED and certified by the Board of Trade as TRUSTEE of the Estate of the above-named Bankrupts.
All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Bankrupts must deliver them to the Trustee, and all Debts due to the Bankrupts must be paid to him.
Creditors who have not yet proved their Debts must forward their proofs of Debts to him.
Date 23rd December, 1930. A. H. PARTRIDGE.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 *lines* 7*s.* 6*d.* *(minimum)*

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—THE SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA in COUNCIL wishes to MAKE a NUMBER of APPOINTMENTS to PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in HIS MAJESTY'S INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE. The Selection Committee will meet at the India Office early in January next to consider applications. Well-qualified medical men of European descent (British subjects), under 32 years of age, who desire to be considered, should apply to the Under-Secretary of State for India, Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.1, for forms of application, regulations, and other particulars. Envelopes should be marked on the top left-hand corner "Medical Recruitment."
The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of instruction in this country, commencing early in February, 1931, prior to sailing for India in the autumn of 1931.
India Office, November, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* *(minimum)*; *Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines* 10*s.* *(minimum)*

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when answering advertisements, but merely to answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience would be caused.

AN energetic and well-educated Lady of pleasing disposition can earn £4-£7 weekly from her own home (no canvassing).—Write Box 07617, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

ARE you worth upwards of £7 a week as a Salesman? If so, come and see me.—Vize, Telhus, Ltd., 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1, 10-12 and 2-4 Tuesday.

ARE you desirous of joining the sales staff of a large and progressive firm? The work is hard but interesting and remunerative. Districts, Ilford, Croydon, Streatham, East Sheen, Enfield, Southend, Wembley, and Colchester.—Salary paid.—Apply Telhus, Ltd., 66, Victoria-street, S.W.1, 10-12 and 2-4 Tuesday.

BOY leaving school is offered opening with progressive London merchant firm for intensive business training, home and export trade; premium required £300 returnable as salary two years; exceptional prospects and permanent position assured to suitable applicant.—Write fully, Box C.305, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity for a young and ambitious Public School Boy to enter established company and by Sahibs. Must have connexions or be able to obtain introductions to large employers of labour. Salary plus prospects of directorship (no investment) if satisfactory.—Write Box R.45, The Times, E.C.4.

IRISH Milling Company with well-equipped plant requires the services of responsible and competent man to take charge of both Milling and Office departments; good opportunity for experienced man of character and ability.—Reply with full particulars to Kevans and Son (Auditors and Accountants), 31, Dame-street, Dublin.

LEFTER, experienced in class instruction, capable of preparing lectures from subject matter supplied, preferably with motor engineering knowledge; full-time engagement, evening classes (if required) paid extra.—Write fully Box C.578, The Times, E.C.4.

PUBLIC School or University man, age 35 to 40, is offered interesting occupation by a London Company; essentially he must possess a knowledge of prominent commercial and social men with sporting interests and have decided ability to arrange appointments with them by telephone. No interviewing required. The position is eminently suitable for an energetic man about Town.—Write, stating age and experience, to Box C.582, The Times, E.C.4.

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ARE you seeking a position abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c., or at Home? Clerks, Accountants, Engineers, Mining, Railwaymen and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co., Ltd. (Dept. 11), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business est. 1908.

ENGINEERS' Guide to better posts and professional qualifications such as A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E. &c. 728 pages containing world's widest selection of engineering courses Free.—Write to-day to T. G. B., Box 185, Temple Bar House, London, E.C.4.

TO Public School or 'Varsity Men on the threshold of a career, also those returned from abroad or retired from Services.—Write for details of "The New Salesmanship," the career of the future, Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

UNIVERSITY or Public School Men and Women need "The Intensive Business Course" as a three months' preparation and first step for any career in business. Interviews and help willingly given.—Write for appointment or information, The Registrar, 3, Marlborough-gate, London, W.2. Padd. 6320.

WAITERESS. Youths from 15 upwards trained for Marine and other Services; world travel; high commencing salaries with free quarters and food. Also four and eight weeks' day and evening specialized Courses for trade positions. All students assisted to appointments.—Apply for Prospectus and Syllabuses, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, 20, Penywern-road, Earl's Court, S.W.5. Established 34 years. Tele., Flaxman 8721.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITOR-ASSISTANT-MANAGER required end January for small, old-established provincial weekly. South; state salary, age, politics, &c., in confidence.—Write Box Z.1042, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

ARTICLED Pupil required by London firm of Chartered Accountants; premium 250 guineas, returnable; in addition articled pupil required to be articled to one of partners, who is Scots C.A.; premium and salary by arrangement.—Write Box C.577, The Times, E.C.4.

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. Day and residential. Founded specially to train boys of good education for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Probationary term.—Syllabus from Principal.

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LADY Clerks, Typists, &c. prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198 Southampton-row, W.C.1.

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3 *lines* 3*s.* *(minimum)*; *Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines* 10*s.* *(minimum)*

ASSISTANT Sales Manager-Secretary; capable young man, 26 (stenographer), accountant and correspondent; good organizing and administrative ability; wide general experience; highest credentials; salary £500.—Write Box 4978, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

BRITISH Trade Abroad.—Gentleman, educated, travelled, long managerial experience metallurgical industry, good all-round technical knowledge, linguist, fluent French, German, Italian, organizing ability, seeks appointment anywhere; references; moderate salary.—Write Box 08125, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CHAIRMEN and managing directors of important manufacturing and/or merchandising companies requiring the services of a competent Sales Manager are kindly requested to communicate with advertiser, whose services are immediately available; qualifications comprise a wide, varied, and successful business career, incorporating contact in the best use of the word with everybody who is anybody in the electrical and allied trades, municipal authorities, architects, and marine engineers; can produce a trained nucleus of first-class salesmen—already employed—to handle any first-class proposition as and when required.—Principals only are requested to write, making appointments for personal interview, to Box 08134, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

CITRUS Grower and general planter open for offer; practical and modern methods.—Write Box C.580, The Times, E.C.4.

ENERGETIC young man seeks post; shorthand, typing, &c.; previous experience; good reference; small salary to commence.—Write, Box Z.1085, The Times, E.C.4.

GRADUATE (M.A.) Public School; excellent organizer; good secretary; accustomed managing staff; lay reader—has taken charge of parishes for long periods; seeks parish as secretary, or take charge of affairs.—Write Box Z.1134, The Times, E.C.4.

PLUMBER and Hot Water Engineer, 40 years' experience, would be pleased to fit up any new work, repair existing, or overhaul any faulty systems and put same in order.—A. W. Clear, 92, Drayton-road, Willesden, N.W.10.

UNIVERSITY Man (30) desires post offering scope; qualifications and experience; clerk to local authority, responsible secretarial and administrative work or management; personality, initiative; highest references; moderate salary.—Write Box T.246, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUTH, 21, desires position with good prospects; commercial training; good at figures and bookkeeping; trustworthy.—Write Box 07625, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

ADVERTISEMENT, Manager.—Louis Demolin terminates long association with Field Press, Limited, as above (" Fieldpress ") and wishes to resign control her 31st. Highest credentials from directors and advertisers. Open to new appointment.—Write 50, River View-grove, Gerrards Cross, Bucks.

ADVERTISING Consultant and Manager to Manufacturing Firm. Speciality press and general publicity at home and abroad. Unique display and editorial writing. Excellent testimonials.—A. C. Tiddy, 4, Hillrise, S.E.23.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

LADY Secretary with 3½ years' experience seeks re-engagement; shorthand-typist; good knowledge office routine and figures; initiative; salary £3.—Box 1456, The Ladies' League Agency, 118, New Bond-street, W.1.

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DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 *lines* 4*s.* 6*d.* *(minimum)*

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CAN any lady recommend reliable Gentlewoman (35) take charge girl nearly 9, boy just 7, as morning school? Must understand discipline, manners, health, mother's friend of games and country life; highest references essential; C. of E. comfortable home. Write, stating full particulars, Mrs. L. Wheatley, Chart Place, Sutton Valence, near Maidstone, Kent.

CAN any lady recommend thoroughly reliable Governess (age about 30, for two girls ages 8 and 10; French and music essential. Apply Mrs. Hamel Moore-Gwyn, at Longford Park, Neath, Wales.

CAN a lady recommend thoroughly experienced Nursery Governess for boy of 5, fond of country life?—Write, stating age and full particulars, to Box Z.1130, The Times, E.C.4.

GOVERNESS for girl of six; applicants must write first, giving full particulars of experience; age 20-27; personal references essential; no interviews without an appointment.—Mrs. Cope, 28, Harley-street, W.1.

NURSERY Governess required for girl 4½ and boy aged eight attending morning school; knowledge of health essential; fond of games and country life; highest references essential; C. of E. comfortable home. Write, stating full particulars, Mrs. L. Wheatley, Chart Place, Sutton Valence, near Maidstone, Kent.

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YOUNG Lady, Shaftesbury, wishes to meet another to share car; Dover, Folkestone, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Margate, Broadstairs, Deal, Sandwich, Hythe, Rye, Hastings, Eastbourne, Brighton, Worthing, Bognor, Chichester, Portsmouth, Southsea, Bournemouth, Swanage, Weymouth, Exeter, Torquay, Paignton, Dartmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, Newquay, Bude, Ilfracombe, Minehead, Weston-super-Mare, Bristol, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Malvern, Worcester, Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, Leamington, Coventry, Lichfield, Derby, Buxton, Matlock, Nottingham, Lincoln, Skegness, Cromer, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Felixstowe, Ipswich, Colchester, Harwich, Clacton, Southend, Margate, Ramsgate, Canterbury, Folkestone, Dover

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A Bankside's BED-SITTING ROOMS; very large entrance floor; exceptionally well furnished; large desk; private house; other rooms; moderate.—35, Gloucester-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4614.

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A BACHELOR'S BED-SITTING ROOM in beautifully furnished and decorated house; divan bed. Connecting wardrobe, fitted basin with hot and cold water; bath room to every two rooms; inspection invited; terms from £2 2s., including breakfast, service, bath, &c.—38, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Ambassador 2942.

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A RARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—ONE ROOM FLATLETS; sitting-room, furniture, single 27s., double 35s., including service, electric light and hot baths; gas fires, central heating.—8, Grenville-place, S.W.7 (Gloucester-road Tube) (Western 1256), and (adjoining) 14, Emperor's-gate (Western 0266).

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A Rare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 20 visitors. Personally recommended for comfort and excellent food. English meat, &c. Not run as a business hotel. Also suites suitable two friends, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples preferred. Double from 5½gns., single 3gns., quite inclusive, or 3gns. and £2 15s. without luncheon. 2nd visit by arrangement.—Write Box F.1215, The Times, E.C.4.

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A Rare three minutes Tube; 90 rooms; gas fires; bridge; ping-pong; garage; rooms from 35s., double from 3gns.—37, Prince's-square, W.2. Park 1867.

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A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATION.—A nicely appointed newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bed rooms (gas fires, slot meters), 15 bath rooms; constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement. Inclusive terms (no limits) from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast, and bath from 39s. 6d. per week.—Apply Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone, Padd. 6770.

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HYDE PARK, W.2.

TWO MINUTES LANCASTER-GATE STATION. TELEPHONE: PADDINGTON 5095.

A Beautifully FURNISHED RESIDENCE for business and professional men; bed-sitting rooms; fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; ample bath rooms; terms, including breakfast, bath, light, boots, and attendance, from 30s.; comfort assured. Inspection invited.—Hyde Park Residence, 7, Connaught-street, Hyde Park corner.

A Beautiful DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, also Bed-Sitting Rooms; running water; excellent service; moderate terms.—16, Queen's-gate terrace. Western 6696.

SAYES COURT,

2 and 4, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautiful and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat, constant hot water, gas fires bed rooms; minute's walk of Kensington Gardens, central all parts. Inclusive terms from 3gns. Park 2040.

A RED-SITTING ROOM, private house; gas fire, electric light; bath, breakfasts, £2 weekly.—10, Wells-road, Regent's Park, N.W.8. Primrose 4390.

47, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A BRIGHT, REFINED PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; resident proprietress; noted cuisine; slot gas fires; constant hot water; near Tube, buses, and Park. From 2½gns. single, 3½ double.—Burlington House. Padd. 5702.

A Bright, beautifully Furnished, Self-contained SERVICE SUITE, also single; near Sloane Square Station; cleanliness and comfort assured; suit one or two gentlemen; terms very moderate.—34, Sumner-place, Kensington 1774.

GRANVILLE COURT,

A Charming Establishment most centrally situated in Granville-place, W.1, between Oxford-street and Portman-square; excellent accommodation at 3 and 3½ gns., en suite; attractive private residential proposition in London. Tele., Mayfair 3503 and 6920.

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A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE, near Hyde Park; central heating; French cuisine. From £2 10s. Single rooms also. Bayswater 4966.

A Cultured English HOME offered in Advertiser's Town house to a congenial family or married couple. Terms moderate.—Write Box C.562, The Times, E.C.4.

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EIGHT MINUTES' WALK PARK LANE. FEW minutes Tube, Metropolitan Railway, omnibuses; BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished, single from 25s., double from 3gns., including breakfast, baths, light, service; all fitted running hot water (always hot) and gas fires; bath room adjacent; good cooking, variety best catering; dinner (optional) 3s. 6d.; tea, &c., 9d.; individual requirements complied with. Resident Proprietor. 'Phone, Padd. 3599.

LONDON.

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38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens, central for everywhere. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water in every bed room and the best English food served. Reduced winter terms.

FULL BOARD FROM £2 12s. 6d. WEEKLY OR 10s. 6d. DAILY. DOUBLE BEDROOM, BREAKFAST, BATH, BOOTS, AND ATTENDANCE 7s. 6d. PER DAY. Telephone, Padd. 1008.

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A Quiet comfortable house; 30 bed rooms, with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2gns.—2, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

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A BSOLUTELY up-to-date BED-SITTING ROOMS, beautifully furnished; running hot and cold water; facing gardens; terms moderate. Padd. 5661.

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(Close Paddington Station. (Padd. 0672.)

A BSOLUTELY reliable for comfort and service, excellent food, moderate inclusive terms; constant hot water; most central and quiet; beautiful garden at rear; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double, or partial board.

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A CCOMMODATION of the best; excellent cuisine; box A spring beds; for Gloucester-road Tube; from 3gns. single, 5gns. double.—43, Stanhope-gardens, Kens. 4390.

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ALBANY HOUSE, 16, Park Village West, N.W.1.—BED-SITTING ESSENTIALS, excellent accommodation; good cuisine; Apply Tariff. Museum 7783.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS. Catering as desired. Separate indoors. LADIES ONLY. 75, Linden-gardens, W.2. Park 8957. 19, Queen's Gate-terrace, S.W.7. Kens. 1075. LADIES OR GENTLEMEN 136, Holland-road, W.14. Park 9183.

AMERICAN ONE-ROOM FLATLETS, divan beds, gas fires and grillers, constant hot water, from 15s. 6d. weekly.—34, St. George's-road, Victoria. 'Phone, Victoria 6365.

126, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

AETHETICALLY FURNISHED BED and BREAKFAST HOUSE (newly decorated), just been opened by Mrs. M. A. Allen, of 130, Queen's-gate; every room fitted hot and cold water, gas or electric fires; close South Kensington Station; from 2gns. single, 3gns. double including breakfast. Telephone, Kens. 3241.

A TTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITES; near Kensington Gardens; quiet, every convenience; very moderate terms.—Telephone, Park 7190, 18, Palace-court, W.2.

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A TTRACTIVE BED-SITTING ROOMS, single and double, divan beds, very comfortably furnished, with breakfast and attendance; moderate terms.—61 Warwick-street, S.W.1 (corner of Belgrave-road). Victoria 6215.

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A TTRACTIVE WINTER GUEST HOUSE, near station; 20 minutes Town; 3 acres; central heating; 6 rms hard courts, riding, golf; moderate.—Ravensbourne 2660.

A TTRACTIVE Bed-Sitting Rooms, breakfast, bath, attendance; dinner optional; clean, quiet, select; minute Kensington Gardens; moderate.—14, Prince of Wales-terrace, W.8 (next De Vere-gardens). Kelvin 8783.

A TTRACTIVE Large BED-SITTING ROOMS; meals as required; minute Lancaster-gate Tube and buses. —21, Gloucester-terrace, W.2. Paddington 6840.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS, single £2s., double 15s. each person, including service, electric light, constant hot water, and baths (14 tiled bath rooms, shower baths); divan and concealed beds and washstands, fitted wardrobes, gas fires, grillers, central heating, lounges; dancing; liveried hall porter; Dutch garden; Bayswater Tours, 84, Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 3661; and (adjoining) 17, St. Stephen's-square. (Running hot and cold water in every room.)

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AT 36, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE.—Newly decorated CHAMBERS, furnished in modern style; baths and 'phones all floors; all rooms have running hot and cold water concealed in cupboards, divans. Compactom wardrobes, bureaux, and reading lamps; breakfast, bath, light, and attendance from 45s. Park 8134.

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AT 3, GRENVILLE-PLACE and 40, EMPEROR'S-GATE.—Attractive One-room SERVICE FLATS with divan beds, gas fires, and grillers. Terms 21s. to 45s., including electric light and service; breakfast if required. 'Phone, Kelvin 9403 and Kelvin 8942.

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AT 10-11, Leinster-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Minute Hyde Park).—Delightful ROOMS; gas fires, constant hot water; chef; from 21gns. 'Phone, Padd. 1039.

GROVE MANSIONS, LTD.

AT 38 to 40, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2, board-residence from 2gns.; partial board from 35s.; excellent cooking and service. Park 1982.

AT 6, SUSSEX-GARDENS, W.2.—Moderately equipped Bed-sitting Rooms, fitted hot and cold water, &c. 'Phone, Padd. 8135.

WHITE HALL.

AT Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater.—BOARD-RESIDENCE; single from 2gns., double from £3 15s.; personal supervision; billiards. Park 2974.

HYDE PARK.

AT 25, CRAVEN-HILL-GARDENS, W.2 (five minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate Stations).—FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS and SMALL SUITES (two rooms communicating); hot and cold water and gas fires all rooms; bath room and telephone every floor; breakfast optional. Tele., Padd. 0059.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

AT 57, CARTWRIGHT-GARDENS, W.C.1.—BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast, suitable for students, from 25s.; partial board, 37s. 6d. Museum 0065.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d. Two large first-floor double, with balcony. Park 3801.

At 7, OBSERVATORY-GARDENS.

Three minutes from Kensington High-street Station. Newly opened and Decorated. Furnished by Maples. MOST ATTRACTIVE CHAMBERS; divans; gas fires, rings, constant hot water, central heating. Western 1381.

AT 14, BEAUMONT-STREET, PORTLAND-PLACE, W.1; newly decorated bed-sitting rooms with board from 3½gns.; constant hot water. Welbeck 1966.

AT 34, HARRINGTON-GARDENS.—LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

MARBLE ARCH.

BACHELOR SERVICE ROOMS; constant hot water; from 2gns. with breakfast. Also suite suitable two with private bath; minute Park and Tube; telephone.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOM, running hot and cold water, central heating, baths and telephones each floor, excellent service; meals as desired.—4, Westbourne-crescent, Lancaster-gate.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED Self-contained SERVICE SUITES and Single Rooms; hot and cold water all rooms; everything new; quite out of the ordinary; prices from 2 guineas, inclusive of plain breakfast, service, and electric light.—12, Petersham-terrace, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. Western 4739.

BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened; private bath room adjoining; exceptionally well furnished; decorated; constant hot water all rooms; close Tube, buses; moderate terms.—6, Park View-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 8653.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with breakfast; dinner optional; gas fires.—10, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. Close S. Kensington Station. Kens. 4200.

BED-SITTING ROOMS with Breakfast; 35s.-2½gns.; no extras; dinner optional; constant hot water, gas fires.—85, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 1273.

BED-SITTING-ROOM, Double, also Single; every comfort; meals as required.—Manageress, 10, Bryanston-street (one minute Marble Arch Station).

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TWILIGHT SLEEP administered in Nursing Home near London. Doctors in constant attendance; only one case received.—"Grasmere," Lytton-av., Letchworth.

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THE BLINDED SOLDIERS and SAILORS trained at

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are now taking their place in the world as skilled workers. Subscriptions for the After Care of these men should be sent to the Treasurer, ST. DUNSTAN'S, INNER CIRCLE, REGENT'S PARK, N.W.1. St. Dunstan's is registered under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

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MONTREAL EAST, CANADA, JOSEPH VERSAILLES, Mayor.

Sporting News

RACING

CHELTENHAM MEETING

ASPIRANT WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Racing at Cheltenham is so usually associated with the National Meeting in the spring of each season that one is apt to forget that there is racing over this excellent course on other occasions, one of such being a one-day meeting, which was held yesterday. Although the special train which was run to the meeting from London was far from full there was quite a good attendance of visitors, who should have enjoyed an interesting afternoon's racing.

There is little that needs to be recorded about the two selling races with which the afternoon's racing was begun. The somewhat ancient Hugh O'Neill seemed quite likely to win the Winchcombe Selling Steeplechase until he became very weary near the end of the race and the much younger Easter Boy II., coming with a fine run, caught him and beat him with ease. Easter Boy II. is locally trained by Roberts, who has won several races over hurdles this season with Bob Stone, who is to run at Newbury this afternoon, when he is expected to win. On form, however, he does not seem to me to have quite so good a chance as Residue, the pair having met earlier in the season over the same course and distance. A year ago Green Wheat won the Malvern Selling Hurdle. He repeated that performance yesterday, winning by a neck from Burley Adelia. Speck's riding had much to do with the success of the winner, who is by Junior out of Cornsheaf, so that he is very well bred, for Cornsheaf, when she was owned by Mr. Cooper and Mr. Musgrave, was a very good mare indeed.

As the going was heavy the light-weights in the Stayers' Steeplechase had a considerable advantage, for the distance of this race was four miles. The winner was Aspirant, who had to carry only 9st. 12lb. The jumping in this race was, on the whole, excellent, which means also that the riding was sound, for 10 of the 13 starters completed the course. Aspirant was favourite, while the first six to finish were the first six in the betting on the race in the order in which they finished. Aspirant, who was ridden by K. Piggott, was with the front rank from the start. First of all John Hasty led her and then Maroon Gun was in front. Four fences from the finish Aspirant was sent into the lead and there he remained to the end, winning with some degree of comfort from Suckley, with Maroon Gun, who seems to stay for ever, but who has only one pace, third.

The two American riders, Mr. A. C. Bostwick and Mr. G. Bostwick, finished first and second in the race over hurdles for amateur riders, the first-named, who rode Herewith, winning by half a length from Ponorogo, on whom his brother rode a good finish. Herewith was in front three hurdles from the finish, but it was not until approaching the last hurdles that Ponorogo joined in the race. Mr. G. Bostwick challenged first on his brother's off-side, but, finding his horse held there, he fell back, and, hoping no doubt to surprise his opponent, challenged again on the other side, much in the manner which Frank Bullock used to adopt with such success when riding in a match. Mr. A. C. Bostwick, however, was not to be caught by such a ruse, and, riding a capable finish, went on to win by half a length. Wretham, ridden by a comparatively unknown apprentice, was favourite for the Leckhampton Novices' Steeplechase, which he won easily. Wretham might have had more to do if Balius, who, on form, seem

Sporting News
(Continued from page 4)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

FETTESIAN-LORETTONIANS WIN AGAIN

The Fettesian-Lorettonians won the second and last match of their tour at the Old Deer Park, Richmond, yesterday afternoon, when they beat Rosslyn Park by five goals, a dropped goal, and two tries (35 points) to three goals and a try (18 points).

Rosslyn Park were much the weaker side in the first half of the game, and at half-time the score was 22 points to 3 against them. They played much better after that, and attacked vigorously at the beginning of the second half, though the first try was gained by their opponents, who started an attacking movement from their own line and got right through to score. Rosslyn Park still continued to press, and the Fettesian-Lorettonian forwards became very slack, often leaving men unmarked in the line-out, being slow to get down in the scrummages, and letting Rosslyn Park thus get the ball; they were also slow in breaking up, and the Rosslyn Park backs, who had a great deal of the ball at that time, made good use of their chances, for they found their opponents' defence rather weak in the centre.

The Fettesian-Lorettonians started finely, and swept the ball down to the Rosslyn Park line in an irresistible rush, and D. Crichton Miller got the touch-down. A. S. Dykes converted the try. Everything went well for them at that time, and before long they were 18 points ahead. A pass to the full back was snatched up by J. B. Pearce, and he scored, and then, when Hunt was trying to field a high kick and even shouted "Mark," Ferguson took the ball before Hunt had caught it and scored again. In another forward rush Cumming got a try. A. S. Dykes converted two, and then from a scrummage just under the goal the ball was passed out to Waddell, and he dropped a goal, though he was barely 10 yards out. Just before half-time Alston, who ran finely on the wing all through the game, scored for Rosslyn Park.

The Fettesian-Lorettonians were the first to score in the second half and they got their try at a time when they were hard pressed. Ferguson intercepted a pass and got away finely and after some passing J. M. Dykes scored, but A. S. Dykes missed the goal, though the kick was from straight in front. Page then scored for Rosslyn Park, and Baker kicked a fine goal. Macmyn then scored after a rush which followed a fine run by Murray. Nothing daunted, Rosslyn Park continued to play finely. Alston scored after a long run, for he was too fast for all his opponents, and then McIntosh ran in after some good passing. Baker kicked both goals. Just near the end Macpherson made his way through the Rosslyn Park defence, who slipped off as he stepped this way and that, and Dykes again converted.

The large amount of scoring made it an attractive game to watch. The forwards on both sides, however, could not keep up the pace. It was well for the Fettesian-Lorettonians that they had scored so frequently in the first half, for Rosslyn Park forwards then asserted themselves after half-time, and at one time it looked as if they might pull the game round, but they were too far behind. A. S. Dykes again played finely at back. Macpherson was very lively in the centre and difficult to tackle.

The teams were:—

ROSSLYN PARK.—E. W. F. de V. Hunt, back; N. B. Hunter, C. C. Reaty-Pownall, I. E. McIntosh, and A. R. Alston, three-quarter backs; R. L. Baker and A. K. Woodhouse, half-backs; R. J. Iliffe, J. Craven, E. H. A. Squire, T. S. Kendall, R. K. Page, J. S. Lewin, R. G. Forbes-Bassett, and F. S. Page, forwards.

FETTESIAN-LORETTONIANS.—A. S. Dykes, back; A. C. Howarth, G. P. S. Macpherson, R. Ferguson, and A. W. G. Murray, three-quarter backs; H. Waddell and J. B. Pearce, half-backs; A. Cheiton-Miller, D. M. Marr, J. M. Dykes, D. W. Dick, M. S. Cumming, J. Spence, and J. Mackie, forwards.

SCHOOLBOYS' MATCH

Kent Public Schoolboys beat Middlesex Public Schoolboys by three tries (9 points) to a try (3 points) at Blackheath yesterday.

Kent, though two penalty kicks given against them failed as the ball hit a post, deserved to win, for they were cleverer outside the scrummage. They had no place-kicker of the ability of Shneerson, or any of their three tries might have been converted. At the same time, Shneerson, who usually plays centre three-quarter back, tried to kick too far at full-back, and the ball often came down in play and gave opportunities to the lively Kent backs. The forwards on both sides did not keep well together in the scrummages.

The teams were:—

KENT.—F. A. P. Wetherall (King's, Canterbury), back; A. W. Peyton (Cranleigh), R. H. E. Gladstone (Marlborough), W. J. Walker (Tonbridge), and D. C. Hopkinson (Eastbourne), three-quarter backs; F. E. R. Cogan (Aldenham) and F. J. Shoder (Bancroft's), half-backs; M. S. Page (Marlborough) (captain), L. M. Geller (Eltham), J. H. S. Clouston (Stowe), W. W. Gillson (Aske's), H. P. Dinwiddy (Radley), D. C. Whittall (King's, Canterbury), W. O. Cave (Tonbridge), and B. L. Gunnell (Tonbridge), forwards.

MIDDLESEX.—G. G. Shneerson (St. Paul's), back; T. M. E. Green (Sherborne), C. P. M. Lewis (Berkhamsted), C. K. Haswell (St. Olave's), and C. Salamon (Stowe), three-quarter backs; E. P. Morley (Mill Hill) and R. P. Nelson (Harpenden), half-backs; J. I. Hamilton (Merchant Taylors'), A. A. Beer (Merchant Taylors'), F. F. Tippett (Mill Hill), C. Tempest (Merchant Taylors'), B. J. A. Lowe (Rossall), R. E. Prescott (Marlborough), C. S. Darke (Mill Hill), and M. S. Chapman (Oratory), forwards.

Leicester beat Manchester at Leicester yesterday by a dropped goal, a penalty goal, and three tries (16 points) to a try (3 points). Llewellyn dropped the goal and Prentice kicked the penalty goal. Norman, Greenlees, and Wood scored for Leicester and Middleton for Manchester.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

CORINTHIANS BEATEN

In wet and miserable weather at Darlington yesterday Darlington beat the Corinthians by five goals to three.

The heavy state of the turf made good football difficult, nevertheless the Corinthians held their own for a great part of the game, and with a little more certainty in finishing might have avoided defeat. As it was, they lost several chances through misjudging passes in the mud near goal. Creek was prominent in some clever work for the Corinthians soon after the start, and Doggart gave the visitors the lead. Before half-time, however, Wellock (two) and Mitchell got through for Darlington. Afterwards Mitchell and Wellock each put on a further goal, but Doggart reduced the deficit, and towards the finish Webster scored again for the Corinthians.

Sheffield Wednesday beat Middlesbrough at Sheffield yesterday in a League match by three goals to two. Ball (2) and Ringmer scored for Sheffield Wednesday and McKay and Cameron for Middlesbrough, who had won the match at Middlesbrough on Boxing Day.

A. Barbour, who played for Scotland against Ireland in 1885, died at Benhill yesterday. He was a member of the famous Renton team which won the Scottish Cup in 1885.

Lensbury beat the A.F.A. Public Schools at Teddington yesterday by eight goals to three, after leading at half-time by three goals to one.

The Stock Exchange beat the A.F.A. Public Schools on the Lloyds Bank ground at New Beckenham yesterday by four goals to one. The Stock Exchange led at half-time by three goals to none. E. G. Vaughan (three) and H. A. Goff scored for the winners, and J. L. Beck (Ardingly) for the Schools.

It may be foggy but you can't get befogged with
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GOLF

FIXTURES FOR 1931

A list of important golfing events for 1931 is given below. The first important meeting for the year is the President's Putter at Rye, after which there will be few events of great interest until the University match at Sandwich, which will be followed by the Halford Hewitt Cup at Deal. No date has yet been announced for the London Foursomes or the Camberley Public School Scratch Foursomes competition, but these generally take place in the autumn. The British Professionals will meet those of the United States in the match for the Ryder Cup at Scioto (United States) towards the end of June, and the United States Open Championship will be played at Toledo, in the same state, Ohio, on July 2, 3, and 4.

Important fixtures are:—

JANUARY 9, 10, 11.—Oxford and Cambridge G.S., President's Putter, at Rye.
MARCH 24 AND 25.—Oxford v. Cambridge, at Sandwich.
MARCH 27, &c.—Halford Hewitt Cup Competition at Deal.
APRIL 9, 10, 11.—Rochampton Professional Tournament.
APRIL 20.—English County Championship at Hunstanton.
APRIL 21, &c.—English Amateur Championship at Hunstanton.
APRIL 25 AND 26.—Torquay Invitation Professional Tournament.
MAY 9.—St. George's Champion Grand Challenge Cup at Sandwich.
MAY 11, &c.—Southport Professional Tournament.
MAY 15 AND 16.—Welsh Ladies' Team Championship at Southerndown.
MAY 18, &c.—British Amateur Championship at Westward Ho!
MAY 18-21.—Welsh Ladies' Championship at Southerndown.
MAY 18, &c.—*Yorkshire Evening News* Tournament at Sandmoor.
JUNE 1, &c.—British Open Championship at Carnoustie.
JUNE 8, &c.—Ladies' Open Championship at Portmarnock.
JUNE 8, &c.—French Open Championship.
JUNE 10 AND 11.—Scottish Professional Championship at Dalmahoy.
JUNE 20.—Eglinton Quaich (Scottish Ladies'/Inter-Club Tournament) at Gullane.
JUNE 22, &c.—Scottish Ladies' Championship at Gullane.
JUNE 22, &c.—Irish Close Amateur Championship at Rosses Point.
JUNE 26 AND 27.—Ryder Cup match at Scioto, Columbus (Ohio, United States).
JUNE 27 AND 28.—German Open Championship at Wannsee (Berlin).
JULY 3-4.—United States Open Championship at Toledo (Ohio).
JULY 20, &c.—Scottish Amateur Championship at Prestwick.
JULY 29.—Professional Assistants' Championship.
AUGUST 6-9.—German Amateur Championship at Frankfurt-sur-Main.
AUGUST 10 AND 11.—Irish Ladies' International Tournament (Tailteann Games) at Woodbrook.
AUGUST 11.—Eden Tournament at St. Andrews.
AUGUST 11 AND 12.—Irish Amateur International Tournament (Tailteann Games) at Milltown.
AUGUST 13-15.—German Ladies' Championship at Hamburg.
AUGUST 24.—Boys' International Match in Scotland.
AUGUST 24, &c.—Irish Open Championship at Dollymount.
AUGUST 25, &c.—Boys' Amateur Championship in Scotland.
SEPTEMBER 3-10.—Welsh Close Amateur Championship at Aberdovey.
SEPTEMBER 5.—Ireland v. Scotland at Newcastle (County Down).
SEPTEMBER 7.—Irish Open Amateur Championship at Newcastle (County Down).
SEPTEMBER 9 AND 10.—*News of the World* Tournament (Southern Section Qualifying Rounds) at Pinner Hill.
SEPTEMBER 14 AND 15.—Midland Championship Meeting.
SEPTEMBER 16-19.—*Evening Times* Tournament at Longniddry.
SEPTEMBER 22-25.—*News of the World* Tournament (Finals) at Royal Mid-Surrey.
SEPTEMBER 24 AND 25.—English Ladies' County Finals at Ganton (Yorks).
SEPTEMBER 28, &c.—English Ladies' Close Championship at Ganton (Yorks).

GOLF CLUB COMPETITIONS

(Figures in parentheses denote scratch score)

BURNHAM AND BERROW (76).—Monthly Medal.—C. J. Peard, 87—12=75.

CHERTSEY (73).—Christmas Meeting.—Club Cup.—P. G. Rudgell, 86—8=78; E. H. Kenny, 88—8=80. Danielli-Shield Trophy (Foursomes).—E. Bell (9) and T. C. Gordon (18), 4 down; J. N. Steuart (4) and F. S. Simmons (14), 5 down; E. H. Kenny (8) and M. E. Danielli-Shield (18), 5 down. Steuart Trophy.—E. H. Kenny (8), 1 up; C. Saunois (13), 1 down. Last Nine Holes.—C. Saunois (13) and W. W. Bell (4), each all square. Nine Hidden Holes.—P. L. Tomkins (12), 1 down.

NORTHWICK PARK (78).—Greensomes.—A. Duck and H. S. Kent, 90—11=79.

RUGBY CLUB RECORDS

(Up to and including December 27)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts. F.	Pts. A.
Aberavon	19	10	4	5	125	95
Abertillery	16	9	4	3	108	63
Artists' Rifles	13	5	1	7	117	123
Aston Old Edwards	15	8	1	6	134	115
Bank of England	15	8	1	6	148	116
Barclays Bank	19	6	0	7	315	109
Barnet	13	8	1	4	170	94
Barnstaple	20	17	1	2	324	75
Bath	18	10	3	5	226	118
Bedford	16	12	0	4	199	89
Berkshire Wanderers	15	10	0	5	178	90
Birkenhead Park	11	6	1	4	148	130
Birmingham	16	7	1	8	89	143
Birmingham University	13	7	1	5	158	126
Blackheath	19	6	1	12	168	216
Bournemouth	16	8	1	7	133	236
Bradford	17	8	1	8	221	178
Bristol	16	12	0	4	214	76
Broughton Park	18	3	4	11	56	203
Cambridge University	18	13	2	3	418	142
Canterbury	21	9	2	10	134	183
Cardiff	36	19	6	11	339	235
Catford Bridge	20	11	1	8	153	155
Chartered Bank	14	7	4	3	173	78
Cheltenham	17	12	1	4	169	85
Chiltern	13	7	0	6	107	119
Chingford	13	6	2	5	120	98
Clifton	18	11	0	7	131	123
Cockermouth	19	14	1	4	155	103
Coventry	19	14	1	4	269	135
Cross Keys	20	8	4	8	131	103
Devonport Services	17	5	1	11	130	189
Dorking	16	7	0	9	226	160
Durham City	15	14	0	1	293	60
Esher	13	11	2	0	313	121
Exeter	19	11	1	7	164	160
Exiles	16	13	0	3	291	81
Fylde	17	8	0	9	289	194
Gloucester	20	8	4	8	194	140
Gosforth	17	10	1	6	174	114
Guildford	13	7	2	4	171	107
Guy's Hospital	16	7	2	7	188	161
Halifax	17	12	2	3	228	115
Harlequins	14	11	0	3	243	120
Harpenden	14	7	1	6	136	118
Hartlepool Rovers	16	7	1	8	158	144
Headingley	17	10	1	6	319	138
Hinckley	16	10	2	4	146	53
H.M.S.	14	6	0	8	120	165
Huddersfield O.B.	17	11	0	6	115	93
Ilford Wanderers	13	5	1	7	67	102
Ilkley	18	7	0	11	121	164
King's College Hospital	15	5	0	10	135	214
Kingston	19	15	1	4	190	62
Leicester	19	11	2	6	223	158
Lensbury	13	9	0	4	192	106
Liverpool	14	6	1	7	168	133
Llanelly	18	12	4	2	181	60
Lloyds Bank	13	7	2	4	93	77
London County Council	9	9	0	0	86	31
London Hospital	14	6	2	6	92	99
London Irish	16	7	2	7	140	104
London Rifle Brigade	13	4	0	9	65	147
London Scottish	14	7	1	6	139	193
London Welsh	18	13	2	3	216	88
Macclesfield	15	9	0	6	186	68
Maidstone	13	7	1	5	146	56
Manchester	16	4	0	12	99	215
Midland Bank	14	6	2	6	169	78
Moseley	17	5	2	10	100	168
National Provincial Bank	16	12	1	3	224	104
Neath	19	11	0	8	269	115
New Brighton	14	7	1	6	184	150
Newbury	15	11	0	4	255	75
Newport	22	13		6	258	144
Northampton	18	9	0	9	189	168
Northern	16	6	1	9	96	235
Nottingham	15	8	1	6	149	150
Nuneaton	16	12	1	3	304	102
Old Alleynians	16	10	1	5	231	131
Old Bancroftians	16	13	2	1	236	54
Old Blues	18	6	2	10	123	202
Old Brocklesians	12	10	0	2	116	38
Old Colfeians	15	8	0	7	157	108
Old Cranleighans	15	8	0	7	188	158
Old Dartfordians	14	12	1	1	239	32
Old Dunelmians	14	2	2	10	34	183
Old Edwardians	15	5	1	9	78	162
Old Emanuel	14	7	2	5	87	128
Old Haberdashers	14	8	1	5	125	150
Old Halleyburians	12	6	1	5	116	107
Old Leodicensians	15	11	1	3	189	101
Old Leysians	13	2	0	11	86	202
Old Merchant Taylors	16	7	1	8	156	181
Old Mid-Whitgiftians	14	9	0	5	193	120
Old Millhillians	14	7	1	6	134	92
Old Novocastrians	13	8	1	4	105	80
Old Paulines	17	9	0	8	156	226
Old Reddingensians	13	11	0	2	119	45
Old Reigatians	13	3	2	8	155	116
Old Tiffinians	11	8	0	3	134	90
Old Whitgiftians	14	10	0	4	178	116
Old Wimbledonians	13	4	0	7	86	115
Olney	17	11	0	6	169	152
Oxford Exiles	13	6	0	7	118	111
Oxford University	17	10	3	4	217	165
Percy Park	16	7	1	8	127	172
Plymouth Albion	16	12	1	3	175	95
Polytechnic	14	7	3	4	79	90
Pontypool	21	13	4	4	214	107
Preston Grasshoppers	17	2	2	13	111	167
Redruth	19	17	0	2	235	71
Richmond	16	6	2	8	160	182
Rosslyn Park	16	9	1	6	166	95
Rugby	21	14	0	7	287	154
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	15	3	0	12	101	233
St. Mary's Hospital	13	6	1	6	110	118
St. Thomas's Hospital	14	3	1	10	97	178
Sale	16	12	1	3	345	85
Saracens	13	9	0	4	164	67
Sevenoaks	13	9	0	4	143	56
Sidcup	13	11	1	1	216	52
Southend	14	10	1	3	196	80
Standard Bank of S.A.	13	5	1	7	128	93
Streatham	16	2	0	14	78	245
Strood	17	12	1	4	154	148
Sutton	16	7	0	9	148	155
Swansea	19	10	2	7	213	158
Taunton	19	10	2	7	205	153
Thames Valley	15	11	0	4	255	75
Toc H	22	13		6	258	144
Tunbridge Wells	18	9	0	9	189	168
Twickenham	16	6	1	9	96	235
United Services	15	8	1	6	149	150
U.S., Chatham	16	12	1	3	304	102
Upper Clapton	16	10	1	5	231	131
Warlingham Wasps	16	13	2	1	236	54
Waterloo	17	16	1	0	285	37
West Hartlepool	14	7	0	7	160	148
West Herts	17	13	1	3	293	84
Westleigh	15	6	3	6	121	116
Westminster Bank	14	4	2	8	93	144
Woodford	17	11	0	6	174	92

RACKETS

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS' HANDICAP

The Public Schools' Rackets Handicap, for which there were 51 entries, was begun at Queen's Club, West Kensington, yesterday. The handicapping was well done when one considers the great difficulty of bringing together players with so much as three years difference in age. Service has always played a big part in rackets in the Queen's Club court, and the older player, with a really severe service, may make as many as 20 points in succession without one of those services being returned. The taking of service by young players yesterday was, nevertheless, worthy of much praise.

The Hon. C. M. B. Cokayne beat G. O. Peake in a very close match by two games to one. Cokayne did not really deserve to win this match, for he served his hand out at 9—11 in the final game. Cokayne has a pretty style and is very much stronger than he was last year. Peake, who has a good-length service on which he puts pace, led 13—9, but Cokayne made a run of four aces to reach 13—13 and won the game 16—13. Peake setting only 3. W. E. Carr, the Clifton first string, won his match rather easily. Carr has a service which could be very good indeed in the Queen's Court, though he is apt to give it without due consideration. His opponent, G. P. D. Hazlewood, plays his back-hand stroke with the ball much too close to his body, and he takes his racket back too late and with no freedom of shoulder. The take-back of the racket for the back-hand stroke was very badly made by many players yesterday. A. G. Akers-Douglas played well, for such a young player, against A. H. S. Reid, who has been very well taught and who opens out to the ball as a pupil of W. Hawes should do. Akers-Douglas sets himself incorrectly for the back-hand stroke, but he has a fore-hand reminiscent of his brother's beautiful stroke, and he should play well in the fore-hand court, for Eton, possibly in a winning pair. J. Beith did very well indeed to run P. C. Samuelson to three games. Samuelson is a born player, and, had he had F. Dames-Longworth to coach him, he might have become one of the great Public School player since 1919 before he leaves Charterhouse. R. Pulbrook has a very good service indeed in the Queen's court, and he is a cool and collected player. J. C. F. Simpson was in the gallery to see him play—a brother left-hander—but he obviously did not approve of his attack of the easy ball. Pulbrook is fast and has a long reach, but he does not yet know what, when playing for safety, the ball must be pushed, if it cannot be hit, to the back of the court, preferably with a touch on one of the side walls.

G. B. Noel played a very brave game against A. M. Baerlein, but no handicap can bring together players with their difference in age. Noel will be a good school player, possibly a very good school player, but he will never be in the same class as his father was unless he is taught to use his wrist and to put some hate into his stroke. E. C. Dawnay won rather easily. His play is very like that of his brother and his walk almost a parody. At present his strokes lack the sting of the elder Dawnay, but his service is already an improvement on his brother's, at his best. H. Paget played a most plucky match against a much stronger opponent, but he tired in the last game and was not able to take a good length service. Paget should become a real player. J. G. Pawle played well yesterday. Given concentration on every stroke for the next two years—no stroke of rackets should ever be played thoughtlessly by a young player—and this young player might become a Harrow rackets player of the eighties. A. H. Reinke made a grand recovery in his first game, pulling up from 2—14 to 14—14, but he lost that game and the natural disappointment might have beaten any young player. Several players who have more than an outside chance of winning the competition have not yet played: a good judge of the game remarked yesterday that the most probable winner was certainly not seen in the competition yesterday.

The first match will be begun at 10 o'clock to-day. One "bye" was played last night and one player scratched, so that the matches will be put forward to-morrow and competitors should arrive at Queen's Club half an hour earlier than their programmes might suggest. The entry to the rackets court for this competition is free and a big gallery of spectators is always welcomed when the Public Schools play rackets.

The results were:—

FIRST ROUND.—The Hon. C. M. B. Cokayne (Eton) (2) beat G. O. Peake (Malvern) (2) (18—15, 7—15, 13—10); D. S. L. Crimp (Marlborough) (scratch) w.o. S. Lister (Malvern) (3) scratched; J. P. M. Hore (Wellington) (1) beat G. D. Harrow (Harrow) (owes 1) scratched; N. M. H. Knowles (Winchester) (1) beat G. W. Nicholson (Charterhouse) (5) (15—9, 15—6); W. W. Chamberlayne (owes 4) beat C. F. D. Hazlewood (Harrow) (2) (15—11, 12—9); C. Pears (Winchester) (4) beat H. Paget (Eton) (7) (15—12, 11—15, 15—9); J. Priestley (Winchester) (4) beat P. N. Kitching (Radley) (owes 4) (15—12, 15—9); C. N. Aley (Cheltenham) (scratch) w.o. T. Chamberlayne (Wellington) (5) scratched; A Steele (Charterhouse) (1) beat S. G. Hine (Harrow) (5) (15—13, 15—9); J. G. Pawle (Harrow) (1) beat C. D. Wigan (Eton) (7) (15—9, 15—8); P. C. Samuelson (Charterhouse) (scratch) beat J. Beith (Eton) (3) (12—15, 15—10, 15—9); N. C. Brown (Tonbridge) (4) beat A. H. Reinecke (Cheltenham) (6) (15—13, 15—6); R. Pulbrook (Harrow) (scratch) beat R. W. D. Pawle (Marlborough) (5) (15—11, 15—6); A. M. Baerlein (Eton) (owes 1) beat G. B. Noel (Winchester) (7) (15—11, 15—12); E. C. Dawnay (Radley) (owes 1) beat A. D. Wigan (Eton) (7) (15—11, 15—9); J. M. Garford Bles (Rugby) (scratch) beat G. R. Elsmie (Clifton) (7) (15—7, 15—7); A. H. S. Reid (Wellington) (1) beat A. G. Akers-Douglas (Eton) (6) (18—13, 15—11).

SECOND ROUND.—R. C. Riseley (Clifton) (scratch) w.o. P. A. C. Don (Winchester) (2) scratched; A. M. Hedley (Eton) (owes 5) w.o. J. S. Johnstone (Harrow) (0) scratched.

CRICKET

THE SHEFFIELD SHIELD

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29.—Ponsford (Victoria) and Jackson (New South Wales) saved their respective sides from complete collapse in the Sheffield Shield match which was left drawn here to-day. Victoria, who started their innings last Wednesday but were prevented by rain from continuing it until to-day, were all out for 185, of which Ponsford, who went in first, scored 109 not out. Jackson played a similar role for New South Wales, scoring 52 not out out of 97 scored for six wickets.

Score:—

VICTORIA.—First Innings

W. M. Woodfull, c. Hooker, b. Fairfax	3
W. H. Ponsford, not out	109
H. L. Hendry, b. Stewart	0
J. Ryder, c. Stewart, b. Fairfax	1
K. Rigg, b. Fairfax	2
E. A. Beckett, c. Stewart	1
C. Darling, c. McCabe, b. Hunt	16
G. Barnett, b. Fairfax	9
D. Blackie, run out	0
W. C. Alexander, c. Stewart, b. Chilvers	21
H. Ironmonger, run out	4
Byes, &c.	19
Total	185

NEW SOUTH WALES.—First Innings

A. Jackson, not out	52
J. Fingleton, run out	9
D. Bradman, c. Hendry, b. à Beckett	2
S. McCabe, b. Blackie	10
A. F. Kippax, hit wkt., b. Blackie	3
A. Fairfax, st. Barnett, b. Ironmonger	3
W. A. Oldfield, c. Rigg, b. Ironmonger	8
H. Hooker, not out	2
Byes, &c.	7
Total (6 wkts.)	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS

VICTORIA—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Stewart	16	1	65	2	Hooker	9	0	20	0
Fairfax	21	1	41	1	McCabe	3	1	3	0
Hunt	10	1	31	1	Chilvers	14	0	6	1

NEW SOUTH WALES—First Innings

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Alexander	6	1	21	0	Blackie	7	2	16	2
à Beckett	10	2	26	1	Darling	1	0	1	0
Ironmonger	15	5	26	2					

—*Reuter*

THE PLUNKET SHIELD

CHRISTCHURCH, Dec. 29.—In one of the most exciting finishes ever seen in the Plunket Shield competition, Canterbury beat Auckland by four wickets here to-day, the winning hit being made five minutes before time.

By scoring 537 in their second innings on Saturday Auckland seemed to have the match well in hand, but Canterbury to-day made the 473 runs wanted to win for the loss of only six wickets. The scores were:—Auckland, 164 and 537; Canterbury, 229 and 473 for 6.

In the second match of the season at Wellington, Wellington beat Otago by 202 runs, the scores being:—Wellington, 189 and 369; Otago, 161 and 195.—*Reuter.*

Warwickshire's matches against Lancashire on June 27, 29, and 30, and against Northamptonshire on July 11, 13, and 14, at first arranged to be played at Birmingham, will be played on the ground of Morris Motors, Limited, at Coventry.

WELLINGTON, N.Z., Dec. 29.—The Redpath Cup, which is awarded annually for the best individual performance in New Zealand cricket, has been won this year by C. S. Dempster, of the Wellington Club, this being the second time he has won the cup.—*Reuter.*

LILLE, Dec. 29.—Roland Dujardin, a young boxer, died here last night in tragic and peculiar circumstances. After having been knocked out in a fight he was walking to his dressing-room when he suddenly fell unconscious, fracturing his skull against the floor. He died shortly after admission to hospital.—*Reuter.*

POLO

HANDICAPS FOR 1931

A list of the principal Hurlingham Official Polo Handicaps is given below. In all 1,391 players are handicapped in the latest Hurlingham list. Only 159 of these are rated at over three points, and that number includes 15 players of foreign nationality, five Americans, five Spaniards, three Argentinians, one Belgian, and one Czechoslovakian.

The names of players handicapped at four points or higher are:—

NINE POINTS.—F. W. C. Guest (U.S.A.), L. L. Lacey (Argentina), Captain C. T. I. Roark (London), J. A. E. Traill (London), and Colonel P. K. Wise (London).

EIGHT POINTS.—Major A. L. B. Anderson (London), G. Balding (Melton Mowbray), H. Earl (U.S.A.), E. W. Hopping (London), J. D. Nelson (Argentine), and the Marquis de Villabragima (London).

SEVEN POINTS.—G. G. Ashton (Australia), J. H. Ashton (Australia), R. R. Ashton (Australia), Major E. G. Atkinson (London), C. Balding (Rugby), Captain R. George (London), H. P. Guinness (Royal Scots Greys), Major J. F. Harrison (London), F. A. S. Hopping (London), Lieutenant-Colonel V. N. Lockett (17th/21st Lancers), Captain W. S. McCreery (London), Major G. H. Phipps-Hornby (London), A. Roark (U.S.A.), Captain M. N. Scott-Robson (London), Captain C. H. Tremayne (London), H. C. Walford (17th/21st Lancers), and Major A. H. Williams (India).

SIX POINTS.—Major F. W. Barrett (London), S. J. Barton (Cirencester), Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. D. Y. Bingham (London), Lieutenant-Colonel D. C. Boles (Royal Horse Guards), Captain P. J. Butler (West Somerset), Captain G. Carr-White (London), P. W. Dollar, 4th Hussars (London), Captain E. D. Fanshawe (Queen's Bays), Captain G. H. Fanshawe (Queen's Bays), H. W. Forester (London), Major-General A. E. W. Harman (Weedon), Major T. W. Kirkwood (Ab-Ireland), Captain S. W. Leaf (13th/18th Hussars), Lieutenant-Colonel B. H. H. Mathew-Lannowe (London), D. C. J. Miller (17th/21st Lancers), Captain H. G. Morrison (Royal Artillery), L. Nelson (London), Captain D. J. E. Norton (16th/5th Lancers), the Duke of Penaranda (London), Captain C. E. Pert (London), G. E. Price Palmer (9th Lancers), Captain J. P. Sanderson (4th/7th Dragoon Guards), S. Sanford (London), Major A. L. Tate (London), Captain P. R. Tatham (London), Captain J. Taylor (London), and Captain H. D. Tucker (London).

FIVE POINTS.—Captain C. W. Allfrey (Royal Horse Artillery), M. P. Ansell (5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards), P. S. K. Ashton (Australia), Captain J. N. Bailey (Cheltenham), Captain A. H. Barclay (Queen's Bays), Captain W. A. Broadfoot (Delhi), Captain C. D. Campbell (Royal Horse Artillery), R. B. B. B. Cooke (17th/21st Lancers), Lieutenant-Colonel E. Corbould-Warren (Royal Artillery), D. B. Daly (London), Captain A. M. Ferguson (Life Guards), L. E. B. Firwood (Rugby), Captain B. J. Fowler (Royal Horse Artillery), Sir W. L. A. Goulding (All Ireland), Major J. M. Graham (Royal Scots Greys), A. Grisar (London), Captain the Hon. F. E. Guest (London), Captain L. H. H. Harris (9th Lancers), Major H. S. Hatfield (King's Dragoon Guards), Captain R. P. Hornby (8th Hussars), Colonel F. R. Hoskins (Melton Mowbray), C. F. Keighley (5th Inniskilling Dragoon Guards), Captain M. J. Kingscote (London), Major M. L. Lakin (Moreton Morrell), Captain the Lord Lascelles (London), Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Lowther (Rugby), Major P. Magor (London), Sir E. H. Tyrrell Martin (16th/5th Lancers), Major R. L. McCreery (12th Lancers), Captain A. W. M. S. Pilkington (16th/5th Lancers), Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. M. Pleydell-Bailston (London), Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Pott (London), Captain J. de Pret (London), R. B. Sheppard (7th Hussars), Captain R. R. Smart (Cirencester), G. J. R. Tomkinson (London), Colonel H. A. Tomkinson (London), J. A. B. Trench (All Ireland), Captain R. W. Verdel (11th Hussars), and Captain H. L. Watkis (Indian Army).

FOUR POINTS.—M. Arnott (All Ireland), Captain G. Babington (16th/5th Lancers), Captain the Hon. A. M. A. Baillie (Life Guards), J. B. Balding (Melton Mowbray), Colonel K. Barge (Ayrshire), Colonel Lord Barnby (London), I

Letters to the Editor

MEMBERS AND THEIR CONSTITUENTS

BRITISH SYSTEM OF P.R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To disagree with Professor Ernest Barker is a burden not lightly to be assumed, but where the issues are of vital importance it would be cowardice to shirk expression. And as my belief in P.R. is confirmed rather than weakened by finding that the objections which he has to urge are those given in his letter in *The Times* to-day, may I be allowed a little space in which to attempt a reply?

Professor Barker in his letter tests representative institutions by two criteria only:—

(1) The selection for a seat in Parliament of persons who are personally known to their constituents at the time of their selection and personally command the confidence of their constituents; and

(2) The maintenance of personal contact, after selection, between the members selected and the constituencies—in other words, between Parliament and public opinion.

And he tries P.R. by these tests.

For myself—and possibly other students would agree with me—I am very far from accepting these tests as the most important or the most adequate for estimating a system of representation. My English mind is haunted by echoes of Burke: "the virtue, the spirit, the essence of the House of Commons consists in its being the express image of the nation," and when I have to decide between competing systems I would frame one test at least on those lines. I believe that a House of Commons which, within the limits of what is reasonably possible and is generally agreeable to the habits and modes of thought which we have inherited (and which we in our turn modify), most closely approaches the ideal of Burke will be a better instrument of government than that which we now possess. But even if I confine myself to Professor Barker's two tests, and I apply them to the British system of P.R. in comparison with any system of representation based on the single-member constituency, the advantage seems to me to rest with P.R.

What is the British system of P.R.? It is not, as Professor Barker seems to indicate, a list system of the type adopted in Germany. A voter under the British system—that of the single transferable vote—votes for an individual and not for a list. When elected the M.P. is one of a group of members in which the main currents of opinion in the constituency are represented in proportion to their voting strength. Each M.P. in the group has behind him a body of electors approximately equal in number to the "constituents" of the M.P. elected on the present system, but with this difference, that, whereas on the present system a large portion of the constituents of an M.P.—sometimes even a majority—disagree with him, under P.R. the electors of an M.P. are those who in general share his views. On which system is the connexion and mutual confidence of members and constituents more real—that on which the member agrees with practically all whom he represents or that on which he disagrees with large portions of them?

Again, to take Professor Barker's second test, on which system has public opinion the better opportunity of making itself effective—that in which the member knows already that a large portion of the public opinion in his constituency is hostile or that in which he has to be in touch mainly with those whose opinions are in general accord with his own? If he detects new opinions arising among his own electors the thing calls for his attention; what he will consider the aberrations of his opponents will affect him but little, if at all. But, indeed, this second test of a representative system proposed by Professor Barker seems rather remote from the realities of political life. We do not expect M.P.s elected to support one set of doctrines to veer round to another set because of a change not in their own opinions but in those of certain sections of the public. The cure for a failure of correspondence between public opinion and the House of Commons, on whatever principle it has been elected, is a new General Election.

In truth, a great part of these arguments as to the personal contact of members and constituents seems to me—except perhaps in relation to the University constituencies—to "date." Those who use them seem to be looking out of study windows and unconsciously imagining the year to be 1866. In any case, with the recent enormous extension of the franchise and the growth of the power of the Press, the conditions of personal contact—which had a bad as well as a good side—have completely changed. I have been a voter—usually unsuccessful, though not inactive—for about 35 years, and it is only in the last three years that I have personally known my M.P.

It would be tempting, but it would take too much of your space, to follow Professor Barker into all the other issues that he raises. I will say one thing only. Advocates of P.R. can now claim and do claim that the system be judged on results, on the facts of the contemporary world, and not solely on the speculations of political philosophers. Speculations, especially those of the "slippery slope" type, are apt to be the children of preconceived ideas. If we take the test of results, we find that whereas the anxieties of our opponents have prophesied that P.R. means instability of government and the multiplication of parties, the system has given Ireland a strong and temperate Government, closely responsive to public opinion, for some eight years, has (though incorporated in what seems to an Englishman far from the best form) preserved Germany, in spite of her Parliamentary inexperience, from electoral "landslides" which in the days of the occupation of the Ruhr and of the rush attack of Hitlerism might have imperilled her own peace and that of Europe, and in Belgium has kept in being the three main parties and prevented the rise of those groups which under that single-member system—according to our opponents a "safe cure" for the disease of groups—are the bane of French politics. Yours, &c.,

JOHN FISCHER WILLIAMS.

Oxford, Dec. 27.

CECIL RHODES'S VISION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As a striking instance of the late Cecil Rhodes's statesmanlike "vision," you may think it of general interest to recall the following extract from an address to his constituents at Wynberg in 1899, when he said:—

"The politics of the next 100 years are going to be tariffs and nothing else. We are no longer going to war for the amusement of Royal Families as in the past, we mean practical business. America, say, will have to be told that they must change their tariff or Great Britain will put a tariff against them. The United States would not hold out for 24 hours, but would say it was perfectly good business, and would meet us on the tariff basis. . . . The time will come, although probably most of us will be gone, when the British Government will say to the world, 'We will give you free trade and admit your raw products, but you must admit our manufactures, and until you do so we will not give you equal privileges.'"

Yours truly,

SOUTH AFRICAN.

CHILDREN AFTER SCHOOL

VALUE OF BOYS' CLUBS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—As you rightly point out in your leading article to-day, Sir George Newman's report on "The Health of the School Child" is, on the whole, an encouraging document. Sir George himself, however, does not hide the fact that the present situation is a delicate one. He writes, "We cannot fail to recognize that the present generation may be relatively lacking in physical stamina and powers of resistance," and adds that "the situation makes new demands upon us."

The fact that there may be a relative deterioration in the school child, who has the benefit of the care given by the Board of Education, makes one extremely anxious concerning the child after leaving school. At that age, when the effect of adolescence is so powerful and so permanent both on health and character, the child has no medical supervision nor even the benefit of the services of a panel doctor, and, moreover, as often as not, has no one to turn to for advice and guidance. Deterioration may then be very rapid both in mind and body; for example, it is not unknown for a child who could read and write when leaving school to be illiterate at 20.

Time and money spent on the school child will not bring its full benefit unless the adolescent comes under good influences. It is not frequent for the working boy to find in his occupation opportunity for development of both mind and body. There is, therefore, an especial need for him to be brought under the influence of some boy organization which can guide and counsel him. At present, I believe, only one boy in 10 belongs to such an organization, and I hope that many will interpret the demands which, as Sir George Newman says, the new situation makes upon us as a challenge to support movements such as the National Association of Boys' Clubs, the splendid work of which in promoting the fitness of the working boy, though widely appreciated, is being hampered and restricted by lack of finance. In this manner, we can not only promote the "personal hygiene" and "mental and moral evolution" which is begun in the schools, but we can assist in developing a finer and better race upon which the future progress of our country depends.

May I add that I have been informed by many club leaders that the examination of school children is not as effective as it might be because it is frequently restricted to the upper part of the body.

Yours faithfully,

E. T. CAMPBELL, Hon. Treasurer,
National Association of Boys' Clubs.
House of Commons, Dec. 29.

WELFARE OF TREES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your correspondent in his Garden Notes in your issue of December 13 did not mention a very important point which is now arising in connexion with trees planted in suburban roads. Many road surfaces now are being made waterproof as well as the footpaths, and spaces about 2ft. square left round the trunk of the tree, the surface of which slopes away from it. The result is that the tree gets no surface water. I have just had an example of this where two elms were planted as terminal features at the end of a road. Both are now practically dead.

It is not possible in suburban roads to put large gratings round the roots; besides which they get untidy and filled up with weeds and rubbish. Nor is it possible to sink holes round the trees as is done in the Champs Elysées, Paris. It has occurred to me that the better solution of the difficulty is to put a grating in the gutter opposite the tree, on a loose one-brick foundation, with a movable lid, so that it can be lifted about twice a year and the ground forked over. These gratings would then catch the surface water and distribute it to the roots instead of its going down the storm-water drain as at present. I am sure many of the older trees will suffer unless something like this is done.

Yours faithfully,

GERALD McMICHAEL.

105, Colmore-row, Birmingham.

Correspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper.

PARIS TO LONDON

THE CUSTOMS AT DOVER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many readers of *The Times* who, like myself, travel fairly frequently by the "Golden Arrow" between London and Paris will have "killed time" by perusing the little illustrated booklet to be found in the Pullmans on both sides of the Channel, describing, without undue exaggeration, the excellence of the "Golden Arrow" and "Blue Train" services.

I think it goes without saying that one of the outstanding features of these services which appeals to travellers is the absence on the French side of any hustling, jostling, or trouble incidental to passport or Customs examination, the former being undertaken in the boat and the latter in the train. This arrangement eliminates, so far as it is possible to do so, the "Customs nuisance" inseparable from Continental travel.

The illustrated pamphlet to which I have referred wisely deals only with the outward journey to Paris, and merely gives the timing of the homeward journey to London, for the one outstanding blot on an otherwise faultless service is the old-fashioned jostle and scramble in the Customs at Dover, when obliging but harassed officials do their best to carry out their unpleasant task behind benches filled with the usual assortment of hand baggage whose owners struggle in the scrimmage of stewards and porters to get alongside their belongings to answer the usual stereotyped questions and open what receptacles the examiners may desire to see. And it is generally all over in 15 minutes, sometimes even less.

Of course, this one incident on the Paris-London journey by the "Golden Arrow" service may be considered as providing a contrast with the manner in which Customs formalities are conducted on the French side—just a little reminder of the good old days when the "de luxe" services we can now enjoy did not exist. But is this uncomfortable method of Customs examination at Dover really necessary? The only excuse I have heard for it is that our rolling-stock being constructed to a smaller loading gauge than the Continental, a travelling Customs examination can be carried out more comfortably in Continental than in British coaches and Pullmans. But if this really is so vital a consideration, why not conduct the Customs examination of hand baggage in the boat, as was done in pre-War days, when such spacious craft as the Canterbury, Isle of Thanet, Maid of Kent, &c., did not exist? There can be no argument as to sufficient space being available in these modern boats. And after all, is our rolling-stock too small for hand baggage to be examined in it? Has it ever been tried?

And why cannot British and foreign travellers have their passports examined in the boat and be given a slip to hand over with landing tickets at Dover, as is done at Calais, thereby completing all formalities before passengers arrive at Dover and permitting direct access from boat to train, thus bringing the homeward into line with the outward "Golden Arrow" service. The supplement is the same in both directions, but the service is not.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

GORDON S. DUNCAN.

Stone House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, Dec. 27.

HOME-GROWN FOOD

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—It is no doubt good that we import eggs from Australia. It would be better if we could produce more eggs at home. For we are in danger of forgetting the great value of freshness in food. A new-laid egg was defined before the War as an egg under four days old. Our home poultry farmers should be able to guarantee this, and should be paid extra for freshness, not for size. Most people would rather have a small fresh egg than a large stale one, and yet size is more valued in the egg trade than freshness. To anyone who possesses the sense of taste an egg that has travelled 12,000 miles is notably less good than one which was laid yesterday. I think that doctors and chemists would agree that fresh food is very much better for health, and especially for children, than that which is old. However carefully it has been kept on ice, something essential and good is lost. How greatly it would help our farmers if the people as a whole were to prefer and insist upon having "the roast beef of Old England" and fresh food, rather than preserved.

Yours faithfully,

SYDNEY REDESDALE.

Old Mill Cottage, High Wycombe.

RECRUITS FOR THE ARMY

TRAINING AT INFANTRY DEPOTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I think that most soldiers will agree with "Old Timer" that in not preserving the territorial connexion, wherever possible, in infantry units the authorities are failing to avail themselves of a very strong incentive to *esprit de corps* and possibly to greater eagerness to join the Service.

There are, however, some regiments which could not possibly find enough recruits in their own territorial district—several Highland regiments, for example. One should note, too, in this connexion that many famous regiments and corps having no territorial connexion are second to none in their *esprit de corps, e.g.*, Artillery, Brigade of Guards, &c.

I am sure that very few regimental officers will be found to support "Old Timer's" strictures on the present system of training at infantry depôts, if they have had intimate acquaintance with both systems. The old system was chaotic. The present system aims at training a recruit in five months (not three) to take his place in the ranks of a battalion at home. He should then be ready to fire his first musketry course and to take part in "collective training." I should say from my experience as a depôt commander that the standard aimed at in the syllabus laid down is easily attained by the average recruit, except the educational qualification (a third class certificate), and this last is not insisted on. If a recruit is very far below the average he is relegated to another squad and remains longer at the depôt.

Under the present system a recruit's life should be a happy one there, with plenty to interest him besides his purely military work, including games and entertainments of all kinds. If he is not happy, one should blame the depôt commander who is running a bad "show," not the system of training. In my opinion the principal cause of poor recruiting is the "dole." In old days times of industrial depression were the best for recruiting.

Yours truly,

FORMER DEPOT COMMANDER.

Dec. 27.

WHAT IS A CAPITALIST?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No better service could be rendered to the public than that of trying clearly to define the terms used by politicians. As a member of the House of Commons I am oftentimes amazed by the looseness of the language of responsible statesmen. This is not a fault peculiar to any one party, and is indicative of loose thinking generally.

The term "capitalist" is bandied about without any clear meaning being attached to it. When the average Socialist makes use of this word, he really means that such a person is an "exploiter" of cheap labour.

Karl Marx, in attempting to define a capitalist, maintained that the ownership of tools and money did not make a person a capitalist. He became a capitalist, and the instruments of production in his possession became capital, when he was in a position to "exploit" the labour of others to his own advantage. Whether we agree with Marx's economics or not, he at least endeavoured to define what he meant by a capitalist.

Instead of using these terms, which contribute nothing to the solution of any problem, it would be more in keeping with the importance of their function in public life if statesmen would expend time and thought upon the causes which create "exploitation," poorly paid labour, and unemployment.

Yours truly,

ANDREW MAC LAREN.

House of Commons, Dec. 27.

The first sentence in the second paragraph of Lord Buckmaster's letter, published yesterday, should have read:—"The Act of 1927 declared a strike to be illegal if its object went beyond the furtherance of a dispute within a trade or industry in which the strikers were engaged, and" (not *or*) "was designed to coerce the Government," &c.

Points from Letters

NEW BOUNDARIES

Section 46 of the new Local Government Act is certainly having the effect, quite contrary to the intention expressed in the Reports of Lord Onslow's Royal Commission, of encouraging towns to demand the administration of their neighbouring districts, urban and rural. It would be useful to inquire if the cause of this phenomenon is just municipal vanity, or something worse; but what is wanted at this moment is its cure, which must begin with the county committees. These bodies ought to be made (1) well-informed about the intention of the Act; and (2) impartial. There is probably no means of making people read the relevant documents, with which the Ministry of Health supplies them; but as regards (2) there ought to be an order to prevent members of the committees sitting in judgment on the claims of their own districts. The present process is making an Augean stable for the Ministry, when the country parishes begin to appeal.—Mr. E. J. FORSDYKE, Asheridge, near Chesham, Bucks.

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA HOUSE

I am not an architect and have no desire to discuss the merits of the proposed new South Africa House, or any other building concerned, but as a lover of London I should like to feel certain that some properly constituted authority could be in a position to accept or amend any architectural addition to places of importance in London.—Mr. D. G. DENDON, Mill Hill, N.W.7.

A PINCH OF SNUFF

I can confirm, and supplement from experience, all that Mr. G. Buckston Browne writes of the value of a timely pinch of snuff. Many years ago, at Fez, a medical friend of mine, Dr. Greig, arrived suffering, for the previous three months, with hay fever, and had "tried everything he knew" to get rid of it. At my suggestion, although with some incredulity, he took a big pinch of Moorish snuff before each expected recurrence of the fever. Within 36 hours his trouble disappeared. Subsequently he wrote to me from New Zealand that he had since prescribed snuff in such cases to his patients and the results had been most satisfactory. His theory was that sneezing was Nature's effort to drive out the germs of the fever, and that the extra sneezing induced by the snuff ensured this being done promptly, thoroughly, and permanently.—SIR JAMES MACLEOD, 10, Vineyard Hill-road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.

THE HIGHWAY CODE

Every sensible person will endorse Mr. Strauss's letter. Of what use is a highway code, professedly based upon "mutual consideration," while motorists are permitted to torture other users of the road and householders with their abominable electric and mechanical horns, which, in addition to their intolerable character, are not only not of the slightest service for warning purposes, as they give no indication of direction, but are a danger to the public and the cause of any number of accidents and deaths? If and when any horn is needed—and the most careful and competent drivers seldom find them necessary—the non-irritating bulb horn only should be allowed.—Mr. H. REGINALD SIBSON, Hove, Sussex.

SEA BIRDS KILLED BY OIL

Owing to the recent wintry weather, I have seen in various papers letters and comments upon the destruction of birds by oil pollution at the seaside. This society has been working for some time making preparations for the introduction of a Bill to amend the Oil on Navigable Waters Act, 1922, which would have as its effect the compulsory installation, on vessels of a certain tonnage, of some separating appliance. May I invite persons who witness birds suffering from the effects of oil to communicate with this office, giving the time, date, place, number of birds seen, &c., as we are anxious to get in touch with witnesses, in view of the fact that Sir Cooper Rawson, M.P., intends to introduce the Prevention of Oil Pollution Bill at the end of January?—CAPTAIN E. G. FAIRHOLME, Chief Secretary, Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 105, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

UNSIGHTLY HOUSES

One way to mitigate the bane of unsightly houses would be to require that all builders' plans should be submitted to a reputable architect before they are passed by a local authority. It does not follow that a rural district council, *e.g.*, has any member qualified to say why a plan is bad with regard to its intended situation. A builder can get a plan passed that raises no objection but is utterly out of keeping with its surroundings. Architects are to be registered; why not give them a chance of practising their profession? And why allow builders, who are not qualified as architects, to put up anything that a local council will pass?—The REV. G. A. MARSHALL, Thornton Rectory, Pickering.

THE MARKETING BILL

Producers on our local market failed one day last week to sell their produce for lack of buyers; on the next would-be purchasers found little or no produce to buy. So loss and waste of time continue. The Government Agricultural Marketing Bill is again before the country, designed specifically to obviate inefficiency of this kind. No doubt amendments and modifications of various kinds will be necessary in its various provisions to make the scheme applicable to particular districts and conditions. Speaking from my own experience, and from the opinions of many who have had intimate contact with marketing conditions in Wales—I am careful to appear not to trespass over the Border—I think a great opportunity lies within the provisions of the Bill, if and when the latter are implemented, for putting agricultural marketing upon a secure and stable basis.—Mr. R. WILLIAMS ELLIS, Glasfryn, Caernarvonshire.

THE WRONG LONDON

Here is a rather curious example of error on the part of postal authorities. A letter (posted in Corsica) addressed to "37, Avenue de Londres, Tunis," has been delivered here, at 37, Avenue-road, London.—Mr. FRANK MILTON.

THE SIBERIAN METEOR

On reading Mr. Engleheart's letter in *The Times* of December 24 I looked up my "Country Life" Diary for 1908, and find this entry for July 1:—"To-night and June 30 a strong glow in the North after sunset; quite light at midnight, so that one could read out of doors. The North glowed gold, almost daffodil; the sky below was dappled and flecked and whorled with brown and red. It was not the Aurora Borealis." The dates coincide with those given by Mr. Engleheart. I was then living at Alderley Edge, Cheshire.—Mr. E. W. HENDY, Holt Austiss, Porlock, Somerset.

RAIL CHARGES FOR PARCELS

With reference to the letter from Mr. R. C. Hare, of Horley, published in *The Times* of December 24, with regard to the charges for the carriage of his umbrella, I think there must have been some mistake, as it is possible to send a parcel weighing 4lb. for a distance of 300 miles for only 11d.—Mr. C. GRASEMANN, Southern Railway, Waterloo Station, S.E.1.

APPOINTMENTS TO BENEFICES

If a Bishop has adequate grounds for thinking that a patron wishes to make an unsuitable appointment, it does not seem to me to be any hardship to him that the existing rights of the clergy should be retained, for it is at least possible that a Bishop as well as a patron might make a mistake. Some years ago a Bishop in India told me that another Bishop wished to pass on to him Low Church clergy whom he did not regard as being suitable for his diocese, and his definition of them was—people who were not altogether happy investments. It is possible that some parishioners might not consider that that constituted unsuitability. If the reasonable independence of clergy is weakened, that may not increase the supply of Ordination candidates.—The REV. OSWALD YOUNGHUSBAND, 75, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

RELIEF WORKS IN ITALY

Last Sunday I visited the Gallery of the Palazzo Borghese. The custodian was much incensed at the condition of the street, Via delle Quattro Pontane, which was being repaved, &c. "No need of it at all," he said. "It is being done to make work for the unemployed. You do better in England, you pay the *disoccupati*!"—Mr. M. H. JACKSON, Piazza dell' Esquilino 12, Rome.

THE ALTERNATIVE VOTE

Electoral reform should be lifted above all mere party interests, and regarded as a constitutional question of the first importance. Sir John Simon's forceful letter in your issue of December 23 has convinced me that the Alternative Vote is "not worth while." To keep in office an inefficient, extravagant, and growingly unpopular Government for the purpose of passing such a measure would be little less than a national crime. If the Government are unwilling to embody a scheme of Proportional Representation in their Bill, then it would be a lesser evil to endure the present system until a Government can be found to pass a measure of real electoral reform, rather than see the country's highest interests sacrificed to something that must prove a delusion and a sham. I write as a life-long Liberal.—Mr. DAVID H. REES, Granby, Brittany-road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

DRINK
BOVRIL
AND ENJOY
THE WINTER
BOVRIL
MANUFACTURED BY
BOVRIL LTD LONDON
ENGLAND
A man is as cold as he feels—take Bovril. A woman is as cold as she looks—give her Bovril. Its special nutritive and strengthening powers enable you to laugh at cold. Bovril will strengthen your resistance to colds, chills and influenza.

BRITISH THRIFT

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN 1930

PROGRESS DURING TRADE DEPRESSION

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

In a year of grave industrial depression, with more than 2,000,000 workers unemployed, it is a remarkable tribute to the thrift of British workers that the voluntary friendly societies have again made numerical progress and added materially to their financial reserves. It is the more remarkable now that practically the whole working population is compulsorily insured against sickness from 16 years of age. When National Health Insurance was brought into existence by Mr. Lloyd George it was an almost universal belief that the friendly societies were doomed, instead of which they are to-day much stronger in membership and have nearly doubled their cash reserves in the 18 years they have had to meet competition by the State.

There have been some compensating advantages. The War, which has brought so heavy a burden of taxation to the present and future generations of British citizens, has added materially to the solvency of friendly societies, which are immune from income-tax. The higher value of money has enabled them to earn a much higher rate of interest than the 3 per cent. upon which most of the sickness tables were actuarially framed, thus providing a substantial reserve in interest income, which has enabled them to raise their degree of solvency while paying heavier sickness claims. The new tables which have been prepared for endowment insurances at 65 years of age are upon a 4 per cent. basis, so for the future, with the value of money falling, the reserve is unlikely to be as large as it has been for the past 10 years.

To-day there are about 10,000,000 workers who are making an independent insurance against sickness and disablement, and their aggregate reserves are about £100,000,000. Societies affiliated to the National Conference have a membership of 8,359,848, and have reserve funds of £87,071,200. Their payments in sickness and funeral benefits and benevolent grants total about £7,000,000 during 1930.

An increasingly great social work is being done by practically all the friendly societies in making advances on mortgage loans to their members to enable them to become the owners of the houses in which they live. With those societies which are locally administered by the members in lodges and courts, an increasingly large amount is invested each year on mortgage loans. It may be said that something like £40,000,000 is now invested on mortgages of house property.

WORKERS AS HOUSE OWNERS

With a centralized society such as the Hearts of Oak it is possible to give complete up-to-date figures. This society has now made advances to 18,411 members, amounting to £6,320,600, for house purchases. The amount advanced during 1930 has been £436,493. These figures show that the Hearts of Oak and the other friendly societies are contributing to make the workers a nation of house owners, a steadying influence, and an economic factor of much value.

The controversy as to increased—even improper—sickness claims, which was started by Sir Walter Kinnear, Controller of National Health Insurance, at Scarborough two years ago, has been actively pursued throughout the year. At the Foresters' High Court at Greenock in August Mr. W. Adamson, Minister for Scotland, who has been a Forester for many years, said increasing sickness claims were "causing a considerable amount of uneasiness," and added: "As a nation we are spending £20,000,000 annually on social services, yet we have this extraordinary phenomenon, that an increasing number of claims for benefit based on incapacity for work is being received under the National Health Insurance scheme." Miss Ritson, Controller of Health Insurance for Scotland, also told the Foresters' High Court *that* "the question that faces every one of us, administrators and doctors alike, is What are we going to do about this alarming state of matters, which threatens the very life of our scheme?"

At the Conference of Friendly Societies at Blackpool in September Mr. Greenwood, Minister of Health, said: "We are all deeply concerned to-day about the enormous increase in recent years in sickness and disablement claims. Where this increase of sickness and disablement is real we must square our shoulders and bear the burden. If it is due to laxity or defective administration or improper use of the national fund, we all have to bear our energies to stamp it down." Since then Sir Alfred Watson, Chief Government Actuary, has given startling figures of the increased claims by men, unmarried women, and married women.

GROWING SICKNESS CLAIMS

Rates of sickness (in weeks) at various ages are as follows:—

Men.—Age 20-24, 1921, 0.56, 1927, 0.77; age 40-44, 1921, 0.64, 1927, 0.95; age 60-64, 1921, 1.66, 1927, 2.15.

Unmarried women.—Age 20-24, 1921, 0.68, 1927, 1.15; age 40-44, 1921, 0.80, 1927, 1.27; age 60-64, 1921, 1.40, 1927, 2.19.

Married women.—Age 20-24, 1921, 1.83, 1927, 3.85; age 40-44, 1921, 1.18, 1927, 2.45; age 60-64, 1921, 2.18, 1927, 2.89.

The disablement claims for continued sickness show a similar increase. The figures, taking the same ages, in weeks are:—

Men.—Age 20-24, 1921, 0.14, 1927, 0.24; age 40-44, 1921, 0.39, 1927, 0.78; age 60-64, 1921, 2.33, 1927, 3.90.

Unmarried women.—Age 20-24, 1921, 0.33, 1927, 0.50; age 40-44, 1921, 0.74, 1927, 1.60; age 60-64, 1921, 2.56, 1927, 5.47.

Married women.—Age 20-24, 1921, 0.34, 1927, 1.12; age 40-44, 1921, 0.77, 1927, 2.21; age 60-64, 1921, 3.92, 1927, 6.92.

While there has been a serious increase of sickness in the past 10 years, by far the highest ratio of increase is among married women. In fact, so heavy is the increase that many authorities now regard the sickness insurance of married women as an uninsurable proposition.

The third valuation of National Health Insurance, so far as results have been announced, shows a generally lower average of surpluses, but many of the approved societies are still in the fortunate position of being able to pay to their members additional sickness and disablement benefits, ophthalmic treatment and glasses, dental treatment and dentures, specialists' and consultants' services, nurses, and convalescent home treatment. In these additional services National Health Insurance has achieved much, and given valuable service to many insured persons beyond the original benefits provided by the Act.

THE BIGGEST SOCIETIES

The following are particulars of the largest societies:—

MANCHESTER UNITY OF ODDFELLOWS.—Voluntary membership, 1,115,021; State insured membership, 881,949. Capital reserves, £24,559,735—an increase on the year of £260,452. While the contributions paid by the members averaged 25s. a year the benefits paid averaged 36s. 0½d. a year. The actuaries' report of the twelfth valuation issued during the year shows a net surplus over all liabilities of £3,440,215, the largest aggregate surplus in the history of the friendly society movement. On the eleventh valuation the surplus lodges paid £606,593 to assist the deficiency lodges and bring their assets up to 95 per cent. of liabilities. On the twelfth valuation the surplus lodges are again required to pay £76,703 to raise the degree of solvency of deficiency lodges to 95 per cent. of liabilities, in addition to payments for pensions. At the Plymouth A.M.C. this year it was decided by a majority to relieve members initiated prior to 1921, who are following hazardous occupations, of the 25 per cent. additional contribution, and to take the amount annually from the Unity reserve fund. This means an inequitable charge upon the members of surplus lodges, many of which are in rural districts, where earnings are much lower than those paid in the mining and other hazardous occupations. As members who are incapacitated by accidents of occupations receive compensation up to a maximum of 30s. per week, the equitable solution would be to follow the lead of State insurance and not pay sickness benefit in cases where compensation is paid.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—Voluntary membership, 1,234,282; State insured membership, 663,524; total voluntary funds, £15,586,209. The society's third valuation under National Health Insurance for the five years ended December 31, 1927, shows a gross surplus of £2,700,000, an increase of

(Continued at foot of next column)

£400,000 on the previous valuation. On the voluntary side the valuation shows a net surplus of £1,101,981. The gross surplus amounted to £1,688,317, and the deficiencies amounted to £586,336. There is an Order contingencies fund from which the deficiency courts are helped to bring them to 17s. 6d. in the pound. A condition of the grants from the fund is that courts receiving relief shall not pay sickness benefits to members who are receiving compensation allowances under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

HEARTS OF OAK BENEFIT SOCIETY.—Voluntary membership, 459,673; State insured membership, 501,765. It has admitted this year 62,809 new members. The accumulated funds on the independent side amount to £10,760,000, and on the State side to £6,000,000. Its voluntary income during 1930 has been £1,510,000, and it has paid in benefits to voluntary members £643,882. Its State insured members have been paid £629,583 in benefits.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.—This, the largest abstainers' Order, has a voluntary membership of 811,278, and a State insured membership of 437,468. It has the largest juvenile membership, 374,231, of any friendly society. It has total funds of £5,273,239, and its annual payments amount to about £650,000.

NATIONAL DEPOSIT SOCIETY has a voluntary membership of 973,010, and capital reserves of £7,399,944. It has a State insured membership of 560,000.

SOUTH WALES PORTS

DECREASE IN TRADE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, DEC. 29

The effect of the prolonged depression in South Wales on seaborne traffic is reflected in statistical returns supplied to me to-day by the office of the chief docks manager of the Great Western Railway at Cardiff. The principal South Wales ports are all controlled by the company.

The total imports and exports up to the week before Christmas amounted to approximately 34,300,000 tons, a decrease of 3,300,000 tons on the 1929 figures. The principal losses were, as might be expected, in the coal shipments, with their allied traffics. The decrease in coal shipped came to 2,300,000 tons. Patent fuel showed a comparative loss of 200,000 tons, and imported pitwood and mining timber showed a loss of 60,000 tons. Apart from these traffics the general trade at the ports remained, considering the adverse position of trade generally, very steady, and sustained a decrease of only 840,000 tons. Iron ore imports, which last year amounted to 1,100,000 tons, showed a decrease of no less than 300,000 tons, due to the number of blast furnaces put out of action. This traffic loss was partially met by a gain of 130,000 tons in the imports of semi-manufactured iron and steel from the Continent.

Uncertainty in regard to the arrangements between owners and employees in regard to the future working of the collieries under the new Coal Mines Act precludes any attempt to forecast the trade position during the coming year, but the continuous modernization of plant at the docks is evidence of the company's faith in the future of the coalfield.

Since the docks came under their control by the Railways Act of 1921, they have consistently advocated the adoption of 20-ton wagons for the conveyance and shipment of coal, and so far has the provision of shipping appliances been carried that each of the South Wales ports is capable of dealing with many more 20-ton wagons than are at present offered for shipment. In all there are now 49 appliances capable of dealing with these wagons, their distribution being as follows:—Cardiff, 11, Swansea 9, Newport 12, Barry 7, Port Talbot 6, Penarth 4. Two additional 20-ton movable coal shipping appliances are almost completed at the Queen Alexandra Dock, Cardiff, and will be ready for use early in 1931. Further 20-ton coal-shipping appliances have been contracted for as follows:—Cardiff 5, Swansea 4, Newport 1, Barry 13, Port Talbot 2.

GENERAL EQUIPMENT

The equipment of the general cargo side of the docks is also being added to and improved. At Cardiff 13 new electric cranes are to be provided, and at Swansea six new electric cranes are in course of erection and will be completed early in 1931. At Newport there has just been completed the reconstruction in ferro-concrete of an old timber wharf at the north end of the east side of the North Dock, which has been equipped with nine modern hydraulic cranes. Five new electric cranes are also in course of erection on the south quay at that dock. At Barry six new hydraulic cranes are to be provided and at Port Talbot and Penarth it is also intended to provide a number of new cranes. A by no means unimportant work from the public point of view is being done at the West Dock, Cardiff, where the single-track bridge from the West Dock lock on the main access road to the docks is being replaced by a double-track bridge.

ARREST OF ALLEGED CAR THIEVES

ENCOUNTER AT FULHAM

Three men, described as ALBERT JAMES WRIGHT, 22, electrician, of Bramber-road, Fulham, REGINALD LOUIS BUCKWELL, 22, motor fitter, of Protheroe-road, Fulham, and RICHARD THOMAS MAIDMENT, 21, carpenter, of Ealing Park-gardens, South Ealing, were charged before Mr. Marshall at the West London Police Court yesterday with being concerned in stealing a motor-car, the property of Conrad Spencer, draper, of Friern Park, North Finchley, from outside a house in Palliser-road, Barons Court. They were also charged with attempting to break into a costumier's shop in Dawes-road, Fulham. Wright and Maidment were further charged with assaulting Police-constable McKitterick.

It was stated that the car was missed at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and an hour later it was seen outside the costumier's shop at Fulham. Police officers stated that Buckwell was at the driving-wheel with the engine running. Wright sat in the back of the car, and Maidment and a man not in custody were standing close by. On the approach of the officers someone called, "Look out, coppers!" whereupon Buckwell tried to start the car. McKitterick, who was in plain clothes, put a bicycle he was riding in front of the car, which prevented its progress, and the men all ran away and were pursued. One, after being chased through several streets, escaped by the District Railway tunnel at Walham Green Broadway.

McKitterick boarded a passing motor-car and followed the other men. He stated that as soon as he got up to them and said that he was a police officer Wright jumped at him and struck him twice and began to bite and tear at him, while Maidment struck him on the face. Eventually other police officers arrived and Wright and Maidment were arrested.

McKitterick said that he had to strike Wright several times with his truncheon before he overpowered him. Buckwell was arrested later as he was entering his house.

Maidment stated that it was he who brought the other police officers, telling them that "two fellows round the corner" were killing his mate.

McKitterick agreed that Maidment came back with two police officers, and that one of them, not recognizing him (McKitterick), seized hold of him. When the men were taken into custody they said they were returning from a party and knew nothing about the car.

Mr. MARSHALL ordered a remand, the men being admitted to bail in £50 each.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY AT SOUTHEND

Holding that it was a case of mistaken identity, the Southend Bench yesterday dismissed a charge against GEORGE CLEGG, 35, newsvendor, of Greengate, Salford, of stealing ice cream worth £1 5s., and ordered that his fare home should be paid.

Clegg was arrested at Darwen, Lancashire, where he had been spending Christmas with his mother. The allegation was that on June 21 last the accused was engaged by the Crescent Ice Cream Company at Southend, and that the next day he abandoned his cycle and absconded with the takings.

The foreman of the prosecuting company said he could swear to Clegg, but the manager said he was not prepared to do that, although he bore an uncommon resemblance.

Clegg, in the witness-box, said he had been continuously employed in Manchester since 1928. He had never been in Southend, and on the day of the alleged offence he was at Southport on holiday with his wife.

The Bench asked Clegg to write his name, and after comparing the signature with the signature in the book of the Crescent Ice Cream Company they dismissed the case.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

TEACHERS AND THE EXTRA SCHOOL YEAR

The annual congress of the Educational Institute of Scotland was opened at Aberdeen yesterday. About 300 delegates are attending the proceedings, which will continue until to-morrow morning. Mr. G. A. Morrison, headmaster of Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen, president of the Institute, presided.

LORD PROVOST RUST, of Aberdeen, offered the congress a civic welcome.

Mr. R. B. MILLER (Dumbarton) moved the following resolution:—"This congress of the Educational Institute of Scotland reaffirms its conviction that the raising of the school-leaving age to 15 years is an educational advance long overdue, and it expresses the hope that the Education Bill now before Parliament will be speedily passed into law, and that consequent steps for raising the school-leaving age in Scotland will be taken without delay." He said that the raising of the school age would be a great reform, which would transform the face of the nation. There was no insuperable difficulty in the way of carrying out this reform.

Miss MUIR (Edinburgh) seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Mr. MORRISON, in his presidential address, compared the conditions of education to-day with those of his youth. He said that during the last 38 years of the nineteenth century public education in the British Isles had constituted one of the darkest pages of our educational history. When he began to teach in 1890 classes of 70, 80, and even 90 were quite common. Much had been done to remedy this, but classes were still too large. It was well that this should be kept before the notice of those who had the planning of new schools.

The past few years had seen a considerable change in the relationship between teacher and pupil. A freer discipline, a greater use of individual methods, contact of teachers with pupils in school activities outside of school hours—school journeys, summer camps, school societies, school orchestras—all had helped to bring this about. Many teachers were doing useful work among boy scouts or girl guides, or in the boys' brigade and girls' guildry. In activities such as these pupils and teachers met on a different footing—a thing in itself desirable, apart from the great educational value of these organizations. This summer the Educational Institute had recognized the services of the Chief Scout to education by conferring on him the honorary fellowship of the Institute.

A most favourable omen was the establishment of a National Research Council, representative of universities, education committees and their directors, the Educational Institute, the school medical officers, and the training centres. Panels for the investigation of various school subjects and problems had been busily at work during the year, and reports would be available before long. Difficulties there would doubtless be, but the mere fact that these various bodies were cooperating for a common purpose was valuable in itself, apart from the importance of the information which they were collecting.

EXAMPLES FROM ABROAD

Mr. W. A. EDWARD (Aberdeen), in a paper on the present and the future in education, said that he had seen the educational systems at work in Germany and France. France aimed at a broad general education, producing a pupil specifically trained for nothing, but fit to learn anything when he left school. Germany had the same idea of a broad general foundation, which equipped the pupil to turn to any special department of a university or technical college with every chance of success. France aimed at taste, judgment, power of subtle analysis; Germany at a thorough mastery of the German culture of to-day, obtaining this either through the ancient classics, the modern classics, the modern sciences, or a prolonged course based intensively on German and German ideas.

His experience threw into high relief the great defect of the British secondary and elementary schools; in fact, of the whole system of education; the neglect of the spoken word, of clear, expressive, sympathetic rendering of prose and verse, and of the power to express one's thoughts orally with ease and grace. That could not be taught in the higher departments of the school only. It must permeate the whole system. From neglect of this it resulted that, if we excluded a number of persons of exceptional genius, we must admit that as a nation we were poor speakers and in consequence poor listeners. Lots of us could talk, or think aloud upon our feet; but how few showed any evidence that they realized that a speech was an organic thing, that to speak for effect one must make an artistic whole, expressive of one's whole personality, and that this whole must germinate from one's thought, expand to maturity, and die away in an inevitable end, when the topic had rounded itself off, and speaker and audience felt that there was nothing more to be said. That was not a conception of speaking that could be learned in a day.

Mr. C. W. THOMSON (Buckie) read a paper on the extra school year. It would be a disaster of the first magnitude, he said, if in any district the extra year were used to stereotype the over-academic curricula of to-day—to prolong any pathetic belief in the efficacy of the classics or in a haggis-like compost of mathematics and natural philosophy to work miracles in the average child's mind. From among the children now to be further educated it would only be in rare cases that such a menu would be at all suitable. They must find what would suit the pupil, and discard as much as they could of what the Secretary to the Department had recently described as "lumber," remembering that what was useful in one place might be lumber in another.

It was fitting that of the 13 panels eight should deal with "core subjects" common to all—English, history, geography, mathematics (which might be arithmetic), science, music, art and craftsmanship, and physical training; and five with special branches—language, rural, technical, commercial, and domestic.

THE EVACUATION OF ST. KILDA

ISLANDERS' THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT

The following was issued from the Scottish Office last night:—

The proceeds of the sale of the St. Kildan sheep stock, amounting approximately to £800, have been distributed among the several owners. No deduction of any kind was made from the amount realized by the sale.

The following letter from Morvern by Oban, signed by all the St. Kildans at Lochaline, was received by Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland, on Christmas Day:—

"Sir,—We, the undersigned, the late inhabitants of St. Kilda, now resident in the Morvern district, desire to express to his Majesty's Government our fervent appreciation for the kindness and consideration they have shown us during the year. We would especially mention, with sincere gratitude, the officials of the various departments who were most intimately associated with the evacuation arrangements, and the removal of ourselves, families, furniture, and stock from St. Kilda.

The Scottish Office, Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, who visited the island and investigated personally our individual circumstances and sympathetically considered our position, we would especially mention and thank for his great kindness to us. We think it is chiefly to him we owe the promptitude with which our petition was answered and our transference from St. Kilda to the mainland, where new homes and employment were found for us in hard times and such better conditions as we now enjoy.

The Scottish Board of Health officials, Dr. Shearer, Mr. Henderson, and Nurse Barclay should also be gratefully mentioned for the human touch, friendliness, and patience which characterized all their respective associations with us throughout the various negotiations, transference, and since our coming to Morvern. The Board of Agriculture's various representatives we thank for the efficiency and care with which they attended to our stock in shipment, transport, and market. It would add to our obligation if you, Sir, would be so kind as to convey to the respective Departments our appreciation and thanks.—Sir, we are your obedient servants, John Gillies, Ewen McDonald, Finlay Gillies (*pro* L. McD.), Widow Donald Gillies, Norman McKinnon, Norman McKinnon, Widow Mrs. McQueen, Donald Gillies, and their respective families.

Fire brigade detachments in the City of London area yesterday received 15 false alarms. In each case the detachment turned out. At Cannon-street Fire Station four hoax calls were received within an hour.

MINES DISMISSAL THREAT

STANDARD TONNAGE

MEN'S CLAIM TO RIGHT OF COMPLAINT

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

In connexion with the threatened dismissal of 2,000 workpeople of the Wharncliffe Woodmoor and Allied Collieries group, whose pits are near Barnsley, an important question of the workpeople's right of complaint against an allotment of standard tonnage has arisen. The men concerned have lodged a complaint with the District Committee of Investigation.

The miners have no right of appeal to the Standard Tonnage Committee which the colliery owners themselves appoint in accordance with the terms of the district coal-marketing scheme. Any coalowner has the right to submit objections to that committee at any time if aggrieved by a decision of the committee and has also a right of appeal to arbitrators. The miners contend, however, that they have a right of complaint to the Investigation Committee in respect of standard tonnage, or of any other matter, in connexion with the working of the scheme. They base this contention on Clause 5 of the Act, which provides that "there shall be constituted . . . for every district a district committee of investigation . . . which shall be charged with the duty of investigating any complaint made with respect to the operation of the district scheme for the district for which the committee is constituted." There is a proviso that "no such committee shall be empowered to investigate a complaint which could be referred to arbitration by the complainant under the provisions of any such scheme." The miners say they are not complainants with a right of resort to arbitration and are therefore entitled to submit their complaint to the Investigation Committee. They contend further that this right of complaint is independent of the company's rights of objection and appeal.

To their first communication to the Investigation Committee they received a reply which stated that the company had appealed against the allocation and added:—"I am instructed by my committee to say that in these circumstances, and pending the result of such appeal, it would be improper for them to consider the matter. You will, I think, agree that for the committee to consider a complaint in respect of a matter which may be remedied before they had investigated it would be inadvisable. In addition, my committee wish me to say that it must not be overlooked that the Coal Mines Act, 1930, has been introduced in order, among other things, to regulate the production, supply, and sale of coal, and that in regulating such supply throughout the country it can hardly be expected that some disarrangement will not arise. My committee sympathize with the position in which you are placed, but in the present circumstances it does not seem as though they can properly take any action at the moment."

"WHAT THE ACT SAYS"

The rejoinder from the workmen's representatives was as follows:—

"We have considered the matter and do not agree. We do not see in Clause 5 (1) of the Act any reference to your committee not investigating a complaint till the owner's appeal (if any) is settled. That may take weeks or months for all we know; and, Sir, Clause 5 (1) says: 'A district committee of investigation shall be charged with the duty of investigating any complaint,' &c. (see words of the Act). We do not see that the Act says that the committee shall wait till owners or anyone else does something or other. We submit, also, with respect, Sir, that the third and fourth paragraphs of your letter are not a complete statement of your committee's duties. We thank you for your sympathy and for telling us not to overlook the fact that the 'Coal Mines Act, 1930, has been introduced in order, among other things, to regulate the production, supply, and sale of coal,' and that 'it can hardly be expected that some disarrangement will not arise.' Well, Sir, the subtitle of the Act says it is an Act 'to provide for regulating and facilitating the production, supply, and sale of coal,' &c. 'Facilitating' has as much importance as 'regulating,' and even 'regulating' does not mean dismissal of men and restriction of output. The public want our coal and more than they can get of it; and regulating and facilitating means they should be allowed to get more, not less, of it. That is what Parliament said and what the Act says.

"Serious complaints like ours, Sir, of the 'disarrangements' you refer to are precisely the things we think are for investigation by your committee. Important public bodies like the Town Council of Barnsley and the Urban District Council of Darton regard them also as very serious. The lives and homes of thousands of men are threatened. Shopkeepers and other sections of the community are deeply alarmed, and some of them, we understand, have communicated with you. We suggest very strongly, Sir, and with respect, for your careful consideration that this matter is about as serious and urgent for immediate investigation by your committee as any matter that can ever come before your committee."

"GOVERNMENT MUST INTERVENE"

The miners have also made representations to the Secretary for Mines and the Prime Minister, each of whom has referred them to the machinery provided by the Act. In reply they have issued the following statement:—

"Mr. Shinwell's statement is not the whole story. We are told to wait until the owners of the pits have settled their appeal, but we say that the men have rights as well as the owners, and the men's rights are apart from the owners' altogether. Look at the facts. From January 1, our pits are told to work less than in the previous year. We hear of no other cases of so much cutting down. Our coal is the best in the market, and the public seek more, not less, of it. We asked weeks ago for an inquiry into the matter under Clause 5 of the Act. It is our right. Do we get it? No; we are told to wait until the owners settle their appeal, which may take weeks or months. No person can tell us how long. It is all wrong not to examine our just complaint. It is in the Act that it shall be done, and Mr. Shinwell will realize this and get busy. Further, the Government must intervene to see right done under their Act. The Government never passed this in order to throw us out of our jobs. Only the Tories said that about them. The Government will see to it that it is not true. It would not be a Government at all unless it does this."

HEALTH OFFICERS IN CONFERENCE

MESSAGE FROM PRINCESS MARY

A message from Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, who is keenly interested in maternity and child welfare, was read when the tenth Winter School for Health Visitors and School Nurses opened at Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, last evening. The school is organized by the Women Public Health Officers' Association.

Princess Mary wrote:—"I send my earnest good wishes for the success of the course. In these days, when there is a growing realization of the importance of combating maternal mortality and general agreement as to the value of ante-natal care, the health visitors and school nurses in this country have a responsibility and exercise an influence on the health of the people which cannot be overrated. May you all be imbued with the true spirit of service and find fresh inspiration and encouragement as a result of the course which opens to-night."

About 150 health visitors and school nurses from all parts of the country have arrived in London to take part in the winter school, which will last till January 10. Two or three lectures will be given each day, dealing with every aspect of the care of the mother and child.

DAME JANET CAMPBELL, senior medical officer for maternity and child welfare at the Ministry of Health, who gave the inaugural address, said that it should be a matter of very great pride to us as a nation to know that public health work was begun in this country before other countries had begun to realize its very great importance to the health of a nation as a whole. Speaking of the work done by the health section of the League of Nations, she said that that section when it started was regarded more or less as the Cinderella department of the League. This work had been so successful that it had now grown to be one of the most important sections the League possessed.

SPREAD-OVER IN LANCASHIRE

AGREEMENT CONCLUDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 29

The terms of the suggested spread-over settlement for the Lancashire and Cheshire coalfield recommended by the National Industrial Board were formally ratified this morning in Manchester by representatives of owners and miners in joint conference. The meeting was one of the District Joint Wages Board, and its decision was embodied in the following resolution:—

"That the report and recommendations of the National Industrial Board as contained in Clauses 15 and 16 of the report be and are hereby adopted."

The report of the National Industrial Board was made known on December 19. On the preceding day, after hearing Major A. Ellis, on behalf of the Lancashire and Cheshire owners, and Mr. J. McGurk, president of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation, on behalf of the miners, the Board had unanimously recommended a spread-over of 7½ hours on five days per week and a 6-hour day on the Saturday, without interference with existing wages and conditions in this coalfield, these terms to come into force on New Year's Day, and to operate until the end of March, 1931.

Commenting on the proceedings this morning, Mr. McGurk said the acceptance of the suggested temporary settlement for the two counties by the owners was satisfactory to the men. "It means peace in the Lancashire and Cheshire coalfield," he said. "The spread-over arrangement on the terms now agreed to by both sides is to continue in force for three months, and also thereafter indefinitely, until, and unless, altered by agreement between the parties."

COMPETITION BY YORKSHIRE

The prospects of a lasting coal peace in the two counties in 1931 would be strengthened if the recommendation of the National Industrial Board on December 18 in favour of agreements between the owners in different districts for the co-ordination of coal-selling prices could be made effective. The section of the Coal Mines Act of 1930 dealing with marketing schemes does nothing to safeguard one district from competition by a more favourably situated district. The Lancs coalowners have long had to complain of price-cutting by the Yorkshire owners and the invasion of their own markets by cheaper Yorkshire coal when the Yorkshire owners' overseas markets failed them.

It is not so much in the markets for domestic fuel that this competition is felt: indeed, the best house coals from Yorkshire command better prices than those of Lancashire in Lancashire itself, but the state of affairs is very different where industrial fuels are concerned. The National Industrial Board was sufficiently impressed by the joint representations of the Lancashire owners and miners on this matter as to suggest that statutory authority should be given for the co-ordination of prices between district and district. It is, however, the fact that during December in Lancashire there was a continuing good demand for house coals and a better demand than for some time for industrial fuels, owing to a number of cotton mills having been restarted. Coke also was in greater request, and prices generally were steady.

In these circumstances the assurance of industrial harmony in the Lancashire coalfield is of equal importance to both sides, and all parties sincerely hope that nothing arising out of the national relations of owners and miners will threaten disturbance locally. From the owners' special point of view a continuance of good relations with the miners is important in Lancashire; also because of the time required for the working out of the still larger scheme of amalgamation now in hand.

SHOT BY HIS NEPHEW

FATAL ACCIDENT AT CHRISTMAS PARTY

At an inquest at Barking yesterday on the body of Clifford Ager, 18, it was stated that his nine-year-old nephew, George Ager, of the Triangle, Barking, was playing with a pistol on Christmas Day and said jokingly to his uncle "Hands up, uncle." Next moment there was a report and Clifford Ager fell with a wound in the temple. He died shortly afterwards.

The father of the dead man told the coroner (Dr. Ambrose) that about 10 o'clock on Christmas night he was playing cards with his two sons, Clifford and Percival. Clifford earlier on had dressed up and made the party laugh. George—Percival's son—thought apparently it would be good fun to do the same. He went out of the room and returned wearing his Scout hat and his uncle's coat. Suddenly George drew a pistol from his uncle's coat pocket and, shouting "Hands up," fired. It was an automatic pistol. "He did not point the pistol," Mr. Ager said. "It all happened so suddenly. His mother told me the boy had read books about cowboys, and that had taught him to be 'quick on the draw.'"

The CORONER.—Has your son been in the habit of carrying pistols about with him?

Mr. Ager.—I have never taken much notice, but his mother told me that he had others and that she threw them into the river. I said he should not have any more. She replied that it was no use; he would only get more with his pocket-money.

Mr. Ager added that his son Clifford was fascinated by arms of all kinds. He was going to join the Air Force in a week or two, and was looking forward to it.

Percival Ager said that his brother must have been using the pistol, which had been bored, and slipped it into his overcoat pocket.

The CORONER, recording a verdict of "Accidental death," described the carrying of a pistol in the manner which had been stated as "almost criminal negligence." "There can be no justification," he said, "for people in this country carrying pistols, especially loaded, in their overcoat pockets. It was very foolish. It has meant the loss of the life of this fine young man, and the accident will probably remain a mark on the child's life for the rest of his days."

COOPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY'S AGENTS

STRIKE CALLED OFF

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 29

The strike of outside agents of the Cooperative Insurance Society threatened for January 1 has to-day been called off. The national joint committee for the insurance section of the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers (the agents' union) met in London yesterday and, having reviewed the whole position, decided that all agents of the Cooperative Insurance Society, including the 119 agents in the London district who have been dismissed, should be instructed to pay in their collections to the society in the course of the present week.

This is a complete reversal of the union's former instruction to the agents of the C.I.S. to withhold moneys collected by them. It was further decided that the union should seek an immediate interview with the directors of the C.I.S. on points in dispute.

The Cooperative Insurance Society has to-day formally acknowledged a communication giving the effect of the union's decisions yesterday, but states that the directors will not be meeting again for some days. The society dismissed 119 of their London agents who followed the union's instruction to withhold paying in their collections. They assert that not 8 per cent. of the staff obeyed the instructions, and they regard the action by the union as a complete collapse and surrender.

RURAL WATER SUPPLY

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that, after consultation with the Rural District Councils Association, a variant of the special grant available for schemes of work involving the construction of rural water supply has now been decided on to enable a grant to be made where the construction of the supply is conditional on the authority guaranteeing a certain revenue to a neighbouring local authority carrying out the works and providing the supply.

In such cases the Unemployment Grants Committee may now recommend a grant to the authority to assist it in meeting deficits of revenue which it is called on to make good under the guarantee. The grant will be as follows:—"In respect of each year of the term of the guarantee or of a period of 10 years, whichever is the shorter, there will be paid to the local authority a sum equal to the amount by which the income receivable in respect of the year falls short of 75 per cent. of the guaranteed revenue in respect of that year, provided that in no case will the payment from Exchequer funds in respect of any year exceed an amount equal to 5 per cent. of the capital cost of the works."

TREES ON ARTERIAL ROADS

COMPLAINTS OF WANTON DAMAGE

A correspondent writes:—

"The necessity for beautifying the new arterial roads radiating from London is felt by all who value the amenities of our modern highways, and the attainment of this object by the planting of memorial trees alongside doubly commends itself to every one. The care of these emblems of piety and utility should, therefore, be a burden that should fall not only on the public body responsible for their preservation and upkeep but on the community at large.

"As one who contributed, in a humble way, to assisting in thus beautifying our roads, I can say with regret that my own experience has shown how wofully this duty has been neglected by local authority and public alike. Having given four of these memorial trees with plaques attached firmly to the supports guarding them, imagine my indignation on a visit last week when I found all four had been violently wrenched off and taken away; broken glass was scattered around, and the trees themselves displayed signs of neglect and ill-usage. One well knows the difficulty experienced in safeguarding public property of this nature—notwithstanding a notice-board a few yards away requesting the public to take care of their own—but the want of attention and adequate protection displayed by the local authority in question was forcibly brought home to one. If our roads are to be protected from bands of hooligans whose pastime seems to be senseless and wanton destruction, surely those responsible should see to it that these marauders are prevented from indulging in these outrages and provide some greater protection than is afforded by an occasional visiting patrol or ignorant employee."

From time to time there have been complaints of the damage done to trees alongside the Kingston and other arterial roads around London. Last March Sir Archibald Sinclair, M.P., wrote a letter to *The Times* calling attention to the matter, and stating that he had been in communication with the Roads Beautifying Association, whose Roads of Remembrance Committee were responsible for putting up memorial tablets on these trees. The association were doing all they could, but Sir Archibald Sinclair suggested that the best protection was public opinion, and he urged that school teachers, Scout masters, and others were among the many strong and wholesome influences which were persuading thoughtless young people to see such conduct in its true light.

Since that date, however, there has been further damage to many of the trees. It is no uncommon sight, when walking along the pavement which borders the road, to see branches broken off and, in some cases, the trees themselves uprooted or torn in half. The trees, which have been planted in groups along the whole of the 81 miles of the road, are rather frail young saplings, but they are protected by high iron and wire guards, and notices have been posted at intervals warning offenders that they will be prosecuted and severely dealt with if caught.

LOCAL AUTHORITY'S ACTION

An official of the Surrey County Council, which is the local authority responsible, said yesterday that so far they had not been able to catch any of the offenders. They had a "watcher" out on the road some time ago, but he soon became known and hence was unable to be of much assistance. The warning notices had been put up after consultation with the Roads Beautifying Association, and were considered the best that could be devised for the purpose. Whenever trees were damaged beyond hope of recovery they were replaced by others. The trouble was that a good deal of the damage was evidently done at night, and this made it particularly difficult to bring the culprits to book. The police had agreed to do all they could, and were constantly patrolling the road. Although a good deal of building was going on there, especially at Tolworth, the damage apparently did not happen where workmen were about, but at the more isolated spots. Short of posting men as permanent watchers along the road—a plan that would be prohibitive because of the cost—the county council did not know what else they could do.

The secretary of the Roads Beautifying Association stated that it was a regrettable fact that these complaints of damage had led to a falling off in the gifts of memorial trees. The damage referred to by our correspondent must have been quite recent, since only a fortnight ago all damaged trees were replaced, and new tablets put up. The police authorities had been particularly requested to keep a look-out. The association were doing all in their power to put a stop to this vandalism, and would be glad if any person who had any complaint would get in touch with them. The help of local public opinion would also be of great value.

POLICEMAN'S DEATH IN MOTOR ACCIDENT

CORONER ON VALUE OF CYCLE REFLECTORS

An inquest was held at Birmingham yesterday on the body of POLICE-CONSTABLE HUGH MILLER, 42, who was attached to the E division of the Birmingham City Police. Miller died in hospital from injuries received when his cycle came into collision with a motor-car early on Saturday morning.

Frederick W. Shell, of Stanley House, Haslucks Green-road, Shirley, Birmingham, the driver of the car, said that early on Saturday morning he was travelling about 25 to 30 miles an hour. He did not use his headlights because of dazzling other traffic. It was dark, and suddenly an object loomed up straight in front of him. He applied his brakes and felt a crash. The police-constable's body struck his windscreen and turned a somersault into the road. He did not see the reflector. It was difficult to pick up a cyclist's reflector, but probably he would have seen it if he had had his headlights on.

The CORONER said that he thought the reflector was merely a compromise in the matter of rear lights for cyclists. Whether the reflector was really efficient was a matter of doubt; personally he experienced difficulty in seeing reflectors. He thought that the police should set an example by having some type of rear lamps fitted to their cycles.

It was stated that the Chief Constable of Birmingham had ordered that all cyclists in the police force should have rear lamps.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," and endorsed the Coroner's remarks.

News in Brief

Stanley David, a Cardiff amateur football player, who was struck by a goalpost which accidentally fell, has died in hospital from injuries to his head.

Mrs. Watkins, of The Oaks, Oak Hill,

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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"YOU'RE LOOKING WELL"

By CALLISTHENES

The man who greets us with "You're looking well" is better met than the one who, even as he shakes hands, says "You're looking ill."

There are a few qualifications to this. If we are passing dejectedly from the dentist's to the doctor's we may feel a twinge of annoyance that an acquaintance should be so blandly wrong in his estimate of the facts as to assure us that we are looking well.

But this is exceptional. Most of us, even if we are not at par, object to being told about it. We feel it does no good to anyone. If at such times a friend congratulates us on our appearance of health it may persuade us that we are not as bad as we feel—which is a step towards recovery.

Our thoughts were turned in this direction by an editorial announcement in an American magazine in which a whole page was occupied in describing the parlous state of American business at the moment.

A graph is shown with the heading "Business Indicator" and the line almost fallen to the bottom. The reading matter is all about "financial wreckage," "the deadly contraction of credit," and so on. When we had read it we asked: "What is the good of that?" We had not learned one new fact. We had been warned of no new danger. No phrase had pointed a finger to hope or cure. If we had been New York merchants we should have felt as if a stranger had walked across the road and said to us: "You are looking terribly ill."

A good New Year resolution would be to refrain from talking about the state of trade till we have something new or something helpful to say. The man who tells America or England or any other country now that trade is not as good as it was cannot hope to get credit out of it. The thing is obvious. Nor can he expect the good will which the world extends to the bringer of good news. Nor is he helpful. If forty or fifty million people are saying that trade is bad the man who adds his voice cannot claim to wear the mantle of the statesman or the prophet.

In this House we know as much as anyone about the state of world trade, but we would rather get on with our job than turn aside to shout "You're looking ill." At these times our greeting to world business will be "You're looking well." That or nothing.

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From The Times of 1830

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1830. Price 7d.

His Majesty was solicited the other day to patronize the Russian born players, who had had the honour of performing at the Royal Palace, when His Majesty replied that "These were not times to bestow his patronage upon every novelty of foreign birth." His Majesty, in this instance, has shown his wisdom. The town, for the last few seasons, has been sufficiently gulled with troops of foreign minstrels. The Bohemian brothers, who obtained so much of the public patronage, were Jew segarmakers in the city. The Prague Minstrels were German soldiers out of pay. If the purlieus of the city were to be strictly examined by a musician, voices would be found whose effects, with a little drilling, would be equal to the Bohemian Jews, and any good musician would not be at a loss to organize a band of wind instruments with Harper, Willman, &c., &c., infinitely more surprising and pleasing than the Prussian soldiers, so cried up for their performances. The Tyrolese minstrels netted the sum of 15,000*l.* during the time they were in England!—*From a Correspondent.*

Entertainments

OPERA AT HASTINGS

HUMPERDINCK'S "HANSEL AND GRETEL"

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, DEC. 29

The Hastings municipality, having already created a beautiful concert-hall and one of the finest small orchestras in the country, has now ventured upon the production of opera. Humperdinck's *Hansel and Gretel* has been produced for a series of five performances in the White Rock Pavilion by Miss Isobel McLaren and Mr. Julius Harrison, the conductor of the municipal orchestra. It is good to be able to report that the venture has been a financial as well as an artistic success. A great part of the artistic success is due to the settings devised, under the considerable handicap of a wide stage with very little depth, by Mr. Gerald Forsyth. Mr. Forsyth has not forgotten that he has to do with a fairy-tale and has given to both scenery and costumes a touch of fantastication. Peter and his family live in a cottage brightly decorated in the peasant style and the scene has been closed in to give the effect of a small dwelling. The wood scene is even better. With a backcloth and some hanging strips of painted canvas he achieves an effect of dense trees and great distance, while the skilful lighting does all that is required to transform it from a wood in Germany to one in fairyland. The gingerbread hut was not so successful, but here the handicap of the narrow stage was most serious.

The principal parts were taken by experienced singers, the Hansel and Gretel being Miss Phyllis Evens and Miss Nora Gruhn. Their voices blended well, and they acted vivaciously. Mr. William Michael, who took the part of the father in place of Mr. Dennis Noble at short notice, sang his rollicking songs well, if rather roughly. Miss Isobel McLaren, besides assisting the production, undertook the less sympathetic part of the mother, and did it well. The witch was sung by Miss Constance Stocker, and, though a man is preferable in the part, if only because he can get the words over better, her success might be gauged by the applause which greeted her ride and the delight of the children in the audience when she was popped in the oven. Among the minor characters, Miss Betty Thompson's Sandman deserves special mention. The chorus of children at the end was very well sung, and if the angels' appearance suggested an old-fashioned German Christmas card, is not that exactly what Humperdinck's music calls for at this point? The orchestra, under Mr. Harrison, gave an excellent performance of the score. Indeed, the whole opera went splendidly in every way, and there was no need to make the usual allowances for an improvised production.

PLAYERS' THEATRE

TWO MEDIEVAL PLAYS

The two plays which, together with a small modern piece, founded on an old Russian carol, make up the programme of the Players' Theatre, are certainly historical curiosities, and the producer has done well to make no alteration in the text "in order to preserve, as far as possible, their unique atmosphere." But in the Chester Pageant of Noah's Deluge this unique atmosphere suffers a considerable change, and the play is taken in a mood of frank banter. Noah and his family are dressed exactly like the wooden inhabitants of modern Noah's Arks; they move stiffly and with mechanical gestures as if in imitation of toys. It is not an unamusing idea, but certainly not pedantically accurate. And perhaps it somewhat obscures the one real curiosity of the play, the quarrels between Noah and his wife. In order that we may appreciate this simple joke the rest of the piece ought to be acted with dead solemnity; only in this way can we be put into the mood when it is an agreeable surprise to find that the people of the middle ages were anything like human beings. And this is the chief, if rather singular, pleasure of such revivals.

The Wakefield second Shepherds' Play is much more elaborate and human. In fact, by far the greater part of it is taken up with a long practical joke in which a sheep-stealer puts his sheep in the cradle and pretends that it is his new-born child. The joke is embroidered with charming and fantastic additions, but it goes on for a very long while. The actors, and especially Mr. Geoffrey Wilkinson and Miss Muriel Minty, as the sheep-stealer and his wife, make the best of it with their vigorous and lifelike buffoonery. It is curious to see how abruptly the play passes to the religious ending. The adoration of the Shepherds has all the engaging naivety of the ideal Middle Ages—so much so that it is difficult to believe that this was not a conscious device at the time. How else can one explain the Shepherd's offering, immediately after a long and comparatively sophisticated joke, of a ball to the Child with which to play tennis?

"A Christmas Mime," founded on an old Russian carol by Miss Jill Argyll, comes between these two plays, and here perhaps medieval naivety is a little too deliberately exploited.

PHŒNIX THEATRE

"THE DYBBUK"

By AN-SKY

First Batlan	A. BARATZ
Second Batlan	B. TSCHEMERINSKY
Third Batlan	BEN-ZHAIM
Meyer	M. BENJAMINI
Chanan	Z. FRIEDLAND
Henach	E. WINTAR
The "Messenger"	E. BERTONOFF
Sender	M. GNESSIN
Leah	A. ROVINA
Rabbi Asriel	B. TSCHEMERINSKY
Menasche	L. FINKEL

To an English audience unfamiliar with Jewish tradition and ritual, *The Dybbuk* must always present difficulties. These difficulties remain, but are not, as might be expected, made more acute when the play is given a Hebrew interpretation by the Habima Players. These players remind us that acting is the universal language. Theirs is of a remarkable lucidity and precision, and though at times we should like to know a little more than it tells us, its expressiveness is such that the romantic legend it treats becomes a profoundly moving piece of drama.

It is acting quite distinct from that which we are accustomed to see on the English stage. These actors have not, like so many of our own, been bred in a naturalistic school; they have been taught to express rather than to suggest emotions. They are not afraid to aim at sublimity; in short, they are romantic actors, and for a play like *The Dybbuk* romantic acting is required. The play tells, it will be remembered, how the spirit of Chanan, a young Jewish student, who was stricken with early death, entered into Leah on the day of her marriage to another; of how the Rabbi-Asriel, having investigated the case in a Rabbinical Court at which Leah's living father and Chanan's dead father were defendant and complainant, cast out the spirit of Chanan from the body of Leah; and of how these two, who had been predestined lovers, were at last spiritually united in death. Such a story, poised on the knife edge between the sublime and the ridiculous, can only be handled impressively by actors who are not afraid to give direct expression to emotion.

A quite fearless and highly accomplished piece of romantic acting by Mr. Friedland, as the student Chanan, lifts the first act in the old synagogue seminary on to a level which is not maintained. Here the groupings of idlers, students, and visitors to the church are masterly, each successively contributing to the growing ecstasy of Chanan and to the climax at which the lover, for the first and the last time, greets Leah. The pervading gloom through which lights continually flash out and disappear enhances the picturesqueness of the scene and in some ways assists the drama, but surely we should be allowed to see the face of Leah when her eyes fall upon the demonic Chanan. Miss Rovina, the Leah of the production, makes memorable that moment when, in the midst of the comic wedding ceremony, the dybbuk enters into and possesses the bride. Mr. Tschemerinsky gives intense spirituality to the Rabbi, whose part in the final act almost overshadows Leah, and throughout the piece Mr. Bertonoff, as the messenger, gives this character remarkable force and depth.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE

"A CHRISTMAS CAROL"

By CHARLES DICKENS

Bob Cratchit	ANDREW LEIGH
Mr. Middlemark	ERNEST BORROW
Scrooge	ROBERT FARQUHARSON
Fred Wayland	TOM HELMORE
Marley	WILFRED FLETCHER
Girl	EVA DICKENSON
Scrooge's Sweetheart	DORIS PAUL
Mrs. Cratchit	SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER
Tiny Tim	VERA FEY

"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL"

By CECIL CLAY

Jack Deedes	ERNEST THESIGER
Sir Charles Grandison	MARTIN WALKER
Footman	RICHARD HURNDALL
Captain Tom Robinson	TOM WEGUELIN
Lord Arthur Pomeroy	SEBASTIAN SMITH
Lady Muriel Beauclere	SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER
The Hon. Violet Eaton-Belgrave	PAMELA CARME
The Hon. Lily Eaton-Belgrave	ELIZABETH MAUDE
The Hon. Mary Russel-Portman	JOAN ANDERSON
The Hon. Rose Russel-Portman	ISOBEL GRANT DOUGLAS
Lady Sloane Willery	JEAN D'ARCY

Whatever may be urged against Dickens either as a novelist or a playwright, it can never be said that he does not know how to hit the nail hard on the head, whether the head be sentimental, humorous, or satirical. In *A Christmas Carol* the head is sentimental, and Dickens belabours it with an insistence that breaks through all the resistance the sensible man has to the idea that a marr so ingrained in his ideas as Scrooge could change his whole attitude in a single night as the result of a dream. It must, however, be admitted that the People's Theatre, at the Fortune Theatre, Drury-lane, by means of the ingenious use of a curtain within a curtain, does all it can to make Scrooge's conversion credible.

In this year's *Christmas Carol* Mr. Robert Farquharson is Scrooge, and, while he is not so terrible an actor as he was in the *Cenci*, he does not, while he is bullying Bob Cratchit (Mr. Andrew Leigh) and gloating over his pass-book, suggest a man who would go down to the first onslaught of a ghost, even if the ghost of Marley were as imposing as Mr. Wilfred Fletcher makes him. Mr. Farquharson, however, is an actor who can adapt himself on the instant to whatever lines he has to utter, however violently they wrench the character limb from limb, and, from being the bully of Bob and the horror of his nephew, he becomes, from the moment of Marley's entrance, an old and broken man who realizes all he has lost and the little he has gained. Sentimental, yes, sentimental to a degree, but sentimentality somehow saved by Dickens from utter bathos.

After the humanities of *A Christmas Carol* comes the satire of Cecil Clay's *A Pantomime Rehearsal*. It is conceivable that, if Mr. Ernest Thesiger had not been on duty as Jack Deedes, who seemed to combine the triple duties of author, stage-manager, and producer, *A Pantomime Rehearsal* might have been merely an entertaining skit on amateur theatricals instead of a scathing criticism, but that is, perhaps, a somewhat left-handed compliment to Mr. Thesiger's magnificent omniscience and the admirable willingness of all the members of the cast to make delectable fools of themselves.

COLOUR IN ART

ELECTRICAL EXAMINATION OF PICTURES

The new methods adopted by the recently created laboratory of the Louvre Museum, Paris, for the expert study of pictures and other works of art have been communicated to a meeting of the French Society of Electrical Engineers. Apart from problems which bear on such points as conception, touch, finish, and general *facture*, especially the blending up of the subject of a picture with its background, which constitute specialized art criticism, all those problems which have to do with the materials, such as wood, canvas, paint, and the like, are subjected by the Louvre laboratory to a thorough scientific investigation. The results of the examination of each picture are carefully recorded, and afford an exact basis for the strict determination of the date of the picture and whether or not it is the work of a particular master.

The scientific methods of the laboratory are either chemical or electrical. The former, which are already well known, consist mainly in the chemical analysis of minute quantities of the various materials contained in the picture; but such chemical examination has not always proved conclusive, and has hitherto left in many instances the door open to error. Hence the recourse made to certain recent discoveries in modern physics, especially electricity.

In addition to chemical investigation, the Louvre laboratory now subjects a picture to a treble study: (*a*) an examination in various monochromatic lights; (*b*) tests in ultra-violet rays; and (*c*) an analysis of the hues radiated by the various paints, pigments, &c., used by the artist.

The changing aspects which a picture assumes when seen in monochromatic lights of different hues afford important clues regarding its authorship, and especially supply a quick means of determining touching-ups. The utilization of ultra-violet rays produces the phenomenon of luminescence, or that peculiar phosphorescent appearance that a material, whatever it may be, assumes when it is exposed to ultra-violet rays. The colour of a luminescence gives in a certain measure a good indication of the composition of a material. The hue analysis of pigments, paints, &c., provides exact data as to their optical composition or structure, and consequently provides a scientific means of deciding whether or not the materials used in the painting of a picture are the same as those which are known to have been employed by any one painter, or which were obtainable in any one country at any definite period.

The hue analysis of the pigments, paints, &c., used in the painting of a picture has been rendered possible by the recent progress made in photo-electricity. It is based on the fact that the photo-electric cell reacts in a distinct manner to each hue of the solar spectrum which stretches from violet to red. The apparatus which the Louvre laboratory employs for hue analysis is a modified form of the Toussaint photo-electric photo-colorimeter, by means of which any colour can in a few minutes be represented by a curve which shows graphically its exact hue composition.

The Toussaint apparatus, already employed in many industries, such as the textile, paper, and chemical, in which exact colour estimation and colour matching are of importance, defines, in its usual industrial form, a curve by means of six points which correspond to the six main typical zones, violet, blue, green, yellow, orange, and red, of the spectrum. In the form which it has been given, however, by the Louvre laboratory it produces a colour curve defined by 12 points—the six main typical spectral points plus six intermediate points. All the 12 points are obtained electrically by means of a milli-ammeter.

For instance, a red pigment used by Rembrandt will, through photo-electrical hue analysis, be represented by a curve of definite shape defined by 12 points. If the red of a picture, though it may seem to the eye to be exactly the same as that of a Rembrandt, is not represented by the same colour curve as the one which defines Rembrandt's particular red, then the red material used in painting the picture is not the same as that used by Rembrandt. A difference in only one of the 12 points defining a colour curve is sufficient to disclose a difference in the paints used, and there is not the slightest possibility of two pigments of different optical composition giving the same colour curve.

GOLF ON MITCHAM COMMON

As a result of the rejection by a public meeting at Mitcham of the proposal for the joint promotion of a Parliamentary Bill by the Croydon Corporation and the Mitcham Council, the future of golf on Mitcham Common is again placed in doubt. The proposal was defeated at the meeting by a vote of two to one. In the circumstances Croydon Corporation have postponed taking a final decision pending further action by the Mitcham Council. The latter have decided to take a poll of the electors in their district on January 9. This will definitely settle whether the proposed Bill authorizing the scheme for the future control of the common shall be proceeded with or not.

CARS OF TO-DAY

TRIUMPH SCORPION

(BY OUR MOTORING CORRESPONDENT)

The Triumph Scorpion is a small 6-cylinder with a neat saloon body for four persons. It has a cheerful disposition, and is full of life.

There are deep wells for the feet of the back passengers, the wheel arches make arm-rests, and both cushion and squab are pneumatic. Two wide doors give easy entrance behind with the back of the front seats tipped forward; entrance in front is possible even when the adjustable seats are not slid back; these seats have pneumatic cushions. The wide glasses in the doors can be wound three-quarters of the way down; the rearward windows, which are of good size, are movable—a good point, especially with side door windows; the handles will wind the glasses down about half-way, all four handles have quick action. The body is comfortable, and there is just enough head clearance behind. There is a roof light at the back, and the blind can be drawn by the driver. Part of the roof can be slid back after the slackening of two hand screws. On each side of the instrument panel is a cupboard. The clear vision screen opens properly, and has an electric wiper. Inside is a long adjustable mirror, and all the glass is unsplinterable. There is a ventilator in each side of the scuttle, which, when not used, is covered by a draught-excluding flap. The running boards are small, but it is easy to step directly on to the floor from the ground. Tools are under the front cushions, the battery is beside the scuttle on the near-side, and luggage can be put into a container at the back from inside. The spare wire large-hub wheel with 4in. by 19in. tire is partly recessed into the back of the body. The tail lamp is combined with a stop light. The electrically-dipped headlights are carried on a cross-bar in the centre of which is a flat electric horn. Its note on the car tried might have been stronger.

The 6-cylinder engine is of 11.8 nominal power, but with its bore and stroke of 56.5 and 80 mm., giving a capacity of 1,202 c.c., it is stated to develop 25 b.h.p. at 3,500 r.p.m. The engine runs at a higher rate than this, in fact, I should say at nearly 5,000 when doing 60 miles an hour on top, but it presumably sustains its power and attains the peak of the curve early. Engine, clutch, and gearbox are assembled together, and held in four silentbloc bushes. The valves are at the near-side, the connecting rods are of duralumin, and the pistons of aluminium alloy; the crankshaft runs in four bearings, and there is pressure feed lubrication. The make-and-break and distributor are vertically driven above the detachable head towards the near-side, and a master position prevents the electrical parts from being wrongly put back. The square-sectioned exhaust manifold has a double central port and four single branches with an exhaust pipe midway. The square-sectioned inlet is of similar design with buffer ends, and is cast in one with the centre part of the exhaust manifold, below which it lies. All the retaining nuts are accessible.

The carburettor is not out of the way, and is fed from a six-gallon tank on the dash with a three-way tap. The filler is on the other or off-side. There is no gauze in the mouth and no gauge on the car, although in daylight one can see the bottom of the tank. I imagine the tappets can be adjusted without removal of the induction or exhaust pipes, though the back group would not be easy to regulate. Tappet lubrication is by oil mist. The oil relief valve is on the side of the crank-chamber and the side drain plug for the base can be worked from under the bonnet. The sump is slightly ribbed. The fan and impeller are combined, and the water gland can be regulated, but not repacked, without moving the whole component. This, however, does not entail disturbing the radiator. The top pulley is split for belt adjustment. The honeycomb radiator is in a neat narrow chromium-plated shell with thermostatically worked shutters in front.

On the off-side of the engine there is a rather small oil filler and gauze by the front of the timing case; aft is the generator with an enclosed fuse handy on the top. Timing is by chain, and the dynamo can be moved for alteration of tension. The electrical cut-out and light fuse is on the dash. A convenient tap runs off the water; there is a dip-rod for the oil, and the coil is on the dash. Steering is by worm and wheel with the box held by a bracket to the frame. The single-plate dry clutch has a graphite impregnated or oil-less bush for the spigot and a graphite block for the withdrawal; these should not want oil. The only adjustment is by altering the travel of the pedal. There is an outside lubrication nipple for the off-side pedal shaft bearing. The starter is built-in in the near-side, and there is an inspection plug over the pinion. The neat little three-speed gearbox is cast with the clutch housing face and control is by a central flexible lever without stop for reverse. The floor-board over the box can be lifted out, and there are top and level plugs for oil replenishment, though the level one is rather close up to the starter.

On the off-side of the gearcase there is anchorage for the hand brake lever, which works an internal brake just behind. Here there is top nut adjustment. On the off-side of the clutch pedal, which is independent of the frame, there is the combined master cylinder and oil reservoir for the Lockheed hydraulic four wheel brakes. The assembly, together with the pedal—which is attached to the reservoir and not to the frame—can be withdrawn together. There is a hole in the forward floorboard to get at the filler plug of the reservoir. The propeller shaft is divided, the front part being open with metal joints, and the rear section being in a torque tube which is connected at its forward end to a cross-member by a silentbloc shackle. The half-floating back axle has underworm final drive and the banjo case, like the gearbox, has top, level, and drain plugs. The springs here are quarter-elliptical and are held outside the frame forwards; at the back the main leaf is taken round a silentbloc bush and the second leaf partly wrapped round. The front half-elliptical springs have a little camber and no stops at the back. There are gaiters and hydraulic shock absorbers front and back. The brake drums are enclosed and there is a central nut on the inner or shield side of the drums for resetting the shoes, otherwise the system should be self-compensating and balancing. The gear ratios are 6.25, 11.1, 21.8, and (reverse) 27.2 to 1. Wheelbase, track, and ground clearance are just under 7ft. 3in., 3ft. 6in., and 8in., the approximate chassis weight is 10cwt. The price of the complete car is £237 10s.

The saloon was not fully run in, but behaved well. The speeds on first, second, and top are about 25, 40, and 60 miles an hour. The machine soon ran up to 40 or so without fuss on top even against the collar, and I never found it hang or want urging. The roads were dry; there were two persons on board, and no wind. On the stretch a good 50 was attained; the rates on the 1 in 22½ hill were 30 and 39, and, with a standing start on second, the top of the old Dashwood Hill was passed at 26 miles an hour. Some speed was lost on this last climb through the suspension, which is fair, but with quarter-elliptical springs and a short wheelbase one is bound to get some wheel bounce and motion on a rough and wavy road. The engine responded well, even under abuse with a heavy and sudden load at low speed. It ran with smoothness and with reasonable quietness, as did also the lower gears. The cooling and the clutch and change-speed were efficient. The hand brake is of most use for holding the car. The four wheel brakes were good forwards and backwards. The steering action was excellent—firm yet easy—the wheel is well set up, and the lock is wide. A sports 2-seater is also made.

The 1931 (eighth) edition of "Cars of To-day," containing 96 complete reviews, will be published on January 7 next, price 2s. Copies may be ordered from all booksellers, bookstalls, and newsagents, or from the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at 2s. 3d. (post free). Copies of "The Art of Driving" can also be obtained from booksellers, &c. (or post free from the Publisher at 1s. 5d.).

INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS

The thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters will be held in the Council Chamber at Guildhall on Tuesday next at 10.30 a.m. The Lord Mayor will receive and welcome the members. The president this year is Mr. L. W. Taylor, headmaster of the grammar school at Darlington, who will deliver an address. On the second day there will, at 10.30 a.m., be a short service at St. Mary Abchurch. The sermon will be preached by the Bishop of Stepney. Subjects of interest to the profession will be discussed during the two days.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 15

BYGONE HOLBORN

EXHIBITION OF PRINTS AND DRAWINGS

The Library Committee of the Holborn Borough Council have brought together a collection of drawings, prints, photographs, and maps illustrative of the Holborn of bygone days, which should prove of absorbing interest. The exhibition was opened last evening in the public baths, Broad-street, by the Mayor, Councillor Percy Hill.

London is changing so rapidly that the familiar landmarks of even a generation ago are now almost forgotten. It is well to be reminded of the quaint little corners and picturesque spots which once existed, to see prints of the galleried inns and wooden houses which are now no more, and to be reminded of the fact that there was once a Lepers' Hospital where the parish church of St. Giles-in-the-Fields now stands and that Holborn had its own gallows, where the Lollards were executed, its pent-house, its stocks, and its whipping-post.

It is possible to make a good guess at the spot where Holborn first began; Domesday Book has only one reference to the district—a vineyard, presumably on the site where the Vine Tavern afterwards stood, on the north side of Holborn, a short distance east of Southampton-row. There can be seen plans of London as fortified by order of Parliament in 1642 and 1643, with a redoubt with two flanks near St. Giles's Pond, and of two forts on the road which is now Oxford-street, and batteries at Southampton House (on the north side of Bloomsbury-square) and east of Gray's Inn-lane. There are plans of the St. Giles of 1600, with views of the first and second churches, erected in 1560 and 1631, and pictures of the celebrated Resurrection Gate. Other interesting exhibits include a handbill issued by the old-time scavengers applying for a Christmas box; a view of the stable yard of the old Harpur Arms; an illustration of the Holborn Casino; Poll Sweedlepipe's bird shop and the residence of Sairy Gamp; the Holborn end of the pneumatic dispatch tube—the one involved in the great street explosion of two years ago; a carrier's bill of the "Bell and Crown Inn (carriage 1s. 2d. porterage 8d.)" and advertisements of State lotteries. A handbill of a destroyer of vermin (1781) describes the advertiser as the daughter and successor of a man who was "bug-destroyer to His Majesty's Household."

The exhibition comprises over 600 exhibits. The collection has taken many years to form and has been supplemented by the bequest of the collection of the late Mr. Ambrose Heal and the purchase of many items at the sale of the Gardner collection. A number of prints, &c., have been specially lent for the exhibition.

CONCERTS, &c.

ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY.
ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
SATURDAY, January 3, at 2.30.
MESSIAH *Handel*
Miss STILES-ALLEN.
Miss GLADYS RIPLEY.
Mr. WALTER WIDDOP.
Mr. ROBERT EASTON.
At the Organ—Mr. R. ARNOLD GREIR.
THE NEW SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
Conductor—
DR. MALCOLM SARGENT.
Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Arena, 7s. 6d.; Balcony, 5s. and 3s. 6d.; Gallery Promenade (1,600 seats), 2s. At Box-office, Albert Hall (Tele. Kensington 3580), and usual Agents.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
PRINCE CONSORT-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
Patrons:—H.M. THE KING.
H.M. THE QUEEN.
President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Director—SIR HUGH P. ALLEN, K.C.V.O., M.A., D.Mus.
EASTER TERM.
The Easter Term will commence on Thursday, January 8th, 1931.
The Entrance Examination will be held on Monday, January 5th.
A.R.C.M.
AN EXAMINATION in all subjects for "Associate of the Royal College of Music," A.R.C.M., is held three times a year, in December, April, and September. Syllabus and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar at the College.
CLAUDE AVELING, Registrar.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
MANDEVILLE-PLACE, MANCHESTER-SQUARE, W.1
(Instituted 1872.)
President:
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.P., P.C., K.C.V.O.
Principal:
E. STANLEY ROPER, M.V.O., M.A., Mus.B.
Controller of Examinations:
EDWARD DYER, F.C.L., F.R.C.O.
The College provides INSTRUCTION and TRAINING in all Musical Subjects (Instrumental, Vocal, and Theoretical) and Dramatic and Operatic Elocution. The Lessons are arranged to meet the convenience of both day and evening students. Entry may be made for any number of Subjects—from one to the Full Course. The College is open to beginners as well as to the more proficient student; pupils under 16 years of age are received for the Junior School at reduced fees.
The Orchestral, Choral, the Operatic, and Chamber Music Classes are open to sufficiently competent persons who are not College Students for other Subjects.
Tuition in the Rudiments of the Theory of Music, Harmony, Counterpoint, Form, Instrumentation, Composition, and the Art of Teaching is also given by Correspondence.
The Lectures and Concerts are open to the Public and Students without charge.
January 12th.—LENT TERM BEGINS.
January 14th, at 3 p.m.—INAUGURAL ADDRESS by the PRINCIPAL.
CHAMBER MUSIC CLUB.
THE ATTENTION OF THOSE INTERESTED IS CALLED TO THE CHAMBER MUSIC CLUB UNDER THE CONDUCTORSHIP OF MR. I. LERELL. ALL PARTICULARS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.
Particulars of the Teaching Department, with list of Professors, Fees, Scholarships, Regulations, &c., and the Syllabuses of the Diploma and Local Examinations, free on application to the undersigned.
C. N. H. RODWELL, Secretary.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA. Leic. Sq. CONTINUOUS. SESSIONS COMMENCE 12.30, 3.0, 6.0, 8.30. "JUST IMAGINE." The world in 1980. On the stage, Billy Cotton & his Band, Gerardo & Adair. Reduced prices until 2 p.m.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. Continuous, 1-11. EDDIE CANTOR in "WHOOPEE." 1.50, 4.28, 8.10, 9.28. Also "I Believe it or Not." Gaumont Sound News, Comedy Feature, &c.

CAPITOL. Reg. 4455. Continuous, 12-11. Jeanette MacDonald & Reginald Denny in "ONE HOUR WITH YOU." 1.25, 4.10, 7.0, 9.40. Also "So, Like a Woman." Gaumont Sound News, &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Gigantic Holiday Laugh Show: "ANIMAL CRACKERS" with 4 MARX BROS. "Funniest Thing since Charlie." "D. Mail. The Pantomime of the Screen." All Talking Dev. 2.30, 6.0, 8.45. "A. Crackers" starts 3.20, 6.40, 9.35. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. Noon to midnight. Grand Outdoor Adventure Story. "BILLY THE KID," with WALLACE BEERY, JOHN MACK BROWN, KAY JOHNSON, KARL DANE. From 11.30 to 1, ANY SEAT (except Loges), 1s. 6d.

EMPIRE MARKETING BOARD CINEMA, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, S. KENSINGTON. Special Holiday Programme for children and adults. "CONQUEST": Empire Journal, Secret of Nature, Cartoon, &c. Daily 10 to 1 and 2.30 to 10; Sundays 2.30 to 10. Admission Free.

KENSINGTON. Western 3577. 2.0 till 11.0. JACK OAKIE and POLLY WALKER in "HIT THE DECK," and Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy Comedy.

LEICESTER-SQUARE THEATRE. Reg. 4666. Daily 12 to 11. Adm. 1s.6d. to 8s.6d. VIENNESE NIGHTS. World's Greatest Love Story. On the stage: BALLIOL & MERTON (Sensational Dances). Symphony Orchestra.

LONDON PAVILION. (Gerrard 0704.) Daily 2.30, 8.30; Suns. 6, 8.30. "HELL'S ANGELS." Howard Hughes' Thrilling Air Spectacle. All seats bookable from 2s. 4d.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. Mayfair 5112. Con. 2-11. TOM WALLS, Yvonne Arnaud in "CANARIES SOMETIMES SING." 1, 3.50, 6.40, 9.30. Also "Sir" Gaumont Sound News.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Con. 2-11. John Wayne & Marguerite Churchill in "THE BIG TRAIL." 2.5, 4.30, 6.40, 9.10. Also British Movietone News, &c.

NEW VICTORIA. (Vic. 2344.) 12-11. 2,000 seats at 1s. between 12 & 1 div. Tom Walls & Yvonne Arnaud in "CANARIES SOMETIMES SING." 1, 3.50, 6.40, 9.30. Stage: DE GROOT TRIO, with Full Sym. Orch. and Variety.

PLAZA. Supreme Holiday Program! Claudette Colbert, Fredric March in "MANSLAUGHTER." 1930's Gigantic Dramatic Climax! All Talking, Lupino Lane in Laugh Riot. Latest Mickey Mouse and Marvellous Stage Show including Marcelle and Williams, Dance Sensationalists. Adm. 1s. 6d., 11.45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street, W.1. Langham 1744. Daily at 2.30, 5.30, and 8.30. CHERRY KEARTON. Presents with sound and Dialogue "DASSAN." A Penguin Picture in an African Setting.

REGAL, MARBLE ARCH.—On the screen: Owen Nares & Jacqueline Logan in "THE MIDDLE WATCH," dly. at 1.0, 3.45, 6.30 & 9.20. On the stage: "SANTA'S SURPRISE," at 3.12, 6.0 & 8.50. Padd. 9011.

RIALTO, Piccadilly-circus. (Reg. 2588.) Louis Wolheim in "DANGER LIGHTS," 12, 2.25, 4.55, 7.35, 10.15. Also Amos and Andy in "CHECK AND DOUBLE CHECK."

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily 12 noon. 'Phone Holborn 3703. JOHN McCORMACK, in "SONG O' MY HEART." also "IN GAY MADRID" with RAMON NOVARRO.

THE WORLD'S NEWS THEATRE (Avenue Pavilion, Shaftesbury-avenue). "ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES." See and hear the Latest News of 20 countries. (Continuous 12-11.) Prices 6d. and 1s.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5625. Con., 12.30-11. EVELYN LAYE & John Boles in "ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT." 1.45, 4.20, 7, 9.35. Also British Movietone News, Mickey Mouse, &c.

THEATRES

ADELPHI THEATRE. Tem. Bar 7611. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., MON. and SAT., 2.30. Extra Matinee Thursday, New Year's Day, 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Latest Production.
"EVER GREEN."
Musical Show by Benn Levy, Lorenz Hart, Richard Rodgers. "THIS BEWILDERING, BEAUTIFUL SHOW."—*Sunday Pictorial.*

ALDWYCH. Tem. Bar 6404. Nightly, at 8.15. Mats., Wed. & Fri., 2.30. Extra Mat., Thurs., 2.30. TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present RALPH LYNN in *"MARRY THE GIRL."* By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller. MARY BROUGH WINIFRED SHOTTER and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tu., Fri., 2.30. *"TO SEE OURSELVES."* NICHOLAS HANNEN MARDA VANNE. Preceded by ELIZABETH POLLOCK, "Impersonator."

APOLLO. (Ger. 6970.) Christmas Season. TWICE DAILY, at 2.30 and 8.15. *THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.* The Famous Farcical Comedy. POPULAR PRICES.

ARTS THEATRE. (Nr. Leicester-sq. Tube.) TWICE DAILY, 2.45, 8.30, to Sat., Jan. 10. *ITALIAN MARIONETTE PLAYERS.* (Tem. 7344.) PRICES, 4s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. ALL LIBRARIES.

BRIXTON. (0050.) Comical Pantomime. *DICK WHITTINGTON & HIS CAT.* TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.

CAMBRIDGE. (Tem. 6056.) 8.30. Thu., Sat., 2.30. LAST FOUR WEEKS. FINAL PERFORMANCE, SAT., JANUARY 24. *"ON THE SPOT."* By EDGAR WALLACE. CHARLES LAUGHTON. JAN

Imperial and Foreign News

LAND POLICY IN PALESTINE

THE STRICKLAND REPORT

Mr. C. F. Strickland, I.C.S., one time Registrar of Cooperative Societies in the Punjab, was invited last July by the Secretary of State to visit Palestine "to study the economic position of the fellahin and to instruct the officers of the District Administration and the fellahin as to the objects and methods of the working of cooperative credit societies."

Mr. Strickland's report has now been issued by the Palestine Government. He points out that the fundamental problem is how to release the small Arab cultivator, or fellah, from the entanglements of debt in which he has become involved partly through his ignorance and easy-going temperament and partly through causes beyond his control. Mr. Strickland describes him as a man similar to many of the Moslem cultivators of the north-west of India. "He appears, however, to enjoy a slightly higher percentage of literacy and a very acute intelligence. *Prima facie* there is no reason why he should not attain the same level of prosperity as many South European peasants and adopt equally progressive methods of agriculture."

His chief trouble is his debt, which is generally alleged to have increased seriously in recent years. This increase is due to bad seasons which have rendered him unable to pay his tithe and other taxes, but most of all to the disastrous fall in agricultural prices during the last two years. "To these troubles must be added the natural unpunctuality of an illiterate cultivator, which leads to an accumulation of compound interest; a tendency to extravagance on the occasion of marriages; and the lack of control over the credit which he has received, at cruel rates of interest, varying from a nominal 30 per cent. to a nominal 200 per cent. per annum, from merchants or professional moneylenders. Yet to fix a legal maximum rate of interest is to challenge evasion and concealment of the real nature of the transaction."

The total amount of debt has been estimated at £2,000,000, spread over some 90,000 families. Mr. Strickland is convinced that an important proportion of the cultivators are bankrupt, and that "neither cooperative credit nor State loans can restore them to solvency if the whole nominal claim of their creditors is to be repaid."

THE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are Mr. Strickland's major recommendations:—

(1) The first essential for the betterment of the Arab fellah's condition is to provide him with current resources through a cooperative credit society (leaving the clearance of his major debt to a later time), to form his character slowly in such a society during a term of years, and to train him to watch his expenditure and submit it to the criticism of his fellow-members, to be punctual in payment, and to be loyal to his society rather than to those creditors who are the cause of his afflictions. It will not be possible to achieve this result through an agricultural bank. In Mr. Strickland's opinion the general demand for an agricultural bank is usually the repetition of a catch-word which the fellahin had heard from other people.

Mr. Strickland, therefore, recommends the introduction among the fellahin of the system known in Germany as the "Raffeisen Society." The characteristics of these societies are their small area of operations, modest contributions by members towards the share capital, equality of voting power among members, unlimited liability towards the creditors of the society (the Government or some commercial bank), and a close internal control over the borrowings and repayments of all members. Such a credit society would be based, not on the property of the joint borrowers but upon their honesty and punctuality. It would therefore admit landless men, whether tenants or labourers, if their character were satisfactory, and exclude persons of the highest status in whom the members of the society have no confidence.

(2) The second major recommendation deals with repayment of the fellah's debt. Creation of credit societies will not prove an immediate solution. The right procedure is for the society to call upon the creditors to agree to a reasonable settlement, reducing interest to a moderate figure on condition that the payment of such instalments as may be fixed is rendered possible by loans from the society. If merchants and moneylenders refuse to accept these terms, the right remedy is to discontinue payments to the creditors, leaving them to seek their remedy through the Civil Court—which may be relied upon to reduce the interest and arrange for practicable terms of repayment.

(3) It will be necessary to create the post of "Registrar of Cooperative Societies." The technical organization and the supervision of the Raffeisen credit societies will call for a man of high and specialized qualifications, one who is not simply an organizer but also an inspirer. The importance and ultimate scale of the cooperative organization justify the creation of an independent "Cooperative Department" within the Government.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Mr. Strickland does not favour the idea of joint Arab-Jewish cooperative societies. He mentions cases of Jewish societies which have accepted neighbouring Arabs as members, but does not feel that, whatever the good will of the Jewish organizers, the Arab members were regarded as being on a level with the other members of the society.

In the interests of the existing Jewish cooperative institutions Mr. Strickland suggests more systematic auditing and stricter application of regulations. He finds it impossible to believe that the cooperative system can cover the principle of lottery, or that a group of persons residing principally in Rumania is entitled to operate in land transactions in Palestine under the shelter of the cooperative law.

Mr. Strickland adds that the bulk of the Jewish societies show a healthy spirit. He advocates a Jewish "Cooperative Council" and audit unions; he also suggests a "consortium" of the existing Jewish banks concerned with long-term loans for rural development, or a new mortgage bank to be set up by them jointly. A similar mortgage bank for non-Jews is not feasible until the proposed "Raffeisen" societies have been in operation for some 10 or 15 years and accumulated capital and experience. He adds that he is "immovably convinced" that an agricultural bank in Palestine would be as great an evil as any Government could introduce.

The only alternative is a Government Loan Fund "from which advances should be made with full knowledge and supervision." Such loans should be given only against a first mortgage and to not more than 66 per cent. of the value. In order to finance the Loan Fund, the Government's share in the suggested Jewish Mortgage Bank, and the short-term advances to cooperative societies, it will be necessary for the Palestine Government to raise a loan. Mr. Strickland suggests in the first place a sum of £1,000,000, of which a quarter be offered to the Jewish community.

SOVIET ACTIVITY IN CHINA

WAVERERS DENOUNCED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 29

Reports from China which have reached Moscow state that the new-born "Chinese Soviet Republic," with its chief centre in Kiangsi province, is already experiencing internal difficulties similar to those which have afflicted the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R., and that the Chinese Communist Party has its Left Wing and Right Wing heretics who oppose the official Leninist policy, especially as regards the extermination of Chinese *kulaki* [well-to-do peasants].

But, the statement continues, the Chinese Communist Party has a centre of about 200,000 orthodox members, who have decided to cast out all Left Wing and Right Wing waverers and enforce the following fourfold programme:—(1) The creation of a strong trustworthy Red Army with a firm territorial foundation; (2) the organization of a stable Soviet Government within the Sovietized territory, based on the Red Army forces; (3) the increase of this territory by fomenting economic warfare outside the present frontiers of Soviet China; and (4) the carrying out of a systematic and consistent policy within Soviet China for the accomplishment of a Communist agrarian revolution.

Pravda has published the text of a letter from a Chinese Red soldier, who says:—"We shoot landowners unless they willingly submit to Soviet laws."

THE SOVIET "DECADE OF DEFENCE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, Dec. 29

An All-Soviet Conference of Secretaries of the Osoaviakhim (Society for Aerial and Chemical Defence) has been opened in Moscow to consider the results of the "decade of defence" organized from November 15 to November 25 throughout the U.S.S.R. Malinovsky, the general secretary of the Osoaviakhim, informed the conference that it must regard the campaign as a success: in the course of the 10 days the Osoaviakhim had enrolled a further 2,000,000 new members, collected 6,000,000 roubles, and organized new "circles" for promoting military knowledge. The registered members of the Osoaviakhim now exceed 6,000,000.

THE MENEMEN AFFAIR IN TURKEY

A PREMATURE OUTBREAK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29

Further details about the Menemen affair are now available.

Dervish Mehmed, the leader of the religious reactionaries, who was killed in the outbreak, had prepared the movement a long time ago in conjunction with other members of the Nakshibendi order of dervishes. Simultaneous outbreaks were planned to take place at Menemen, Manissa, Balikesar, and other places, and if success had attended them the reactionaries would have marched on Smyrna. Dervish Mehmed, however, acted precipitately, so the movement has been isolated and no further trouble is expected.

After a flying visit to Menemen Shukry Kaya Bey, the Minister of the Interior, ordered the arrest of the local commandant of gendarmerie. The Minister will report to Angora and the Government will then introduce a Bill providing for the punishment of the reactionaries and the local authorities. Martial law will probably be proclaimed in and around Menemen, and Courts-martial will judge the offenders. Arrests continue. All those arrested are being sent to Smyrna.

THE RISING IN TURKISH KURDISTAN

LEADER'S BROKEN PAROLE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAIRO, Dec. 29

News has been received here that on December 12 about 300 Kurds crossed the Persian frontier into Turkey, where they were engaged by Turkish troops, with severe casualties on both sides. Encounters are also reported from points farther to the west, and Kurdish insurgents are said to have captured and looted a large motor convoy on its way from Siwarik to Diabekr.

The Kurds had remained quiet since September, when their leader, Ihsan Pasha al Nuri, surrendered to the Persians, but it appears that when the Turks recently withdrew from Mount Aghri because of the snow, Nuri Pasha broke the parole he had given to the Persians, escaped to the hills, and, using the village of Patnos, 20 miles north of Lake Van, as his headquarters, published a manifesto, which had the effect of raising several of the clans.

NEW FRENCH MOTOR-CAR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 29

A new motor-car, specially designed to counteract American competition in the French market, has been produced by the well-known Renault firm. It is a saloon car with a four-cylinder engine of little more than two litres capacity, or 10 h.p. (French rating). The engine is comparatively slow running—it makes 2,750 r.p.m. for a road speed of 56 miles an hour—and is claimed to be economical and durable. Under observation by the Automobile Club de France, the new car, fully equipped, has covered 376 miles in six hours and has run from Paris to Bordeaux and back in top gear at an average speed of over 35 miles an hour. It will be known as the "Primaquatre" model and will be sold at a little under £200.

FRENCH MAIL AEROPLANE MISSING

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 29

An aeroplane belonging to the Aéropostale Company, carrying mails from South America, disappeared after leaving Cape Juby (Rio de Oro) at 2 a.m. on Friday, and has not been heard of since. It is equipped with a wireless transmitter. The machine had on board the pilot, a wireless operator, the Italian Consul at Fez, and a native interpreter. Other aeroplanes are searching for it over tribal territory.

MORE TRAFFIC POLICE IN PARIS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 29

The Paris Municipal Council to-day authorized the addition of 900 men to the police forces of the capital. M. Chiappe, prefect of police, recently declared that the great increase in motor traffic made the addition imperative. In 1927 there were 148,000 motor-cars on the streets. By 1929 there were 300,000, and the number is still rapidly increasing. Five hundred of the new men will be employed in Paris itself and the rest on main roads in the suburbs.

"THE GERMAN SAMSON"

AN EXPLANATION BY THE WOLFF AGENCY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 29

The reference of Dr. Kaas, the Centre Party leader, to foreign policy in his foreword to a party colleague's work, which were summarized in yesterday's dispatch, seem to have attracted much attention abroad, especially in France, where Dr. Kaas's suggestion that "the German Samson will not let himself be tied for life to the treadmill of Versailles," and that "if the lack of understanding of his oppressors should drive him to desperation, the time might come when the tragedy of Samson would repeat itself in the political sphere and when the guardians of the *status quo* would be buried under the ruins of their own house," has had the inevitable echo.

It is argued, in Paris, as the German correspondents there report, that Dr. Kaas is no political visionary or adventurer, but the leader of a responsible party which has often exercised a decisive influence on German policy, and that he is a man who has been spoken of as a potential German Foreign Minister; and it is inferred that when such a man speaks openly of tearing up treaties his words "reveal the true mind of Germany better than careful diplomatic speeches."

Dr. Kaas's words, in fact, seem to have attracted so much attention that the semi-official Wolff Agency issues a statement limiting their implication. This says that Dr. Kaas in his article concludes that a peaceful evolutionary policy is the only possible one for Germany and the whole world, "but does not conceal his anxieties." His hypothesis of "a physical and psychic limit of endurance," however, and of the consequences of passing this limit—namely, the "repetition of the Samson tragedy in the political arena, does not represent a desired or impending event, but is simply mentioned as the last tragic consequence of a continued lack of understanding on the other side." Only "a particularly uneasy conscience," says the statement, "could read into Dr. Kaas's remarks definite German aims, as the *Temps* and *Journal des Débats* have done."

FINANCIAL STRUGGLE IN AUSTRIA

FEDERAL DEMAND ON VIENNA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Dec. 28

The Parliamentary battle between the bourgeois parties and the Opposition for and against a readjustment of certain financial measures has condemned Cabinet and Parliament to remain assembled during Christmas week.

The Government, supported by all the anti-Socialist parties, holds that the time has come to compel the Viennese municipality to recognize the necessity of forgoing a larger proportion of its revenue in favour of the rest of the State Governments. The Socialists, however, repudiate this obligation, and ask the Federal Government itself to step into the breach, claiming at the same time that the 42,000,000 schillings (about £1,210,000) by which the Vienna share of taxes collected by the Federal Government for joint account is to be reduced, when taken together with the 46,000,000 schillings (£1,330,000) which it has already abandoned, represents an impossible sacrifice.

To make the battle hotter the Federal decree under which from 40,000 to 50,000 unemployed persons claim emergency relief lapses, on the one side, while, on the other, the city financial expert has granted heavy rebates to various sections of the Viennese trading community. The Socialists warn the Government against the temper of the 40,000 totally destitute workmen if the emergency relief law is not renewed by December 31; and the Government Press is pleased at the thought that the working-class supporters of the Socialists will consider that their leaders have manœuvred them into their present plight by bad tactics.

Meanwhile the Government thinks that it can fall back upon the extra-Parliamentary powers with which the revised Constitution has clothed the President of the Republic.

FRENCH CRUISER IN DISTRESS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 29

The new French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, which was making her first steam trials off Lorient, was caught in a heavy gale near Belle-Ile last night and sent out an S.O.S. signal. A salvage tug was sent out from Brest and two others from Lorient. The cruiser was in danger all night, but two of the tugs were able with difficulty to take her in tow this morning and brought her into sheltered water.

The Jeanne d'Arc is a cruiser of 6,600 tons, fitted out as a training ship for cadets. She carries eight 6-in. guns, four anti-aircraft guns, two torpedo tubes, and two aeroplanes. Very roomy accommodation, specially fitted for service in the tropics, is provided for the cadets. The ship will take the place of the Edgar Quinet, which was wrecked off the coast of Algeria.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN BULGARIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, Dec. 29

A great revival of activity on the part of the Comintern has been noticed recently in Bulgaria. Last week the Sofia Court had before it a group of 17 young Communists arrested for organizing a Soviet conspiracy. The prisoners maintained a provocative attitude towards the judges and received severe sentences. Two days ago the police discovered another subversive organization, and 30 Communists, including the advocates Gheorghieff and Kostoff, were arrested.

The death is announced in Berlin of the notorious Bolshevist terrorist Abajieff, who was the chief perpetrator of the outrage in Sofia Cathedral in 1925. Abajieff, who escaped at the time to Moscow, left there recently for Bulgaria, where he was to organize another conspiracy, but fell ill while passing through Berlin and did not recover.

In view of these indications of subversive activity the police have redoubled their watch on extremists.

SALES OF LIQUOR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

VANCOUVER, B.C., Dec. 29

For the first time since the Government liquor control system was introduced in British Columbia in 1921 the profits on the sale of liquor show a decrease. For the six months ended September 30 the profits were approximately $2,000,000 (£400,000), a decrease of $200,000 (£40,000) from those for the same period last year. The actual sales will not be published until the Legislature meets, but on the basis of previous returns these profits show that the sales of liquor for 1930 have fallen from $18,000,000 to $16,000,000 (£3,200,000). The Control Board attributes the decline in sales to the general business depression.

A MOSLEM STATE IN INDIA

SIR MOHAMED IQBAL'S SUGGESTIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29

Sir Mohamed Iqbal, of Lahore, presided over the meeting of the All-India Moslem League, which began here to-day. It is the first meeting held since the union of the Jinnah and Shafi sections, into which the League split three years ago. There were 75 delegates from various parts of India and about 100 spectators. Sir Mohamed said that communalism in its higher aspects was indispensable for the formation of a harmonious whole in a country like India. The Moslem demand for the creation of a Moslem India within India was perfectly justified. He demanded the formation of a consolidated Moslem State in the best interests of India and of Islam. He would like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind, and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State. Self-government within the British Empire or outside the British Empire by means of the formation of a North-West Indian Moslem State appeared to be the final destiny of the Moslems of North-West India.

Sir Mohamed continued that Moslems demanded federation because it was preeminently the solution of the communal problem, but redistribution of the Provinces must precede federation.

The Simon Commission's view of federation, although sound in principle, did not seem to aim at responsible government for the Federal States. It was a surprise to the people of India to see Indian princes dramatically repressing their willingness to join an All-India Federation, and Hindu delegates, formerly uncompromising advocates of unitary government, quietly agreeing to a federal scheme. The truth was that the participation of the Princes, among whom there were only a few Moslems, in the federal scheme, served the double purpose of maintaining British power and giving an overwhelming majority to the Hindus in the Federal Assembly. If the Moslems agreed to such a scheme, it would hasten their end as a political entity. The best course would be to start with a British-Indian Federation only.

Referring to the Round-Table Conference Sir Mohamed Iqbal said he was not optimistic regarding results. The discussion of the communal question had demonstrated more clearly than ever the disparity between the two great cultural units. Yet the Prime Minister apparently refused to see that the problem of India was international, and not national. To base a Constitution on the conception of a homogeneous India, or to apply to India principles dictated by British democratic sentiments was unwittingly to prepare her for civil war. The sole test of the success of their delegates was the extent to which they were able to get non-Moslem delegates to agree to their demands, as embodied in the Delhi Resolution. If these demands were not agreed to, the moment for concerted political action by Indian Moslems would have arrived.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

ATTEMPTS TO INTENSIFY CAMPAIGN

The Government of India, in its weekly appreciation of the situation, which was issued last night, states that the reports from Provincial Governments for the first half of December show that in most Provinces the period was marked by attempts to intensify various activities of the civil disobedience movement.

Bengal records a revival of the movement in Calcutta, including a renewal of picketing, and also increased activities in some districts in the Hooghly District. In the United Provinces the efforts of the Congress are directed mainly towards the organization of a no-revenue and no-rent campaign, and they are doing their best to exploit the general agricultural depression. There have been several cases of violence, in one of which a loyalists' meeting was attacked by volunteers, who had to be dispersed by firing.

The revival of activities has been particularly marked in Bihar and Orissa, where in several districts there has been a general increase of interest in the civil disobedience movement, which has taken the form of more picketing, revival of false rumours calculated to increase excitement and unrest, and encouragement of non-payment of taxes. There were several instances of violent resistance to the police. The Central Provinces also record attempts to revive waning enthusiasm, although little success has been obtained.

The appreciation then refers to the two Ordinances promulgated by the Viceroy, the rioting in Burma, and the attempted assassination of the Governor of the Punjab, the details of which have already been reported in *The Times*.

BOMB EXPLOSION AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 29.—The police are investigating the circumstances of an explosion which occurred at a tailor's house on Saturday night, causing injuries to two persons. Several other houses and the quarters of the local picketing association have been searched, and the police are reported to have recovered bomb-making materials from certain places.

Four persons have been arrested, including the two injured in the explosion. —*Reuter.*

COMING ELECTIONS IN BOLIVIA

PRESIDENCY UNCONTESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LA PAZ, Dec. 29

The Bolivian Presidential and Parliamentary elections will be held on January 4, and the municipal elections throughout the Republic on January 11. The only candidate for the Presidency is Señor Daniel Salamanca. Señor José Luis Tejatea (Liberal) and the former Republican President, Señor Bautista Saavedra, are contesting the Vice-Presidency. Public manifestations have been forbidden, and the governing Junta has given guarantees of a free election.

The military Junta, with General Carlos Galindo at its head, which has governed Bolivia since the revolution of June 25, gave an early undertaking to re-establish the constitutional Government virtually overthrown by Dr. Siles, the late President. At its invitation a political committee, representing the three leading parties, met in August, and, in consultation with the Junta, chose Señor Daniel Salamanca, a Liberal, as the Presidential candidate. The Republicans later formally accepted this nomination on the ground that the Junta should not have political disruption as a pretext for remaining in office.

NEW CONGO RAILWAY

(FROM OUR BRUSSELS CORRESPONDENT)

Railway communication in the direction of the River Wele, Belgian Congo, will soon be considerably improved by the construction of the local line from Jamba to Buta.

The permanent way has already been laid for 52 miles, and deforestation and levelling are almost finished throughout. It remains to build three 60ft. bridges and one of 30ft., and to complete the station works, already far advanced, at Buta. It is expected that the line will be ready for traffic on July 1, 1931.

"TURKSIB" RAILWAY

NEW YEAR'S DAY OPENING CEREMONY ORDERED

(FROM OUR RIGA CORRESPONDENT)

The Soviet Government has decided to proclaim the Turksib (Turkestan Siberian) Railway open for traffic on New Year's Day, and to hold a meeting at some point on the line, to which delegations of workmen are to bring greetings.

The decision is surprising, as official reports have lately condemned the work done there since May, and the authorities have ordered the arrest of officials responsible for wrecking the plans. The announcement of the New Year ceremony was published on December 19. Only a day before this *Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn* printed an official message from Alma-Ata (Vyernyi), on the line, stating that work was being carried out in a shameful way, that workmen were being dismissed just when they were very necessary, and that the premium system for good work had broken down, as the judges had distributed the prizes among themselves.

The Communist Party, however, had ordered earlier in the year that regular traffic should be opened on the railway not later than January 1, 1931. Irrespective of the condition of the line, the ceremony must therefore take place and the unfinished railway, which was opened with so much advertisement on May Day, will then be opened a second time. The two or three demonstrative trials of specialists connected with the line have apparently been postponed until after the opening ceremony.

GROWTH OF STOCKHOLM

ISLANDS BOUGHT BY THE CITY

(FROM A SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT)

The biggest real estate transaction in the history of Sweden has been concluded between the Swedish Crown and the City of Stockholm. The city has bought from the State the three islands of Skeppsholmen, Kastellholmen, and Beckholmen and the territory along the opposite water front, previously belonging to the

State and now used as a naval station, at a price of 30,000,000kr. (£1,666,666).

This territory, especially Skeppsholmen and Kastellholmen, is in the heart of the city, and forms the centre of the little archipelago of Stockholm. The naval station will be moved from the city farther out along the inlet of Stockholm harbour, probably to the island of Lidingö. Skeppsholmen and Kastellholmen are hilly and beautifully wooded. The City Council intends to preserve them; while the water front on the opposite shore, on which the Northern Museum, the amusement parks, and part of the historic "Djurgården City" stand, will become residential.

Although the purchase of the islands involves heavy expense to Stockholm, the decision has been greeted with unanimous satisfaction by the Press and public, as it will greatly enhance the beauty of the city.

NORTH DAKOTA CAPITOL BURNT

OFFICIAL RECORDS DESTROYED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 29

Government machinery in North Dakota has been thrown into confusion by an explosion and fire which yesterday destroyed the State Capitol at Bismarck, and with it almost all official records, files, and historical documents. The original copy of the State constitution was only saved by Mr. Robert Byrne, the Secretary of State, who put a ladder against the wall of the Capitol, climbed through the window of his own office, and snatched the document from the flames.

Mr. G. F. Shafer, the Governor, said the loss of records, which include those of the Land Department, the Treasury and Tax Departments, the Railway Board, and the Board of Administration, will "result in the greatest confusion in the State's history, and years will elapse before it is resolved." The loss involved in the destruction of the Capitol itself is estimated at $1,000,000 [£200,000]; but the value of the burned documents is many times greater. Among them were the only official records of State investments worth $95,000,000 [£19,000,000].

ARMED ROBBERY AT COLOGNE BANK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 29

About 10 o'clock this morning three young men armed with revolvers entered a branch of the Deutsche Bank at Cologne while the cashier was taking money from the open safe to pay a waiting client. The cashier and the client obeyed the command "hands up," but an employee of the bank dashed to the alarm signal. His coat collar was pierced by a bullet. One of the robbers leapt over the counter, stuffed some £750 in notes from the open safe into a bag, and the three robbers then left in a waiting motor-car. The flying squad arrived in response to the alarm signal, but were too late to take up the chase.

LESS PASSENGER TRAFFIC IN BERLIN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, Dec. 29

In November the Municipal Traffic Services of Berlin, the population of which is about 4,000,000, carried 82,000,000 passengers, as against 106,000,000 in November, 1929.

There was a decrease of 18,000,000 in tram passengers, 1,000,000 in underground passengers and 5,000,000 in motor-omnibus passengers. The decrease, evident in previous months, is partly due to the trade depression and partly to an increase of fares, introduced, in view of a growing deficit, soon after the three services were amalgamated in one municipally owned company. Previously the fare was about 2½d., for which one could travel any distance and change once on to either of the other services. Now the minimum fare is 3d., and higher rates are charged for transfer tickets.

RAND NATIVE FIGHT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 29

Following the murder of a Basuto worker, fierce tribal fights broke out on the Randfontein Estates Mine between Pondos and Basutos. Large forces of police were employed to protect non-combatant natives. Order was restored to-day, after four had been killed and 50 injured.

INDIANA FAMILIES' VENDETTA

BATTLE AT A GAOL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 29

The town of Salem, in Southern Indiana, was to-day forced to put itself under a sort of self-imposed martial law in order to protect itself from the consequences of an ancient family vendetta which began more than 20 years ago in the hills of Tennessee and broke out afresh at Salem yesterday in a revolver battle at the town gaol, where one person was shot dead and several others severely wounded. Able-bodied citizens have formed squads of Vigilantes, and sharpshooters are patrolling the town to prevent further bloodshed by members of the families concerned, the Gibsons and the Spurlocks.

No one remembers exactly how the feud began. Several members of both families were killed in Tennessee through it, until, 12 years ago, the Gibsons left Tennessee and came to Indiana. They were followed almost immediately by the Spurlocks. A few weeks ago Patton Gibson, head of the Gibson family, returned to Salem after a brief absence and swaggered about the town saying that he had just been down to Tennessee and killed a few more Spurlocks. A fortnight ago someone shot Patton Gibson, and two Spurlocks were charged with his murder and locked in the town gaol. Yesterday four Gibson brothers suddenly stormed the gaol with intent to wreak vengeance on the Spurlocks. One stayed outside; the others rushed in and were met by the Sheriff and his wife, who was acting as Deputy Sheriff. The Sheriff was shot in the calf and his wife in the thigh, but their brisk fire repulsed the Gibsons.

Meanwhile the fourth brother was fighting with the Town Marshal outside the gaol. The Town Marshal was shot in the stomach, but as he fell he fired too, and killed Gibson with a bullet through the heart. The other three ran off into the open country, pursued by a large number of excited citizens. Yet another member of the Gibson family was found on his farm by an armed posse, which marched thither after the battle at the gaol. He was armed, but said he would come quietly provided that the members of the posse would guarantee there were no Spurlocks in their ranks. The posse took him to gaol, whence the Spurlocks had been hastily removed.

MORE AMERICAN BANKS CLOSED

"MALICIOUS RUMOURS"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 29

The Aldine Trust Company, with headquarters in Philadelphia and two branches in West Philadelphia, which had deposits amounting at the time of its last statement to $6,400,000 [£1,280,000], closed its doors to-day.

The directors say that the bank is solvent and will be able eventually to pay all depositors in full, but that the closing has been necessitated by a heavy run, which they attribute to a wave of malicious rumours. A reward of $10,000 [£2,000] has been offered for information resulting in the arrest and conviction of persons responsible for "disseminating these false rumours."

The Central Trust and Savings Bank of Gary, Indiana, with deposits of $900,000 [£180,000], also closed to-day.

Telegrams in Brief

The missionary schooner John Williams V. has arrived at Suva (FIJI) from London.

Ten persons perished yesterday in a fire which destroyed the Queen's Hotel at Cochrane, NORTHERN ONTARIO. The hotel was a wooden construction.

Two gifts of £100 each have reached the Save the Children Fund from English residents in SWITZERLAND for relief in the depressed areas of England and Wales.

Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who is making a tour of South America, was received yesterday by the President of ARGENTINA.—*Reuter.*

The First International Congress for Religious Psychology will be held in VIENNA from May 25 to 30, 1931. Among the lecturers will be the Rev. J. Cyril Flower. Inquiries may be addressed to Dr. Karl Beth, Secretary, Vienna, 7, Zitterhofergasse 8.

Our NICE Correspondent reports that a bomb exploded in a jeweller's shop at Beausoleil yesterday. All the windows within a radius of 50 yards were smashed, the front of another shop was wrecked, and the jewels, clocks, and watches in the jeweller's window were scattered and destroyed.

Among the Malay population of the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and FEDERATED MALAY STATES, according to an official report, the death-rate for 1929 was 22.24, the lowest on record. Among Chinese both births and deaths were more numerous than ever before. Among Indians births exceeded deaths for the first time.

With the impressive ritual prescribed for such occasions the body of the Infante Don Antonio of Bourbon-Orleans, Duca di Galliera, was delivered into the keeping of the Prior of the Augustinians at the ESCURIAL for burial yesterday. The Duke's eldest son, the Infante Don Alfonso of Bourbon-Orleans, was chief mourner. No other member of the Royal Family was present.

THE ERUPTION OF MERAPI

1,300 VICTIMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, Dec. 29.

The situation in Middle Java around the volcano Merapi is now improving and the eruptions are diminishing in force and number. All houses and farms in the neighbourhood of the volcano have been abandoned, while the 70 Javanese who had been cut off by two streams of lava were rescued after the fall of heavy rain. Thirty thousand refugees have to be cared for by the authorities, while the total loss of life is now estimated at 1,300. The Governor-General has visited the afflicted area by aeroplane and motor-car.

MME. JERITZA AND AN AUSTRIAN NOVEL

ACTION AGAINST AUTHOR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, Dec. 29

The trial began here to-day of Herr Roderick Mueller Guttenbrun, author and son of the poet and theatre director, Adam Mueller Guttenbrun, on a charge of having, in 63 passages of his book entitled "Riff-raff, the Dance Around a Singer," alluded to the opera singer Mme. Jeritza and Baron Leopold Popper, her husband. The case has aroused much interest, and the Court-room could not hold all who had come to attend the hearing.

Herr Guttenbrun, the chief defendant—four other persons are indicted with him—claims that his book was not meant to be a *roman à clef*, and that the average reader could not connect the characters therein with living persons. He said, however, that he had taken passages out of "Baron Poldi," a book written by a cousin of Mme. Jeritza's husband, the edition of which had been bought up by a third party, and that he had been told that "Baron Poldi" stood for Baron Popper.

"Riff-raff" is under an injunction, but has not been confiscated. The trial was adjourned for the calling of new witnesses for the defence.

Other Foreign News on following page

PERSIA

AT the International Exhibition of Persian Art which is to be opened at the Royal Academy on January 7, 1931, will be displayed a collection of treasures of intrinsic beauty representing many centuries of the art and craftsmanship of a highly gifted people whose works have had a great influence on other countries, Asiatic and European.

To provide an introduction to this priceless collection a Special Number of *The Times* is to be published on January 5. It will contain a general survey of the Exhibition which will help the reader more fully to understand and appreciate the collection of brilliant architectural ornament, and sculpture in stone and metals; ceramics that are rivalled only by those of Greece and Spain; exquisite miniatures, beautiful bookbindings and manuscripts; objects in gold, silver and glass; rich brocades, tapestries and carpets, and arms and armour.

Specially taken photographs of the more noteworthy of the Exhibits will be reproduced in the Number

As a background to this description of the Exhibition there will be a series of articles dealing with Persia in general, contributed by writers who are well acquainted with the country. Sir Percy Sykes surveys its history in an article of great educational value. The geographical aspect covers the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf; the mountains and peaks; the cities of the Plateau; while special mention is made of Teheran and Isfahan—the new and the old capitals. Other articles deal with the Government of Persia; its Banking and Currency, Trade and Industry; its Religions and Literature, and the Social Life and Sport of the Country.

The Times

PERSIAN ART NUMBER

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NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

CLAIMS OF THE PROVINCE

A NOTE FOR THE CONFERENCE

DEFENCE PROBLEM

The Indian Round-Table Conference entered yesterday upon the penultimate and most critical stage of its labours, the committee work following the Christmas break, to be followed in due course by plenary sittings for the purpose of adopting decisions which, according to the ruling of the Prime Minister, are at this stage "noted."

The North-West Frontier Province Sub-Committee met in the afternoon under the chairmanship of Mr. Henderson, the Foreign Secretary. The time was spent in a general discussion. A high authority, Sir Denys Bray, of the India Council, has been invited to contribute to the discussion when the Sub-Committee reassembles this morning. He was, when Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, Chairman of the North-West Frontier Inquiry Committee, set up at the instance of the Legislative Assembly.

This Committee reported in 1924 in favour of making provision for the constitutional advance of the Province. A further conclusion—but with two Hindu members dissenting—was that it would be not merely inexpedient but impossible to separate the five settled districts from the unadministered tribal tracts. The Simon Commission broadly concurred in these proposals, and recommended the setting up of a Legislature, containing elected representatives, with powers both of taxation and voting expenditure.

A NOTE ON THE PROVINCE

The representative of the Frontier Province at the Round-Table Conference, Nawab Sir Sahibzada Abdul Qaiyum Khan, late Political Agent in the Khyber, is a doughty advocate of full reforms in the border country, where he has served the State with distinction. In consultation with him Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan, the Secretary of the Moslem delegation, has prepared for the Sub-Committee a trenchant Note on the subject. It shows that until the separation from the Punjab in 1901 the five settled districts of the Frontier Province were in every way on an equal footing with the districts which now compose the Punjab. All measures, legislative, executive, and judicial, which were the product of the energy and foresight of a long line of British administrators in the Punjab were applied to these districts to their great advantage.

In yesterday's discussion references were made to the possibility that the North-West Frontier Province might be reunited with the Punjab, but this is not regarded as coming within the bounds of practical politics. The separation was made on military and political grounds. Lord Curzon's Government came to the conclusion that the external relations with the tribes on the frontier could be more effectively conducted by a direct agent of the Government of India—the Chief Commissioner—than through the Punjab Government.

It is urged in the Note that separation was not intended to imply the political stagnation of the five districts, and that the Province was assured of a progressive administration, but that while the Punjab and other Provinces came under successive Reform schemes, those of Lord Morley and Lord Minto in 1910, and those of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford 11 years later, "the new Province was treated as a special, or backward, area, and the inhabitants deprived of all means of representation of their views and feelings."

CONTRAST WITH ASSAM

A contrast is drawn between 30 years of unreformed administration in the Frontier Province and the care taken from 1912 that the small Province of Assam should not be deprived of any advantages which might have accrued had it continued to be linked with Eastern Bengal under a Lieutenant-Governor. Assam, though it includes a large number of backward tribes, has participated in each advance made and is governed like the major Provinces under the dyarchical Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution. The contrast, in combination with the delay in giving any effect to the Bray Committee's recommendations, has led the people of the Province to regard themselves—to quote a phrase used yesterday in the Sub-Committee—as under the stigma of inferiority.

It is claimed in Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan's Note that the question has long ceased to be "communal," since all organized parties in India, whether Moslem or Hindu, now support the demand for full reforms. In the Province itself, it is asserted, the differences between the Hindus and Moslems on the subject have disappeared. Recent events, it is declared, have made the demand for Reform the dominant issue. The Note says:—

> The whole Province has been roused. . . . The movement has acquired a momentum and exercised an influence which would have been inconceivable about a year ago. . . . The whole Province is in a ferment, and is watching anxiously for the fulfilment of a promise which has been made on numerous occasions, but never redeemed.

It is further observed:—

> The Frontier people are a brave, virile, and high-spirited race, whose extraordinary valour and unique administrative vigour are recorded in the history of India, Afghanistan and Persia. They are democratic by instinct, tradition, environment, and religion. . . . While possessing qualities which are the surest foundation of a self-governing nation, they are deprived of the merest rudiments of self-government. They have no voice in their own land; laws are made for them but not by them, while they serve merely as cogs in a great machine. They feel humiliated. Their pride receives a shock from the consciousness of their political impotence.

DEFENCE

The Note does not overlook a consideration which loomed large in the discussion yesterday afternoon—that the Constitution of the Province has a close bearing on the problem of defence, not only within its borders, but for India as a whole.

When the question was asked whether in the special circumstances it would be possible to transfer law and order, the reply was made that the great desire of the people was not to be in a position in any way inferior to that of other Provinces. At the same time it was recognized that the special circumstances might make it necessary to arrange in certain departments a more gradual assumption of executive powers by Ministers responsible to the Legislature than in interior Provinces. It was suggested that some system might be evolved whereby in repulsing raids there could be prompt and effective cooperation between the Military Constabulary, the Frontier Militia, and the Civil Police. The Note recognizes that the strategic position may render necessary the reservation of some subjects, such as the Frontier Constabulary, to the Central Government for a certain period.

By clearly stating the claims of the Province the Note will assist the sub-committee in coming to definite conclusions. It is hoped that by meeting both morning and afternoon to-day the sub-committee will go a long way towards the completion of its task.

REACTIONS IN INDIA TO THE CONFERENCE

CONGRESS TACTICS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29

It may be expedient at the close of the year to trace briefly some of the reactions in India to the Round-Table Conference in London.

The Conference met in rather unpropitious circumstances, in that the Congress had refused to take part, and therefore there was every reason to expect its hostility. As a matter of fact Congress officials, while protesting a sort of disinterested but armed neutrality, have done their utmost to disparage the labours of the Conference and prevent its success. At the same time they are prepared to take advantage of any progress made in London in the hope of completing the negotiations later in India, such negotiations being urged on the grounds that the delegates to the Conference do not represent Indian opinion and that a referendum is necessary.

The rank and file of the Congress Party has had, however, neither the intelligence nor the patience of the moderate leaders, and while the moderates have played to gain time the rank and file has got out of hand to such an extent that the extremists to-day are practically uncontrolled. The result has been an increase in acts of terrorism and an anxious period of unrest. To meet this situation the Government has been obliged to reimpose the lapsed Press Ordinance and the Ordinance for the repression of the agitation for the non-payment of taxes.

However depressing may be the political and economic circumstances prevailing in India, there are signs that when the propitious moment arrives readjustment and reconciliation will be not only possible, but also accessible.

GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION BY EUROPEANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, Dec. 29

Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, Governor of the Punjab, to-day made his first public appearance since Tuesday's outrage, attending Lahore Races. He was given an enthusiastic reception by the European community.

The Governor did not, however, drive to the course in a camel carriage, as is the custom on Governor's Cup Day. After lunching with the stewards he watched four races, and before leaving presented his own cup, when he was again cheered. He looked tired, but moved about freely in the paddock.

Two more arrests have been made in connexion with the outrage, one of the men being a son of the proprietor of another vernacular newspaper, the *Pratap*, published in Lahore. It is now fairly well established that the outrage was the outcome of a further conspiracy to murder Europeans. The Punjab Government is making a grant of land to the widow of the police officer who was shot and is providing for his three children.

VILLAGERS' ATTACK ON MONEYLENDERS

BULDANA (BERAR), Dec. 29.—Damage amounting to several lakhs of rupees has been done in several villages in this district as a result of outbreaks caused by agrarian discontent. Houses were pillaged and crops burned.

The most serious trouble occurred at Bibi, a village 70 miles from here, where a mob of 500 attacked the houses of 13 local landlords and moneylenders. Jewelry and other articles were looted, and account books and promissory notes were burned.

A feature of the outbreaks was the complete absence of personal violence. Many arrests have been made, and some of the stolen property has been recovered. The situation is now quiet.—*Reuter.*

** Other Indian news appears on the preceding page.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS

PROPOSED PURCHASE BY THE CITY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 29

Mr. Samuel Untermeyer, special counsel to the Transit Commission, presented to the Commission yesterday a plan for unifying the city's subways and elevated railways under city ownership.

The scheme involves the purchase by the city of all underground and elevated railways owned by the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Interborough Rapid Transit Companies at a cost of $489,804,000 (about £98,000,000). When these are added to the municipally owned Eighth Avenue Subway now nearing completion and some other properties, the city's investment in rapid transit will be $1,675,000,000 (£335,000,000).

The plan, which is the third Mr. Untermeyer has presented to the Commission, has the approval of the privately-owned railway companies. If it is accepted there will be a uniform 5c. fare throughout the city. The financial arrangements proposed would free the city of debt on account of rapid transit properties by 1968.

PRINCE GEORGE

It was stated yesterday that Prince George, whose shoulder was dislocated in an accident with the Belvoir Hounds on Saturday, had passed a comfortable night and was making very favourable progress. He was able to join the guests entertained by Viscountess Furness at dinner on Saturday at Burrough Court, Melton Mowbray, where he and the Prince of Wales spent the week-end.

Yesterday the Prince of Wales was hunting with the Quorn Hounds, and in the evening both he and Prince George returned to Sandringham by car.

INVALIDS

It was stated yesterday that Lady Apsley had passed a quiet night and that her general condition was improving.

Mr. Ben Turner, M.P., was reported yesterday to be much better and recovering satisfactorily.

Sir Charles Wilson, who is lying ill at his house, Osgodby Hall, Yorkshire, was reported last night to be in a very grave condition.

THE REVOLT IN BURMA

A WOULD-BE KING

"THE ONLY GOLDEN CROW"

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, Dec. 29

The Tharrawaddy rebels are now estimated to number about 1,500 with their stronghold in some rugged mountains which they believe to be impregnable. Their leader calls himself Shwekyilon, which means "The Only Golden Crow," and he claims to be King of Tharrawaddy, but hopes to become King of Burma. This lends colour to the rumour that the object of the rebellion is to place a Pretender on the throne.

Captured rebels say that they do not know who their leader is, and that they have never seen him, but rumours are afloat to the effect that he is a Shan Chief. It is believed that the rebels have some

trained men in their ranks, as they show some grip of discipline, practise flanking movements, and have a spy system. They wear a blue uniform, and each has tattoo mark of a hawk and a charm to ward off bullets.

According to to-day's official announcement the news from Tharrawaddy continues to be satisfactory, although the rebels still come out of the forest by night to raid isolated villages for arms and ammunition. They show no inclination to attack the police. A strong party under Major Hare scoured several villages without finding any rebels, whose headquarters are apparently somewhere in the forest which begins two miles west of Weywa. Women and children and unwilling recruits are returning to their villages from the rebel camp. The Burma Rifles have reached Tharrawaddy and plans have been made for an attack on the rebel camp combined with arrangements to intercept any who may try to escape.

The body of Maung Gale, the sub-divisional police officer who was killed by the rebels on Christmas Day, has been recovered, and U Tin, the township officer who was reported to be missing, has escaped unwounded. Captain Rust has reached Rangoon to have the slug extracted from his arm.

It is reported that a small party of rebels has reached Henzada, but there is no sign of the outbreak's spreading there, or in any other district, as the dispatch of troops had the effect of restoring confidence.

CHINA AND SIR AUREL STEIN

THE EXPULSION DEMAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

PEKING, Dec. 29

In connexion with the demand of the Chinese Cultural Society of Peking that Sir Aurel Stein shall be immediately expelled from Sinkiang [Chinese Turkestan], reported in *The Times* yesterday, the British Legation explains that before entering Sinkiang from India last September Sir Aurel Stein informed the authorities at Nanking, through the Government of India, that he was willing to give an undertaking not to remove any archaeological finds without the consent of the Chinese Government. The Nanking Government, however, made no reply, and the present agitation for Sir Aurel Stein's expulsion from Sinkiang is evidently being fostered in ignorance of his offer.

Sir Aurel Stein is seeking the route travelled by the Buddhist priest Hsuan Tsang, who spent 17 years in India in the seventh century collecting Buddhist sacred books and relics, which he took back to China. Sir Aurel Stein's chief desire is to ensure that any finds shall be reproduced and thus made available for study; the ultimate destination of the originals is to him of secondary importance.

IRISH FREE STATE SWEEPSTAKE

PARTICIPATING HOSPITALS TO LOSE GRANT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DUBLIN, Dec. 29

An interesting situation has arisen in regard to the Irish Free State hospital sweepstake. Hitherto certain Dublin hospitals have been in receipt of State grants of varying sums, but the Free State Government have now decided that those institutions which participate in the sweepstake will be deprived of their State grants next year.

The Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke hospitals have been already informed that their annual grant of £5,000 will probably cease. Nine Dublin hospitals receive annual grants from the Government amounting in all to £13,000. This arrangement was made in 1854 by the British Parliament. In future, apparently, only those hospitals which have refused to take part in the sweepstake will be assisted by the State, and the Free State Exchequer will benefit by the amount of the grants which formerly were made to participating institutions.

ELECTRIC LIGHT FAILURE AT BRIGHTON

Our Brighton Correspondent telegraphs:—

Confusion was caused at Brighton last night as a result of the failure of the lighting supply due to a breakdown at the Corporation electricity works. The railway station was lit with candles and acetylene flares. The Sussex County Hospital, two theatres, and a number of hotels and many of the principal thoroughfares were in darkness. The cause of the breakdown, which lasted from 5.15 to 7.30, is unknown.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT

The King has approved of the appointment of Major-General A. Solly-Flood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire), as Colonel of the 4th/7th Dragoon Guards.

EXCAVATIONS AT UR

THE TOMBS OF KINGS

HOPES OF TREASURE

(By Leonard Woolley)

UR (By mail)

The Joint Expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania has begun its ninth season's work at Ur with a startling discovery, that of the tombs of the great kings of the Third Dynasty. The rich graves of the prehistoric cemetery were those of kings whose names, where they have been recovered, were new to us: Ur-Engur, who about 2400 B.C. built the Ziggurat, his son Dungi, his grandson Bur-Sin, builders of many temples and rulers of an empire which stretched to the Mediterranean, stand for the most splendid age in the history of Ur and are familiar figures, and now their burial-place comes to light.

Late last season we exposed part of a wall-front whose bricks were stamped with the name of Bur-Sin; the excavation of the building was one of the main items in our programme for this year; it proves to be an annexe of a much larger building erected by Dungi. The clearing of this is heavy work, for the enormous mud-brick walls which Nebuchadnezzar built round the Sacred Area run right across the site and have to be dug through; below these are private houses of about the twentieth century B.C., and it is only when these have been swept away that we can lay bare the work of the Third Dynasty. Probably not more than half of Dungi's building has yet been brought to light, a building with immensely solid walls of burnt bricks laid in bitumen, with square and rounded buttresses along its outer face and flights of steps leading from its central court to high-lying chambers at the south-west end of it.

Bur-Sin's annexe is more modest, but it is still one of the best examples of building preserved at Ur. The fittings of one room in the annexe show that it was in-

tended for worship, presumably that of the deified king, but the buildings are primarily tombs. In Bur-Sin's courtyard a small shaft leads under a wall and through a corbelled doorway into a long vaulted chamber, still standing almost intact, which can only have been the king's grave. It had been plundered by the Elamites who swept down from the Persian hills and brought the Third Dynasty of Ur to a disastrous end, and we could collect from the infiltered dust no more than the scattered bones; a smaller tomb under the pavement of the courtyard, probably that of a prince of the royal house, had been as thoroughly cleared out, and a few tiny bits of gold strewn about the court showed how the robbers had divided the spoil.

It is too much to hope that the royal graves should have escaped the notice of the enemies to whom Ur so often fell a prey, though until the last tomb has been opened hope persists; but even if not a single object should be found we are amply rewarded. The actual tomb of Bur-Sin is one of the finest monuments at Ur, but it is almost insignificant compared with what we have, even at this stage, in Dungi's building. At the back of this two flights of stairs lead up to what was a high paved room; beneath its floor there lies a huge brick-lined pit, more than 20ft. deep, which had been filled in with clean, packed soil. In a recess on one side of it is a bricked-up door through which steps led down to a square brick platform at the pit's bottom; from this broad stairs run down to left and right and, passing beyond the limits of the pit, enter long vaulted rooms or passages. The corbelled roofs of the passages are in a dangerous state and must be shored up before we can enter them—at present they are supported by the earth filling, which we dare not remove.

We have had to leave the deeper levels for the time being and concentrate on the clearing of the upper building, only noting where a hole in a brick pavement or a sagging wall tells of other tombs below-ground; but always the great pit is the centre of surmise: the stairs that run down to the entrance of the vaults and now end against the wall of straight-cut earth, to what will they eventually lead us? Already, with the work only half done, we have one of the most monumental ruins existing in Mesopotamia; the splendid brickwork, more than 70 courses of it, going down sheer into the ground with the great staircases at the bottom is more impressive than if it stood up above the surface and makes a much stronger appeal to the imagination: what may be below and behind it all we have yet to learn.

** Pictures on p. 14.

SNOW FALLING IN SWITZERLAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, Dec. 29

The annual Christmas thaw which began on Saturday seems to be shorter than usual this year as snow is falling heavily to-night. The thaw caused many avalanches, one of which caused the death of three Swiss skiers. The scarcity of snow was the cause of many accidents—broken arms and legs—and a Zürich skier died in hospital from injuries received by falling on rock. Another Swiss skier, a Boy Scout, was killed in the Grisons.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEPHONE

The Postmaster-General announces that on and from Thursday, January 1, 1931, calls will be accepted in the Transatlantic Telephone Service for all parts of Canada and Mexico, instead of for the principal towns only as at present. With this extension, the Transatlantic Telephone Service will be available to the whole continent of North America, including Cuba.

CLAIM BY WELSH MINERS

NATIONAL BOARD'S SITTING

FINDINGS TO-DAY

(From Our Labour Correspondent)

The critical state of the relations between the colliery owners and the miners in South Wales came yesterday before the National Industrial Board for the coal-mining industry, which met to hear a second appeal from the South Wales Miners' Federation.

Since the beginning of this month the South Wales miners had been working according to a spread-over arrangement of hours which permits 11 eight-hour days in a fortnight. One Saturday has been a holiday and at most mines seven hours have been worked on the other Saturday. The remaining shifts have been of eight hours each. Consequently the day-wage men have received only 11 days' wages in the fortnight when full time has been worked. The rates of the piece-workers have been unchanged. Their actual earnings will, of course, have depended on output.

The miners yesterday claimed that the spread-over should be calculated in a way that would allow of six days' work each week. They did not ask for six equal days of 7½ hours each, but for a rather longer spell of work on five days and a shorter Saturday shift. They also claimed that this arrangement should not be to the prejudice of earnings. It may be recalled that the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has withheld its approval for the 11-days-a-fortnight spread-over and that therefore the present hours of work both in South Wales and in Scotland are technically illegal. The national federation would, as a temporary arrangement, approve of a spread-over of the kind for which the South Wales federation has now asked.

OWNERS' LOSSES

The Board met in private. It has not once met in public. The South Wales colliery owners were not represented. Their views have, however, been published in *The Times*. The owners point out that the figures ascertained by the joint independent accountants show a loss in the South Wales coalfield of over £4,000,000 in the last four years and that in addition there are other charges amounting to £1,500,000 a year which have to be met by the owners, but which are not taken into account at all in determining the wages of the men, so that, in fact, the real losses of the coalfield have been twice what the published figures indicate. The owners contend that in these circumstances they cannot pay the same wage for less work. They have also pointed out that the allocation of output for the first quarter of next year will not permit of more than, if as much as, 11 days' work a fortnight.

The Board did not disclose its findings. They will be sent to the South Wales colliery owners so as to reach them to-day and will then be made public. To-day, also, they will be considered by a miners' delegate conference in Cardiff. Before that conference the negotiating committees of the owners and the miners will have met and the attitude of the owners to the proposals will probably have been clearly indicated. The wages agreement at present in force expires to-morrow. As the men are working on day-to-day contracts no notice is required before a stoppage. The owners have, however, suggested the continuance of the present agreement for a second month in order to give additional time for another agreement to be negotiated.

It is understood that the Board has recommended agreement for three months upon a spread-over of 45 hours a week and 90 hours a fortnight of 12 working days. A shorter shift than 7½ hours on Saturday would, with such an arrangement, permit of rather longer shifts on other days. Mr. A. J. Cook, the secretary of the Miners' Federation, said last night that he was sure there would be no stoppage if the recommendations were accepted by the employers.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT

An official statement was issued by the Board as follows:—

> The Board sat at 11 a.m. to consider the dispute in the South Wales district. The Board sat in private. The South Wales Miners' Federation were represented by Mr. Enoch Morrell, Mr. Oliver Harris, Alderman Arthur Jenkins, Mr. Noah Ablett, Mr. George Davies, Mr. Evan Williams, Mr. James Griffiths, and Mr. S. O. Davies.
>
> The Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association were not represented. In addition to the evidence given by the South Wales Miners' Federation evidence was given by a representative from the Mines Department of the Board of Trade. The proceedings were concluded at 3 p.m., when the Board proceeded to discuss and consider their report, which they issued to the parties at 8.30 p.m.
>
> All the members of the Board were present except Mr. Ebenezer Edwards, M.P., and the Right Hon. Sir Louis Newton, who were unavoidably prevented from attending.

SITUATION IN SCOTLAND

MR. SHINWELL'S MEETINGS WITH OWNERS AND MEN

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

Mr. Shinwell, the Secretary for Mines, paid his promised visit to Glasgow yesterday to see representatives of the Scottish colliery owners and of the Scottish Mineworkers' Union with reference to the hours of work in the Scottish coalfields. Before going to Scotland Mr. Shinwell had said that the spread-over arrangement now in force there was, like the South Wales arrangement, "most unsatisfactory," and that the loss of a day's work and a day's wage a fortnight, through the working of 11 eight-hour days, "must be righted at the earliest possible moment."

The Scottish arrangement was made for three months and will expire at the end of February. Negotiations for a subsequent agreement are now in train.

During his inquiries yesterday Mr. Shinwell learnt that the present agreement was made for three months at the instance of the miners' leaders, the owners having suggested a shorter duration. It was suggested to him also that in the circumstances the interference of the Miners' Federation with a district agreement and the imposition of its veto—ineffective though it is—were quite unwarranted actions if the letter as well as the spirit of the Coal Mines Act were to be observed—that they had, in fact, the character of dictation by the Miners' Federation to the districts.

Mr. Shinwell inquired as to the possibility of alternative arrangements of hours and was informed that shifts shorter than eight hours were not economic in coalfields containing as much cutting machinery as there is in Scotland. Unless the whole of the coal face could be cut at one

(Continued on page 12, column 5)

A NEW YORK "HOLD-UP"

BOY'S ESCAPE WITH £2,000

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, Dec. 29

The Paramount building, one of the largest skyscrapers in Times-square, is to-day being ransacked by the police in a search for an 18-year-old youth who early this morning forced his way at the point of a revolver into the treasurer's office of the Paramount Cinema and left with banknotes to the value of $11,000 [£2,200] and $150 [£30] in silver, all wrapped in a brown-paper parcel.

The cinema occupies the ground floor of the Paramount Building. At 1.15 this morning, while an immense audience was watching the usual midnight performance, a boy in a blue overcoat came to the box-office, together with a number of other late arrivals, and bought a ticket for the show. Instead of going into the theatre, he waited until the door of the private lift to the treasurer's office on the sixth floor opened. A man called Morganstein had brought the lift down to get coffee and sandwiches for himself and the cashier, who was about to count the Sunday box-office takings. The boy held a revolver against Morganstein's ribs and forced him to take the lift to the treasurer's office, where he and the cashier were then compelled to wrap up the takings. After trying unsuccessfully to break the telephone cord and smash the electric-light, the boy snatched the parcel and ran out. The moment he was out of the office the cashier telephoned the alarm to the ground-floor, and three minutes later all the doors were locked.

The film show was hurriedly concluded, but the entire audience left by a controlled exit without any identification being made. The police then searched the whole building and continued their search this morning, while other detectives are following a clue provided by a taxicab driver, who says that he drove a hatless boy carrying a brown-paper parcel to an address on the Upper West Side.

GALES OF 50 MILES AN HOUR

FURTHER RAIN PROBABLE

(FROM OUR WEATHER CORRESPONDENT)

A secondary depression that was over Ireland on Sunday evening moved north-east to Scotland during the ensuing night, while another secondary depression advanced quickly eastwards from the Atlantic to Wales.

Behind these depressions north-westerly to westerly winds set in, and extended to all districts in the afternoon. They brought rather brighter weather, with scattered showers of rain or hail, after heavy falls of rain in the night and early morning, which last yielded from half an inch to an inch in many places in Wales, Western England, and Southern Scotland. Gusts of about 50 miles an hour occurred in the south and east of England in the morning, and one of 57 miles an hour was reported from Worthy Down (near Winchester). Subsequently, with a rising barometer, the wind began to moderate.

There is yet another depression out on the Atlantic that is expected to arrive before very long. Further rain is probable over England and Ireland, while in Scotland precipitation may be in the form of sleet or snow.

ROUGH WEATHER IN THE CHANNEL

There was a strong south-westerly gale in the Channel yesterday and the south-east coast of Kent was swept by great seas. Heavy rainstorms accompanied the gale, which rose early yesterday morning and sent shipping into port for shelter. Holidaymakers returning from the Continent had rough Channel crossings.

CHEAPER AIR MAILS

CITY FIRMS AND THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Considerable dissatisfaction exists among firms in the City of London who trade with India and South America at the reply of the Postmaster-General to the deputation which waited upon him recently from the London Chamber of Commerce to urge the provision of cheaper air mails to those countries. The feeling among them is that Mr. Lees-Smith has been influenced too much by departmental conservatism and a disinclination to initiate anything new in the postal service.

In support of this contention they point out that the Postmaster-General, in his reply, said that "so far as the reduction of the minimum weight to ½oz. was concerned, while he would consider the proposal again, he felt it difficult to be enthusiastic about a suggestion which, in his view, was only of importance in the case of one service, and that not an Imperial service." In this passage, it is urged, Mr. Lees-Smith had only in mind the proposal so far as it concerned South America, whereas commercial firms desire, and the deputation asked for, the application of the ½oz. initial weight for air mail letters to India as well as to South America.

In India, as Sir Geoffrey Clarke emphasized, the public had readily adapted themselves to the equivalent of 1-5th oz. as the initial weight, and the commercial view in London is that the British public would quickly adapt themselves to the use of lighter paper and envelopes for a ½oz. initial weight if introduced. The only necessity would be the provision in post offices throughout the country of ½oz. weights.

In relation to the proposed ½oz. initial weight for air mails to South America, the commentary is made that, while the Board of Trade and the Department of Overseas Trade are urging business firms to develop trade with that Continent, and particularly with Argentina (where the Prince of Wales will shortly open the exhibition at Buenos Aires), the Post Office is hindering commercial progress by forcing British firms to pay twice as much as their European rivals for the use of air mail services to South America. The French Aeropostale Company carries European letters of an initial weight of 5 grammes for 1s. 6d., whereas British firms, who wish to save the 13 days' time by using the same service, must pay 4s. 2d. for a minimum weight of ½oz. British firms ironically ask how they can be expected to compete successfully with European rivals with such an economic handicap added to the already higher costs of British goods?

The effect of cheap air-mail facilities is shown in the increased receipts of the French Aeropostale Company, which have increased from £22,500 in 1928 to £160,000 for the first nine months of this year—a proof, it is asserted, that the lighter initial weight of ½oz. stimulates traffic and trade.

MARRIAGE OF LORD CUSHENDUN

The announcement appears on our Court page to-day of the marriage of Lord Cushendun to Miss Catherine Margesson, daughter of Sir Mortimer and Lady Isabel Margesson. The ceremony took place yesterday at St. Andrew's, Ashley-gardens.

MARSHAL JOFFRE

AN INCREASE OF WEAKNESS

COMA AND BREATHING SPASMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, Dec. 29

The condition of Marshal Joffre to-night was critical. He had lapsed into coma at half-past five in the afternoon, and at 9.45 p.m. an official bulletin said that the Marshal was extremely weak and that respiratory spasms had set in. At 11 o'clock it was announced that he was weaker, but that his heart was standing the strain well, and there was a chance that he would live through the night.

THE MARSHAL CONSCIOUS

Another bulletin which was issued at 11.30 p.m. brought an unexpected ray of hope. It said that, contrary to all expectations, Marshal Joffre had roused himself from his coma, had spoken a few words, and taken nourishment and was fully conscious. None the less his general condition was considered by his doctors to be as grave as before.

Though very weak, Marshal Joffre was in full possession of his faculties this morning and remarked that he had spent a good night. The first bulletin issued to-day was as follows:—

> An uneventful night. The patient is weak, but conscious. Temperature, 37.5deg. C., pulse 90.

Callers began to arrive at the nursing home at 9 a.m. and a crowd gathered opposite the gate. The first visitors were M. and Mme. Alexandre Millerand. M. Painlevé, the Air Minister, after spending a few minutes in the house, said that Marshal Joffre was making a brave struggle. The Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Maglione, arrived at 10 a.m. On leaving the house he said that Extreme Unction had already been administered. This, it was learned, was given at 11 p.m. on Friday, at the Marshal's own request, by Fr. Bellesoeur, the chaplain of the nursing home.

M. Louis Barthou, the Minister of War, saw Marshal Joffre for a few minutes this morning. The Marshal, he said, was dozing and looked rather better than yesterday. Professor Leriche, Mme. Joffre, and the Marshal's daughter were with him. Later in the morning Colonel Fabry, who was formerly Marshal Joffre's chief of staff, was able to exchange a few words with him. Most of the members of the Government, the higher military authorities and various members of the diplomatic corps, called to make inquiries during the day.

About 2.30 p.m. Marshal Joffre recovered full consciousness and opened his eyes. Professor Leriche asked him how he felt, and the Marshal replied "Ça ne va pas trop mal" in a steady voice. At 3.15 p.m., however, General Isaïe, his chief of staff, announced that the Marshal was half-conscious and sinking. A few minutes later the doctors issued the following laconic bulletin, "Weakness extreme. Condition very grave." At 5.30 p.m. another brief bulletin was issued. It said: "The patient has lapsed into coma."

At 6 p.m. M. Louis Barthou returned to make inquiries on behalf of the Government. The news, he said, was unfortunately very bad. Marshal Pétain arrived at the nursing home a few minutes later.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 8)

THEATRES

Adelphi	EVER GREEN	8.15
Aldwych	MARRY THE GIRL	8.15
Ambassadors	TO SEE OURSELVES	2.30 & 8.30
Apollo	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.15
Arts	ITALIAN MARIONETTE PLAYERS	2.45 & 8.30
Brixton	DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT	2 & 7.30
Cambridge	ON THE SPOT	8.30
Comedy	TWELVE HOURS	2.30 & 8.30
Criterion	A PAIR OF TROUSERS	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	LITTLE TOMMY TUCKER	8.15
Dominion	ALADDIN	2 & 8
Duchess	JANE'S LEGACY	8.30
Duke of York's	HER FIRST AFFAIRE	2.30 & 8.40
Embassy	CARPET SLIPPERS	2.30 & 8.15
Everyman	LAND OF THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	THE LOVE RACE	2.30 & 8.15
Garrick	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Globe	STREET SCENE	8.40
Grafton	CINDERELLA	8
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE TOYMAKER OF NUREMBERG	2.30 & 8.30
Little	CAVIARE	8.30
Lyceum	ROBINSON CRUSOE	2 & 7.30
Lyric	TOAD OF TOAD HALL	2.30 & 8
Lyric, Hammersmith	CHRISTMAS SEASON OF BALLET	8.45
New	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Palladium	PETER PAN	2.15
People's	DICKENS' CERISTMAS CAROL	8.30
Phœnix	THE HABIMA PLAYERS	8.30
Playhouse	CYNARA	8.30
Prince Edward	NIPPY	8.15
Prince of Wales	TREASURE ISLAND THE QUEEN BEE	2.15 8.30
Princes	OH, DADDY!	8.30
Queen's	THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET	8.15
Royalty	NUMBER SEVENTEEN	8.30
Rudolf Steiner	NEW CHILDREN'S PROGRAMME	2.30
St. James's	A MURDER HAS BEEN ARRANGED	8.30
St. Martin's	PETTICOAT INFLUENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Savoy	ALICE IN WONDERLAND WONDER BAR	2.30 8.15
Scala	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.30
Shaftesbury	LEAVE IT TO PSMITH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	IT'S A BOY	8.30
Vaudeville	THE BREADWINNER	8.45
Victoria Palace	CHELSEA FOLLIES	8.15
Whitehall	THE WAY TO TREAT A WOMAN	8.30
Winter Garden	FOLLOW A STAR	8.15
Wyndham's	SMOKY CELL	8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

Crystal Palace	CIRCUS 2.30 & 7.30
Olympia	BERTRAM MILLS' CIRCUS 2.30 & 7.30
Polytechnic	FETE AND EXHIBITION 2.30 to 10
Queen's Gate Hall	GAIR WILKINSON'S PUPPET SHOW 3 & 8
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	JUST IMAGINE	1 to 11
Astoria	WHOOPEE	1 to 11
Capitol	OH, FOR A MAN	12 to 11
Carlton	ANIMAL CRACKERS	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Empire	BILLY THE KID	12 to 12
Imperial Institute	CONQUEST	10 to 10
Kensington	HIT THE DECK	2 to 11
Leicester Square	VIENNESE NIGHTS	12 to 11
London Pavilion	HELL'S ANGELS	2.30 & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2 to 11
New Gallery	THE BIG TRAIL	2 to 11
New Victoria	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	12 to 11
Plaza	MANSLAUGHTER	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	DASSAN	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	THE MIDDLE WATCH	1 to 11
Rialto	DANGER LIGHTS	12 to 11
Stoll Picture Theatre	SONG O' MY HEART	12 to 11.45
The World's News Theatre	ROUND THE WORLD IN 50 MINUTES	12 to 11
Tivoli	ONE HEAVENLY NIGHT	12.30 to 11

THE TIMES

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Moderate westerly to fresh to strong south-easterly or southerly winds; fair at first, some rain later; rather mild.

Further Outlook.—Unsettled. (p. 12)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The National Industrial Board for the coal-mining industry heard the appeal of the South Wales Miners' Federation yesterday, and its findings will be known to-day to the parties to the dispute, who will meet in Cardiff. (p. 10)

The Irish Free State Government have decided that next year the hospitals which participate in the Free State sweepstake will be deprived of their State grant. (p. 10)

Prince George, who was reported yesterday to be progressing very satisfactorily after his hunting accident, left Melton Mowbray last evening by car, with the Prince of Wales, for Sandringham. (p. 10)

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that a variant of the special grant available for schemes of work involving the construction of rural water supply has been decided on. (p. 7)

A decrease of 3,300,000 tons is announced in the total imports and exports of the South Wales ports last year up to the week before Christmas, as compared with the figures for 1929. (p. 7)

At an inquest at Birmingham yesterday on the body of a police-constable who died from injuries received when his bicycle came into collision with a motor-car, the Coroner said that it was a matter of doubt whether the rear reflectors on bicycles were really efficient. (p. 7)

Humperdinck's opera *Hansel and Gretel* has been produced by the Hastings Municipality for a series of five performances under the direction of Miss Isobel McLaren and Mr. Innis Harrison. (p. 8)

Further details are given by a Correspondent of the plans for the creation of a Special Children's Gallery at the Science Museum. (p. 13)

Our Leeds Correspondent states that there are prospects of some of the main industries in Yorkshire taking a turn for the better during the early part of 1931. Others show no sign of improvement. (p. 19)

The former inhabitants of St. Kilda, who are now at Lochaline, Morvern, have sent a letter to the Scottish Office expressing their thanks to the Government and the officials concerned for the manner in which the recent evacuation of the island was carried out. (p. 7)

For the first time this year, Dr. Waldo, the City Coroner, held an inquest yesterday under the City of London Fire Inquests Act of 1888. He referred to the desirability of extending the powers conferred on him by this Act to coroners in other parts of the country. (p. 19)

The annual congress of the Educational Institute of Scotland was opened at Aberdeen yesterday. A resolution was passed urging that the Education Bill should be speedily passed into law and that consequent steps for raising the school-leaving age in Scotland should be taken without delay. (p. 7)

There was opened last night at the Holborn Public Baths an exhibition of drawings, prints, photographs, and maps illustrating the Holborn of bygone days. (p. 8)

In spite of the industrial depression the great voluntary friendly societies have made progress, both numerically and financially, during the year 1930. (p. 7)

A correspondent calls attention to the wanton damage which has been caused to memorial trees along the Kingston by-pass road and the need of further measures for their protection. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The North-West Frontier Province Sub-Committee of the Round-Table Conference met yesterday. A Note setting out the claims of the Province has been drawn up for the Sub-Committee by Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan and Dr. Shafa'at Ahmad Khan. (p. 10)

It appears that the leader of the Tharrawaddy rebels, who are now estimated to number about 1,500, calls himself "The Only Golden Crow" and hopes to make himself King of Burma. There is no sign of any extension of the rebellion and The Burma Rifles have now arrived at Tharrawaddy. (p. 10)

Early this morning Marshal Joffre recovered consciousness, and was able to speak a few words. (p. 10)

A sum of over £2,000 was taken in a daring raid by a youth on the takings of the Paramount Cinema in New York on Sunday night. (p. 10)

The beginning of the ninth season's work at Ur of the Joint Expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania is described by Mr. C. Leonard Woolley. (p. 10)

SPORT

A meeting under National Hunt Rules was held at Cheltenham yesterday. (p. 4)

The Fettesian-Lorettonians beat Rosslyn Park in a Rugby football match at Richmond yesterday by 35 points to 18. (p. 5)

The billiard match between McConachy and Falkiner was begun at Thurston's Hall, Leicester-square, yesterday. (p. 5)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Two Corporation Issues; a New Investment Trust; Australian Bill Replacement; Stock Exchange Values in 1930; a Rubber Company's Balance-sheet; a Canadian Bank's Figures; the British Steel Industry; and Shipping Casualties at Christmas. (p. 16)

In the Money Market low rates were again quoted for loans for the night, but a further sum was borrowed for a week from the Bank of England. Discount rates were slightly easier in tendency. Among the Foreign Exchanges the New York rate was lower. After wide fluctuations, Spanish pesetas showed appreciation on balance. The Argentine exchange declined to the lowest point for many years. The Bank sold £357,000 in bar gold. Gold rose ¼d. to 85s. 1½d. per ounce; silver declined ¼d. to 14½d. (p. 17)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday Gilt-edged issues were steady, but the tendency in most markets was unsatisfactory. A further fall took place in Industrial shares, Oil shares, and Argentine Railway stocks. Tin and Copper shares improved in sympathy with prices of base metals. (p. 16)

GOOD WORK IN GREECE

By to-morrow night the work of the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission will have been finally transferred into the hands of the Greek Government—a Government which M. VENIZELOS has just reconstituted and set upon a broader basis. Since he himself, exercising a personal authority that amounts to a moral dictatorship, continues to hold the office of Prime Minister, and has retained M. MICHALAKOPOULOS as Foreign Secretary, it is clear that no great change of home or foreign policy is to be expected; but his unorthodox inclusion of the Governors-General of Crete and of Thrace in the new Government, without relinquishment of their present duties, at least suggests that one of the objects of his Ministerial changes has been to ensure the continuation under authoritative guidance of the work of the Refugee Commission. How greatly the Greek Republic appreciates the services rendered by SIR JOHN HOPE SIMPSON and MR. EDDY was shown the other day when the PRESIDENT conferred upon them the Grand Cross of the Order of the Phoenix—surely the title is unusually appropriate to the service—and certainly the work accomplished by the Refugee organization under the auspices of the League of Nations has been truly remarkable. In other countries the influx of destitute refugees from abroad has meant an access of unemployment, overcrowding, discontent, and national impoverishment. In Greece timely and systematic organization has turned the influx of well over a million refugees from Asia Minor to the national advantage. After the momentary shock of their first arrival, between 1922 and 1924, the country has become richer, stronger, and healthier for their presence. The expulsion of the Greeks from Anatolia has given to their home land some of the most virile of its race.

It is true that some of the circumstances were particularly favourable. Greece had expanded as a result of recent wars, and had acquired, particularly in Macedonia, large areas of thinly populated territory. Most of it, though uncultivated, was cultivable; much, indeed, was potentially very fertile. Moreover, an agreement with Turkey for an exchange of populations provided for the removal of Turks to their native land, and they often left behind them habitable dwellings. Even Old Greece was in many parts only sparsely inhabited, and altogether the Greek Government was able to place at the disposal of the Refugee Commission from the first some 500,000 hectares of free and unencumbered land. On the other hand the refugees had been summarily ejected from their original homes, and brought little with them. They were penniless and ill-clad, and, in spite of racial kinship, were strangers in the land on their arrival. Many belonged to the artisan class, and they were expected to become agriculturists. Their toil brought no immediate reward, and for many months at least they had to live on rations distributed by the Commission. First shelters and then houses had to be built. In those early days many of the newcomers died from disease, for malaria gained a swift hold upon their exhausted frames. The officers of the Commission had first to provide for their primary needs—food and clean water, shelter, and remedies against illness. Only gradually could they establish the newcomers in productive occupations. They set them to drain and to cultivate, to plant vines and sow crops, to grow fruit trees and to work as market-gardeners, and, within limits, to restart in new conditions some of the trades which they had plied in Anatolia. Timber, seed, and agricultural instruments had to be imported and distributed. And all the time the surveying of the land, and the planning and building of settlements and towns was proceeding; now and again floods, drought, or locusts set the work back; occasionally the refugees quarrelled among themselves, ringleaders criticized the conditions of work, and small colonies insisted upon moving off to other districts. SIR JOHN SIMPSON has reported that the place of establishment of some groups had to be shifted five times. But he also pays a warm tribute to the courage, the sustained effort and hopefulness of the refugees as a whole; and it is indeed clear that without these qualities, developed under the long discipline of domination by the hereditary foe in Asia Minor, the best organization in the world could not have produced the satisfactory results that have in fact been attained in Thrace, Macedonia, Epirus, and Crete.

Nearly 150,000 families have been not merely installed, but settled; schools have been built and large numbers of dispensaries opened; many of the public services even in urban areas are to-day being carried out by the incomers, now refugees no longer. But the work is not yet finished. As SIR JOHN HOPE SIMPSON pointed out in one of his most recent reports, the guardianship of the colonists must continue for a time. Their absorption has not yet reached such a degree that the State can neglect the duties which it now inherits from the Commission. There is not, he says, sufficient security for the crops in many country districts; the rural police do not always succeed in enforcing respect for other people's property; the maintenance of an adequate staff to continue the specialist work of the Commission is essential; the fight against malaria has not yet been brought to a successful conclusion. Fortunately all the evidence shows that the Greek Government is by no means blind to its responsibilities. It has an elaborate programme of drainage and land reclamation in Macedonia, chiefly along the valley of the Vardar; it has planned a network of new roads; and it has entrusted the continuation of the important financial work of the Commission to the Agricultural Bank of Greece. In a recent article our Balkan Correspondent pointed out how slow must be the returns on many of these schemes, and hinted that only the Greece of to-morrow could derive benefit from the cost and the labour of to-day. Yet the work of the last seven years—the Refugee Commission assembled for the first time in November, 1923—at least shows what fine results can be attained by properly directed effort, and gives a basis of fact to sober optimism for the success of the schemes now in hand.

Education in the Air

In its programme for the early months of 1931 the B.B.C. has issued a document of high educational importance. While conferences have been conferring and headmasters pronouncing, and legislators, according to their lights, helping or hindering the passage of Bills along the slow path of Parliamentary reform, the B.B.C. has set out to establish itself as a school of higher education, an arbiter of taste and a purveyor of the things of the spirit. Gone are the days when it could be regarded as existing only to titillate the public fancy or to show off a new toy; and in its lofty mission, as MR. E. A. WEIR, director of radio for the Canadian National Railways, has told his countrymen, British broadcasting compares very favourably with that of America. If CARLYLE were still among the prophets of Chelsea he would assuredly acknowledge that the true university in these days is no longer a collection of books but a wireless set. By its aid the rapt listener is introduced to the wisdom of other climes and other ages, and to switch it on is to be placed in an atmosphere of the higher culture. Broadcasting has restored the condition of the Greek city state, in which all citizens were within call of the herald. The herald now summons listeners in all parts of the country to attend to their higher education, and bids them in preparation go through a stiff course of reading. Perhaps the day will come when backward listeners will be recommended to stay behind for a detention class, so that they may not fall behind in the eager race for knowledge.

The B.B.C. is indeed possessed of an embarrassing wealth of functions. It controls at once a newspaper, a church, and a university. These are dangerous powers if not rightly exercised. But there are two safeguards. The readers, congregation, and students are entirely voluntary and can silence their teacher the moment they disagree with him without even offending the teacher. And there is also the safeguard of public criticism exercised through a hundred channels, which not even the holder of a monopoly can afford to ignore. In these talks the B.B.C. has set itself a lofty standard. To give only a few instances, where selection is invidious, how the talk on the dialogues of PLATO by so sympathetic an interpreter as MR. G. LOWES DICKINSON would have gladdened the heart of BOSANQUET, who gave up the allurements of an Oxford Fellowship to disseminate the message of Platonism among the workers of London! The B.B.C. has not forgotten that FARADAY will have a centenary in 1931, as VIRGIL had a bimillenary in 1930, or that there will soon be an exhibition of Persian art treasures, and that a decree has again gone forth for the numbering of the people. But it has not been so completely preoccupied with matters of contemporary interest as to neglect the eternal things. Literature and music are to be discussed by experts, and there are to be readings from those perennial teachers, the poets. The listener who goes through all the items of the series will at least have some conception of a liberal education. It is clear that much of the excellent work hitherto done by continuation classes will in future be done by broadcasting. In the history of education there are few things nobler than the way in which workers have given up their evening's leisure to the enrichment of their minds. They can now get similar benefits by turning a knob. Wireless indeed is coming to the aid of civilization and democracy at a time when both are called in question.

Fuel Research

The Fuel Research Board established thirteen years ago may be regarded as the direct descendant of LORD FISHER'S Royal Commission on Fuel and Engines for the Navy. LORD FISHER had dreams of a time when the ships of the Fleet would be propelled by oil engines, and he recognized clearly the desirability for national security that, when that time came, the country should not be dependent on imported oil but should command supplies from home sources. As these islands are not blessed with oilfields, the obvious course was to obtain the required supplies by distillation of the coal they possess in abundance, and accordingly the Fuel Research Board put in the forefront of its original programme the development of the Scottish shale oil industry and the quest for a practical process of obtaining oil from coal by carbonization at relatively low temperatures, coupled with the production of smokeless fuel for domestic and industrial purposes. LORD FISHER'S dream has not been realized in the form in which it came to him, since all the major units of the British and other navies, with the exception of Germany's "pocket battleship," are still driven by steam engines; but it has been realized to the extent that oil has become the standard fuel for raising steam in our own as in other Fleets. The desirability of obtaining home supplies of oil therefore remains as urgent as ever, but unfortunately it cannot be said that a full solution of the problem has been found.

The trouble is now mainly economic. Thanks to the work of the Fuel Research Board and other investigators the technical difficulties have largely been overcome; but, in spite of the glittering prospects of enormous profits held out by some paper estimates, low-temperature carbonization has not established itself in this country as an industry of any serious importance. In these circumstances the Board, which is primarily concerned with technical rather than economic questions, though the two are often inseparable, is modifying its outlook and taking as its main objective the better utilization of the available supplies of fuel. It has already done good work in this sphere, but plenty more remains for it to do. For example, the production of a smokeless solid fuel, attractive enough in its properties and price to supersede raw coal on the domestic hearth, would undoubtedly lead, if not to the abolition of fogs, at least to a sweetening of their quality; for it is now recognized that in many localities the household fire rather than the factory furnace is the chief offender in the emission of smoke. In this connexion it has become evident in recent years that low-temperature carbonization is not the only method by which an acceptable smokeless fuel can be produced, and that there are possibilities in the high-temperature coke made by gasworks methods, which indeed is already coming into increasing use as a domestic fuel. In another problem to which the Board is devoting attention, that of pulverized coal, it is to be hoped that substantial progress will be made, especially in regard to its use in ships. If this country cannot, with economic success, make oil from its coal, it could achieve a large measure of independence of imported oil if satisfactory methods could be found of burning powdered coal under the boilers of its ships. Powdered coal and oil are so similar in their behaviour that ships might be designed to burn one or the other at will, as has already been done on land plants in America, whereas a vessel propelled by oil engines becomes an immobile mass of steel, without the possibility of conversion to the use of another fuel, if its supplies of oil should be cut off.

Folk-Food

Early last week was the moment—last week, when the appetite had been whetted with a mince-pie or two, just for luck, and perhaps a half-surreptitious taste of roast turkey or of Christmas pudding, but before it had had its hungry edge cloyed with the regular routine of turkey and Christmas pudding and mince-pies; last week, to put it bluntly, before anyone had really overeaten himself, or even possibly herself—then was the perfect moment to muse upon the prospect of the exhibition, which, as was announced the other day, the English Folk-Cookery Association will open in Kensington on January 16. But those who are fortunate enough to know the dishes named in that announcement may still have courage left to bend their thoughtful minds upon Scotch bun, which, whatever the consequences of eating it, is worth them, and upon a burying cake which resembles it, and therefore may well play the double part of consoling the mourners for their loss and of reminding them that all flesh—even their own—is subject to pain and illness. Oat-cakes and havercakes (which are a kind of oatcakes) from Skipton—one might launch, without havering, into long praises of those; and hope meanwhile that the choice of origin will teach Scotland a lesson, since all the grand hotels north of Tweed are too grand to keep what a sixteenth-century Scottish writer declared to be many a good lord's dish. And there will be furmity, or frumenty; and this "antiquated slop," as HARDY rather unkindly calls it, will be made, like all furmity, of "corn in the grain, flour, milk, "raisins, currants, and what not"; but no two West Country families are likely to agree about that "what not"—the last, distinctive, traditional mode of the house, nor about the proper ceremonies for serving and eating the dish on the Midlent, or Mothering, Sunday, which some will always secretly, perhaps half-consciously, hold to be one of the most sacred days of the year. But that has nothing to do with food. Of one thing, however, we may make sure: the Folk-Cookery Association will not allow its furmity to be laced (and ruined) with the rum which wrought Michael Henchard's shame.

Cibus eorum lacte, caseo, carne constat: men of a suitable age will remember that in their Latin primer, and may remember also what poor stuff it seemed—no better than the food at school. That, however, was pure folk cookery; for we may imagine the individual artist in singing, in carving, in painting animals, to have detached himself from his background of folk-spirit while his folk were still content to gnaw at meat half-burnt and half-raw and to throw the bones over their shoulders. Children and simple-minded men are exceedingly disinclined to foods which they do not know; and it is likely that many a lake-village or cave Brillat-Savarin perished untimely of a sharp flint because his *rôti* was not as his grandfather had made it. The food which is to be the subject of the Exhibition comes from times when cookery had its own place as an art; from times of considerable civilization, if civilization connotes variety in things cooked and in ways of cooking. It is true that nothing in the bill of fare, as at present disclosed, seems to be very rich; but there are great possibilities in that fifteenth-century woodcock pie, and in the bride cake also, although it is said to be paler than the *memento mori* now decked out, as if by M. Mirobolant for Blanche Amory, at wedding feasts. For no one can have looked into old family account-books and cookery-books without observing how lavish were the quantities, how free the commingings of ingredients. To the punier powers of to-day the very reading of these old recipes brings a feeling of satiety; and it is with small wonder that among this crowding tumult of joints, geese, turkeys, eggs, spices, cream, "reasons of the sun" (now called raisins), and the rest, the reader comes suddenly upon a recipe for some perfectly appalling medicine. But no matter the heroism of our ancestors. Such is not the sort of food which the Folk-Cookery Association wishes to revive in these feebler days. It is evident that its chief interests are historical and local; and the appetizing plan of the Exhibition may be taken as one more among those many efforts which this hurried and rather frightened age is making to keep touch with old ways and to feel its attachment to the ancient roots.

THE ARM OF THE LAW

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A few moments ago a uniformed police officer came to my office and asked to see me. It was his fourth visit (on the previous three occasions I was out), and, naturally, the whole of the staff were agog as to what was the reason for his call. I soon discovered the reason when he handed to me a summons for arrears of income-tax.

I have not paid my tax, and I cannot grumble at being threatened with police court proceedings. But I believe I have a legitimate grumble on two points. When I heard that an officer from E Division had called I went at once to the Division headquarters at Bow-street. There I was told that no reason was known why an officer should call upon me, and one bright sergeant suggested that somebody was pulling my leg. I wasted a valuable half-an-hour on that journey. My second point is that it would be a simple matter for constables serving summonses to do so in clothes that did not shout their profession. The police, to the majority of people, are inevitably connected with crime. It follows that the visit of a uniformed constable to an office is going to cause rumours and give rise to cross-examination. Quite apart from any question of personal dignity, there is always the risk that the employer will see the officer and ask for an explanation. In my case the explanation would have been satisfactory, but I can imagine certain employers becoming distinctly annoyed.

Yours faithfully,

December 24. LANCASTRIAN.

SMALL CAR OWNERS

ITEMS IN A SUBURBAN BUDGET

AN ECONOMIC DILEMMA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—A daily walk to my suburban station takes me along a stretch of very busy main road notorious for its accidents and crowded with motor vehicles of all kinds, the most numerous being small private cars hurrying up to London. A really considerable number of observations of these small cars made by myself with others show us that 31 cars take one full omnibus-load of passengers, while 40 cars take one tram-car-load. There seems to be room here for that rationalization which is held out as a remedy for waste of energy in our industries. Taking into account all attached expenses, the journey to London is much more expensive by car than by omnibus, tramcar, or rail.

And who are the owners of these small cars? The local house agents will tell you that they are largely young people of very moderate means whose life is a continual struggle and pinch to keep up the weekly or monthly instalments for furniture, for the car, the wireless set, yes! even for clothes, without speaking of the rent. "You have no idea of the pinch; you will find their larders as empty as their cradles; they cannot afford to fill either." To these people the car is as that of Juggernaut, while even from others of ampler means it takes away what should be saved for old age or accident. And how striking a lesson is the United States giving us! There, where wages of artisans and labourers reached until lately a figure which aroused the envy and amazement of professional men in other lands, where factories had to provide parking space for thousands of their workmen's cars, and where the development of the instalment system was complete, what happened when the bottom dropped out of their prosperity? The wage-earners had saved nothing, and so they have nothing wherewith to meet their instalment engagements, and ruin and distress are widespread.

It may be asked whether I am advocating the abolition of the small car, with the destruction of a flourishing industry and the throwing of thousands of workpeople upon the dole—whether I would turn men out of their individualistic cars and bundle them against their will into communistic trams. It is a perplexing dilemma. A frontal attack, such as the attempt to abolish the small car, upon an enemy as strongly entrenched as individual liberty would end certainly in disaster. Judicious control may do much; but the problem is even more moral than material, and its solution must be left to the guided good sense of the community. I have written of but one aspect of the grave question of national economy.

I am, &c.,

J. E. DROWER.

28, Victoria-street, S.W.1, Dec. 26.

THE DEATH PENALTY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have been reading the Report of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment, and put it down with the regretful impression that, skilfully as it is drawn by a scholarly hand and with industrious research, it is really a predetermined diatribe against the death penalty. It is stated to be the draft of the Rev. James Barr, the chairman, whose convictions and personal courtesy I do not for a moment doubt as a past colleague of his in the House of Commons. But during my membership there of almost 31 continuous years I have had the honour to preside over, or be a member of, a number of select committees or other commissions of inquiry, and I think the report is unfortunate whether you disapprove of its main purpose or not.

Just because the procedure of select committees excludes all minority reports, a chairman of such bodies in particular ought to start with as blank a mind as he can, and to aim not at imposing his preconceived views on the public, but rather at presenting a comprehensive statement on the evidence, embodying as much unanimity in recommendations as is practicable, or indicating where or why the committee cannot agree. Otherwise the report becomes merely the propaganda or the target (as the case may be) of opposing opinions, and much trouble and public money are wasted on an inquiry the outstanding result of which is to prove its own futility.

Your obedient servant,

EVELYN CECIL.

Lytchett Heath, Poole, Dec. 27.

GENERAL STRIKES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Does not the title, "Challenging the State," of your article on the proposed repeal of the Trade Disputes Act understate the case? What was in essence the general strike of 1926? It was a deliberate attempt of a small minority to bend the majority to its will by disorganizing the whole system of transport and supply whereby our great centres of population are furnished with food, fuel, and, at least in some cases, water. In other words, it was an effort to initiate a familiar operation of war—the cutting off of all supplies from an enemy. What we poor, harmless citizens had done to be treated thus as enemies in the field I do not know; but there is no getting over the fact that the general strike was an operation of war—civil war. Moreover, it was abetted by the present Prime Minister, who has never failed to denounce war in season and out of season, and by certain of his colleagues in the present Cabinet.

The strike, as we all know, collapsed in the face of public opinion, expressing itself by voluntary effort and organization, and by such an enrolment of voluntary constables as amounted to overwhelming military force.

Meanwhile Sir John Simon pronounced the strike to be illegal; and, to banish all doubts, an Act was passed to render illegal any such initiation of civil war in the future. One would have thought that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would have taken this lesson to heart. Not so. However he may denounce external war, his appetite for civil war seems to be insatiable. He now proposes to repeal the Act above mentioned, and this can only be with the object of restoring to a section of the population the privilege of coercing their fellow-men by an operation of war which shall condemn them to famine, thirst, and cold. In other words, as it seems to me, he desires to empower that section to wage war upon the King and the King's liege with impunity. But, if it be legal for a body of strikers—rebels, call them what you will—to reduce their fellows to abjection by famine, thirst, and cold, then, presumably, it is illegal for those luckless fellows to resist. So we are to sit still and be starved whenever the trade unionists may think fit! But we shall not do so. The Swedish people, unless my memory deceives me, in a similar situation turned out with sticks and thrashed the strikers back to their work—a primitive operation of war, but sufficient. We may have to undertake a more serious operation of war, and then there will be civil war in earnest. I am no lawyer, but if a general strike be not illegal, whether the Trade Disputes Act be repealed or not, I should conclude that there is no law in England.

As to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, let him never again dare to put himself forward as an apostle of peace. I am aware that he is a gentle and amiable person, the mildest-mannered man that ever went about to compass the starvation of millions of men, women, and babes, his countryfolk. But he has countenanced and continues to countenance civil war—nothing less. He would empower his minions to do what the German submarines failed to do. We accounted the Germans our enemies—What are we to think of him?

Your obedient servant,

JOHN W. FORTESCUE.

THE WOMEN OF CHINA

FEMINISM TAKING SHAPE

A NEW DISPENSATION

(From a Correspondent)

Reports of brigandage and famine lengthen daily the tale of social chaos in China. Yet the roots of a new dispensation are to be found struggling and even spreading in this unpromising soil. Not the least remarkable of them is the feminist movement. Already Chinese women are found as teachers, magistrates, trade union officials, propagandists, secretaries, diplomats, doctors, and actresses. When in their scores of millions they develop full political consciousness they will be a world force, since it seems a certainty that the Chinese woman, venerated as a mother and consulted as a wife, commonsense yet emotional, will be on the side of all movements tending to international peace.

Yet there can be traced in the hostility to the Nanking Government, especially implied by the epithet "Soong dynasty," a deep-rooted prejudice against interference by women in affairs of state. This prejudice has been inculcated in the ethics and reinforced by the history of the Chinese people. The name "Soong dynasty" was given because Chiang Kai-shek appeared to be carrying on the Kuomintang succession by his marriage with the sister of Sun Yat-sen's widow, while H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce, was husband to another sister, and the position of Minister of Finance was being filled by T. V. Soong, their brother. The Soong sisters are handsome and gifted, and are essentially modern in outlook. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has identified herself closely with her husband's work. She has organized hospitals for the wounded in the civil war, and accompanies the President on public occasions.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen deliberately steered the Kuomingtang course to follow the current of the world democratic movement with its emancipation from distinctions of race, class, and sex. Since the Revolution the bodies of Chinese women have been liberated by the unbinding of their feet, and their minds by increased opportunities of education and intercourse. But before they take a place in the life of the people similar to that held by the women of Britain or America many years must elapse.

ECHOING CONFUCIUS

The partial displacement of the Chinese Classics by Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People in the compulsory curriculum of the schools is operating gradually against ethical and historical prejudice. The process is slow, for there is much to combat. Again and again in the annals of the Chinese dynasties are recorded the evils of the government when, owing to the weakness of an Emperor, women held the reins. Confucius, too, had not a very high opinion of women. "Of all people," he says, "girls and servants are the most difficult to behave to. If you are familiar with them, they lose their humility. If you maintain a reserve towards them, they are discontented." He lays down that "woman yields obedience to the instructions of men . . . she may take no step on her own motion, and may come to no conclusion on her own deliberation." But he recalls grudgingly how in the days of his heroes, the model rulers of antiquity, when there were 10 able Ministers of the State "there was a woman among them"; while one of the greatest inventions of the Chinese, the spinning of silk, is ascribed to the Empress Hsiling, wife of the Emperor Huang-ti, who lived 2,600 years before Christ.

Such historic incidents and quotations are as current among the Chinese as our own tales of Boadicea, "Good Queen Bess," "Bloody Mary," and "Mary, Queen of Scots." They throw some light on the historic role of women and point the moral that woman's sphere is the home, for, as is said in the Great Learning, one of the famous Four Books of the Chinese:—"From the loving example of one family a whole state becomes loving, and from its courtesies the whole state becomes courteous. Thus we see that the government of the state depends on the regulation of the family."

The influence of the mother is one of the great factors in the Chinese social fabric. In Imperial days this was emphasized by the high standing of an Empress-Dowager, the Emperor himself paying her homage by the three kneelings and the nine "ko-tows" of greatest ceremony. To-day a dutiful son will pay his mother a like honour on the occasion of the Lunar New Year or on her birthday. The Chinese do not forget that their two greatest sages were brought up entirely by their mothers, the fathers of both Confucius and Mencius dying when their sons were only about three years old.

PLACES OF HONOUR

Twenty-five centuries ago the mother of Mencius saw the problem of life as her countrymen see it to-day. For the Chinese, practical and sceptical, education takes the place of religion as the foundation of morality. Education is the key to office; office is the door to power and wealth. The aim of true education is perfection of balance in the individual and a balanced perfection in the state. In the education of women the same general lines are followed as in the case of boys, the course leading from the primary, through the middle school, and ending with the university. Co-education works satisfactorily in the universities, but there is a tendency towards separation of the sexes in the middle schools. A number of girls go to study in universities abroad. The great obstacles in the way of female education are a lack of teachers and a scarcity of funds. Many public-spirited individuals give their services free as teachers in schools for the poor, and generous gifts to the cause of education are not rare, as when Chang Hsueh-liang, the young ruler of Manchuria, gave nine millions of dollars from the private fortune of his father. But these gifts and services, generous as they are, can benefit only in an infinitesimal degree the millions of China's illiterates who constitute the world's greatest educational problem.

If Pan Hui-pan, who in the first century A.D. wrote a book entitled "Female Precepts," returned to the world, it would be interesting to accompany her on a trip to a modern Chinese city. "The virtue of a female," she tells us, "does not exist altogether in extraordinary abilities or intelligence, but in being modestly grave and inviolably chaste; in whatever she does to be unassuming." Then her eye would fall on a silk-gowned, superbly coiffured girl jazzing, smoking cigarettes, or sitting at table with those of the other sex. She would inquire whether her accomplishments extended much beyond rearing the silk-worm, working cloth, or setting in order the sacrifices; and she would be told that the girl had travelled to the farthest confines of the world, could speak at least two languages of the outside-peoples, and had studied philosophy, the making of laws, and the administration of the affairs of the state.

In spite of her advancement, however, marriage is still the first duty of every Chinese woman. This is because of the dominant position held by veneration of ancestors. Not to produce heirs is to show no sense of filial duty. If a man's wife does not produce heirs, he may divorce her, or he may take a concubine—not infrequently at the suggestion of the wife—and any children born are considered as belonging

to the first or legal wife. If these measures fail he will adopt an heir, probably the younger son of a brother.

Betrothals are in the hands of individuals known as Mei-jen, or middlemen. As a profession it is both honourable and responsible. They must satisfy themselves about the mutual appropriateness of the two parties' horoscopes, ages, and social positions. The feeling against the re-marriage of widows is still strong, though P'ai-lous, or Honorary Portals, would not now be erected, as they were in the old days, in honour of widows who had refused a second marriage or for those who had distinguished themselves by their chastity. A widower, on the other hand, is not expected to defer his nuptials for any period of mourning for his first wife.

According to old custom the usual age for forming engagements was 10 or 12, or even earlier, and the contracts were considered absolutely binding. These early betrothals led at times to unhappy marriages which, though the boy might have grown into a dissolute man, could not be cancelled, and suicide on the part of the young bride sometimes resulted; though, in general, a commoner cause for suicide would be found in the cruelty of a mother-in-law. Owing, however, to the greater freedom of the sexes in modern China love-marriages are now to be found more frequently. The average marriage age in China is considerably younger than in the West, and a bachelor of over 25 is not often found. Marriage is the mark of manhood, and a bachelor of whatever age is often referred to humorously as still a child.

Divorce is one of the oldest institutions in China. It is said, but sometimes disputed, that Confucius divorced his wife, as did his grandson Tze-ssu. In modern times Chiang Kai-shek divorced his first wife before his marriage with Miss Soong. In the old code of China seven legal reasons for divorce are given:—Barrenness, lasciviousness, jealousy, talkativeness, thievery, disobedience to her husband's parents, and leprosy.

The extent to which the sexes are separated at social functions in modern China varies greatly. Among old-fashioned families a dinner party will consist only of men. In a family somewhat more advanced the hostess may greet the guests on arrival but will retire before the serving of dinner. Among the most modern, the wives and daughters will take their places in exactly the same manner as in the West.

There is one class of women in China who live a life apart. These are the Ku-tze, or Buddhist nuns, who must take a vow of perpetual virginity. The novice receives a new name on admission to the order, though she is not admitted to full orders till she reaches the age of 16. These women, with their shaven skulls, voluminous robes, and thick-soled shoes, bear a striking resemblance to Buddhist monks. The nunneries are under the patronage of Kuan-Yin Pusa, the Goddess of Mercy, who is generally represented bearing a child in her arms; she is worshipped by those who wish for children. It is a curious fact that up to the twelfth century Kuan-Yin was always portrayed as a man. The nuns are looked on with a certain amount of contempt. Imputations against their morals are common; while it is maintained that even if they are sincere they are I-pei-tze-jen—individuals of one generation who, looking only to their own salvation, neglect the calls of family.

CURIOUS BELIEFS

The Chinese type of female beauty is one which takes a little time to appreciate fully, like a new conception in art. But once understood its charms, as Marco Polo told his hearers 600 years ago, are never forgotten. Williams in his classic "Middle Kingdom" quotes some of the epithets with which Chinese writers have compared famous beauties. "The temples of her head are like the cicada, her eyebrows the winged silk-moth." The poets sing of "cheeks like the almond flower, lips like a peach's bloom, waist as the willow, eyes bright as dancing ripples in the sun, and footsteps like the lotus-flower."

One of the commonest beliefs among other nations concerning China is that female infanticide is very prevalent, and there are tales told of black carts which go round from door to door picking up the unwanted infants. That in such a vast country as China a certain number of babes is yearly disposed of would be difficult to disprove, but the suggestion that it exists as a national pastime is only paralleled by the absurd notion current in China that foreigners have no surnames. To dispel the belief that girl babies are unwanted and unloved it is only necessary to be on intimate terms with a Chinese family of any class and to see something of their home life, or to witness the grief of a father and mother on the kidnapping of their baby girl.

The curious superstition of "woman into fox"—also commonly talked of by foreigners—still exists. Occasionally it is said that a woman has come under the spell of a fox, and she is seen to behave in a thoroughly eccentric manner until it can be exorcized. The fox is also said to be able to assume human form at will. The form chosen is generally that of a young and beautiful girl who bewitches by her loveliness. Chinese lore is full of this theme, and even serious-minded Chinese claim to have seen fox-assemblies and fox-transformations.

Beliefs of this nature are countered by strong propaganda, with the slogan "Ta-tao mi-hsin" ("Down with superstition"). The attention of propagandists is directed equally to town and to country, for among the industrialized classes of the great cities there is great poverty and ignorance. Probably a majority of the workers in the mills and factories in industrial centres such as Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, and Tientsin are women and children. The women belong to trade unions and help in the organization of strikes. They even address public meetings and take their place in strike pickets.

WOMAN'S FORGOTTEN IDENTITY

A smartly dressed, well-spoken woman, aged about 21, is in St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, unable to give any account of herself. She walked into Portsmouth Police Station on Sunday night, and stated that she had lost her memory. A handkerchief in her possession bears the name Mackley, and from what little she can say it is presumed that her name is Marguerite Mackley. She is 5ft. 4in. in height, with auburn hair, brown eyes, fresh complexion, wide forehead, and small nose and mouth, and is wearing a black-and-white check coat, a close-fitting hat of the same material with a black band, black pleated skirt, pale green jumper, black shoes, silver-grey fur with artificial rose, and new fur gloves. She speaks of having been employed as a teacher and as a hospital nurse.

MEALS WITHOUT MONEY

Sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour was passed by Mr. GRAHAM CAMPBELL at Bow-street Police Court yesterday on WILLIAM LEWIS BUTT, 28, well-dressed, described as "independent," of Alexandra-street, Bayswater, for fraudulently obtaining a meal on credit at Scott's Restaurant, Coventry-street, W. He pleaded "Guilty." Evidence was given that he had dinner alone at the restaurant, and when presented with a bill for £2 4s. 11d., including beer, wines, brandy, &c., said that he had no money. He had been previously convicted of a similar offence, and only came out of prison three weeks ago.

Obituary

MR. H. A. LOWE

MERCERIZED COTTON FABRICS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, DEC. 29

The death at Mentone on December 26 of Mr. Horace Arthur Lowe, Honorary Fellow of the Textile Institute, recalls one of the most remarkable incidents of the development of the cotton industry in the nineteenth century. This was the discovery made by Mr. Lowe in 1889 which laid the foundation of a new branch of cotton manufacture—namely, the production of mercerized fabrics.

Before Lowe thus spanned the vast gap between laboratory knowledge and its useful application in industry, John Mercer's discovery of the remarkable action of caustic soda upon the cotton fibre had remained a mere scientific curiosity. Mercer, who lived from 1791 to 1866, was an English chemist whose name deserves to be held in almost as much honour by the modern artificial silk industry as by those who use Lowe's process called mercerization, for his discovery was as essential to C. F. Cross's subsequent discovery of viscose (the first practical raw material of artificial silk) as it was to Lowe's "tensioning" of a "mercerized" cotton fibre which gave it lustre, improved its spinning and dyeing qualities, and made it practically a new textile fibre.

The significant fact about both artificial silk and mercerized cotton is that they both arose from a laboratory discovery almost unregarded at the time it was made, and only became the seed of rich crops of productive energy after lying dormant for a whole generation. In the opinion of Mr. Horace Lowe such a failure to cause the seed of new knowledge to germinate promptly can never occur again because of the greater watchfulness of modern methods and the greater pressure of economic need. He expressed this conviction in a letter written two years ago to the Textile Institute in acknowledgment of the honour of the Honorary Fellowship then conferred upon him, but notwithstanding the vigilance and activity displayed by such bodies as the institute and by the British Cotton Industry Research Association, it may still be doubtful whether in every case a laboratory advance in knowledge is immediately detected as the likely source of a new industry.

In the case of the mercerization of cotton process and the production of viscose from John Mercer's alkalicellulose the later developments both depended on what Lowe described as the gradual discovery "of many means of reversing the simple course of a purely natural fall of energies to the lowest degree possible which is such a distinctly marked and embarrassing feature of many chemical and physical changes when left to themselves. For this dropping of the tensions contained in a grown cellulose like cotton means that one must take their resultant product just as it comes with merit and demerit inextricably blended." But dissatisfaction with such a product is itself, Lowe pointed out, an incentive to new effort. In the case of alkalicellulose his efforts were directed to finding means of building up again the laboratory product into a perfected cotton, and, in fact, he succeeded in producing a cotton fibre of enhanced lustre and improved spinning structure with few or none of the defects of the original cotton. The method he employed was to stretch the substance while plastic and to eliminate all shrinkage in length by a coercive tension applied in the opposite direction to that found in the natural course of things in the mercerizing reaction itself. In the opinion of Dr. Pickard, the present director of the British Cotton Industry Research Association, Mercer's discovery would never have become famous but for the successful technical process invented by Horace Lowe. He regards Lowe as one of the most famous examples of that practical genius which converts the new discovery of the chemical laboratory into the reality of advance in the industrial world. Probably Lowe's work in 1889 did as much for the cotton industry all the world over as any other single discovery that was ever made.

LORD MELCHETT

Lord Elibank writes:—

Much attention, and very justifiably, has been drawn to Lord Melchett as a great industrialist, of what he so accomplished, and to the unequalled position he held in that sphere. But not enough notice has, it seems to me, been taken of the immense amount of work he undertook politically during the past two years, and especially in the cause of Empire economic unity. As one who has been privileged to be very closely associated with him in that campaign, I should like to be permitted through your columns to pay the highest tribute to his memory in this respect.

In my belief it was his wide sense of patriotism and his zeal for the cause of Empire unity—entailing as it did so much additional and strenuous work—which largely hastened his end. He never spared himself. His business interests were vast, and for most men would have been sufficient, but with his extraordinary ability, quickness of intellect, and grasp, and his powers of leadership, he might have coped with these and lived for years. His vision and imagination, however, went beyond this generation's needs. He looked far into the future. He thus added to his daily burdens, to such an extent that they outweighed his physical capacity.

Lord Melchett's demise is an irreparable loss to his friends, of whom I was proud to be counted as one, but at this time of stress and difficulty he is even a greater loss to the nation. He believed, as he often told me, that in expansion of Empire trade and in Empire unity lay the only salvation for our country, and he sacrificed himself in this cause. It is up to all those of us, therefore, who hold the same belief to pursue unfalteringly the ideal which he so steadfastly and courageously set before him.

Sir David Milne-Watson writes:—

The removal of Lord Melchett from our midst, particularly at the present time, is indeed a national disaster. His interest in, and association with, the fuel industries was so active, and his influence so beneficial in drawing attention to the necessity for conserving our greatest national asset, that the loss of his leadership and advice in this connexion will be greatly felt by all those whose active cooperation to this end he aroused.

In becoming the founder and first president of the Institute of Fuel, he established a medium for broadcasting practical knowledge of this hitherto much-neglected subject, as with his usual vision he foresaw the enormous saving to the industries of our country that co-ordinated research and scientific study of the matter could produce. As its president to-day, it will be my endeavour, with the assistance of the vice-presidents and council, so to conduct its future activities as to make it a permanent memorial worthy of the prestige with which its illustrious founder endowed it.

MARQUIS KOMURA

Kin-Ichi Komura, who died in Tokyo yesterday, was the second marquis and the eldest son of Jutaro Komura, the first marquis, who died in 1911, and was born in 1882. Like his father he studied law, and took his degree at the Imperial University, Tokyo, in 1907. The same year he entered the Diplomatic Service by examination and was appointed Attaché to the Japanese Legation in China. From 1908 to 1910 he was Attaché in London, returning to Japan in 1911 to become Secretary at the Foreign Office. He was later appointed a Sectional Chief of the Political Bureau, and since 1923 he had been Deputy-Director of the Information Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Office. He had also served as Under-Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs. Although an able administrator and a polished statesman, the second Marquis Komura suffered from constant comparison with his still more illustrious father, who was known to a wider circle abroad. It may be said, however, that circumstances favoured the first Marquis Komura, and more opportunities for distinguished service came his way.

MAJOR-GENERAL ROSS

Major-General Charles Ross, of whom an obituary notice appeared in *The Times* of December 24, was a younger brother of Sir Ronald Ross, the discoverer of malaria parasites in mosquitoes. A correspondent writes:—He was the author of three works, the result of his professional studies—namely, "Representative Government and War," 1904; "Problems of National Defence," 1907; and "An Outline of the Russo-Japanese War," 1904 and 1905. General Ross also tried his hand at the composition of mystery stories—"The Fly-by-Nights," "The Haunted Seventh," "Every Man's Hand," "When the Devil was Sick," and "The Castle Fenham Case"—in which he attained no small success. In all his literary work he was helped by Mrs. Ross, herself an accomplished writer. General Ross was a remarkably good lecturer, and during the War many of his old pupils sought him out to tell him how valuable they had found his teaching at the front. This year at the Staff College Reunion two of his pupils, now occupying high positions, said that they owed all their success to him—very generous of them, but no doubt partially true.

PROFESSOR NOLDEKE

Our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs:—

Professor Theodor Nöldeke, the famous German scholar and the Nestor of Orientalists of the world, has died at Karlsruhe at the age of 94. The range of his scientific interest and the scope of his research were equally rare, and entitle him to a high place in the annals of erudition.

Theodor Nöldeke, who was born on March 2, 1836, at Harburg, studied theology and Semitic languages at Göttingen, and in his 20th year chose as the thesis for his doctorate at that University the history of the Koran. Four years later his history, rewritten, won for him the prize of the French Académie des Inscriptions, and laid the basis of his reputation. His life's work followed, in the main, the two lines indicated by this prize essay, Semitic languages and the history and civilization of Islam, and he published from first to last more than 600 books and treatises of the first importance in the literature of these subjects.

Nöldeke began to lecture at Göttingen University in 1861, and three years later was appointed extraordinary professor. In 1868 he was appointed ordinary professor at Kiel, and in 1872 received the chair of Oriental languages at Strasburg. He resigned this post soon after his 70th birthday in 1906, but remained at Strasburg until the French reoccupation in 1918, when he settled with a son in Karlsruhe. Many of his works are acknowledged classics, among them the "History of the Koran," the "Life of Mohammed," the "Persian History," and the "History of the Persians and Arabs at the Time of the Sassanids," in the historical field; and in the realm of philology his "Semitic Languages" and his "Syrian and Mandaean Grammars." While much of his work was meant for specialists, much of it was also of interest to the general reader, and such books as his "Oriental Sketches" had a wide popular appeal.

SIR HAROLD RECKITT

Sir Harold James Reckitt, Bt., of Little Green, Petersfield, Hants, has died at his London house, at the age of 62. The elder son of Sir James Reckitt, the first baronet, the head of the well-known starch and blue manufacturing business, who died in 1924 at the age of 90, he was educated at King's College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1892. He was Liberal member for Pontefract from February to June, 1893, and for the Brigg Division of Lincolnshire from 1895 to 1906. He contested Shoreditch in 1924 and 1929. The Anglo-American Hospital at Rio-Ovangis, near Paris, which worked from 1915 to 1918, was established by the efforts of Lady Johnstone and Mr. Reckitt, as he then was. In 1921 he published "V. R. 76," in which he related the story of this great co-operation of British and American surgeons. It will be remembered that Sir Harold Reckitt in 1927 brought an action to recover moneys alleged to have been wrongfully and fraudulently paid by Lord Terrington to a firm of automobile agents. Judgment in Sir Harold's favour was given by Mr. Justice Rowlatt, reversed by the Court of Appeal, but restored by the House of Lords. Lord Terrington was convicted of fraudulently converting sums amounting to over £54,000 and belonging to Sir Harold, and was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

Sir Harold was twice married, and leaves an only daughter, the wife of Major B. H. Hughes-Reckitt. He is succeeded in the title by his brother, Mr. Philip Bealby Reckitt, O.B.E., director of Reckitt and Sons, Limited, who is married and has two daughters.

SIR ROBERT RUTHERFORD

Sir Robert Rutherford, who died yesterday at Reigate in his 77th year, was a retired West India merchant. He was vice-president of the West India Committee, president and chairman of the West Indian Club, deputy chairman of Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial, and Overseas), chairman of the West India and Atlantic Group Committee of the British Empire Exhibition, 1924 and 1925, and chairman of the City of London Truss Society. He was knighted in 1924.

H.R.H. DON ANTONIO OF ORLEANS

Our Madrid Correspondent announces the death of Don Antonio of Bourbon-Orleans, Duke of Galliera and Infante of Spain. The Prince was born at Seville in 1866, son of the Duke of Montpensier and grandson of King Louis Philippe. He married in 1886 in Madrid the Infanta Eulalia of Spain, who was born in 1864, and he leaves two sons, Prince Don Alvaro, a well-known airman, husband of Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, and Prince Don Luis.

MRS. WEST RUSSELL

A correspondent writes:—The early and unexpected death of Mrs. West Russell, the wife of the member for Tynemouth, leaves a gap in many of the philanthropic and public institutions with which she was connected. Mrs. West Russell took an active interest in the public work of Marylebone for many years. The Home for Female Orphans in Grove-road, St. John's Wood, where she presided over the managing committee, was one of her especial interests; in fact, her enthusiasm and her tireless and ever-cheerful efficiency were the mainsprings of its prosperity. As chairman of the Barclay Workshops for the Blind in Crawford-street, which gives training to blind girls in needlework and knitting, she found another work near to her heart. The Parents' Association owed much to her, and she was a keen and staunch supporter of the Ladies' Carlton Club. In politics she was much interested, and at Tynemouth her bright personality, enthusiasm, and untiring energy will always be remembered with affection. Whatever she did was well done; there were efficiency, happiness, and fun, which made her friendship so valued, while she was a standing example to all in her devotion to home life.

MRS. VERNON

Mrs. Vernon, who died yesterday at Hilton Park, Staffordshire, was the youngest daughter of Mr. Walter Peter Giffard, of Chillington, Staffordshire, and the widow of Mr. Augustus Leveson Vernon, D.L., J.P., who died in his ninetieth year five years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Vernon celebrated their diamond wedding in November, 1924, by going out with the Albrighton Hunt. That was Mrs. Vernon's seventy-sixth year with hounds. She spent her last years in the dower house which stands in the shadow of the memorial tower erected to the memory of Admiral Edward Vernon, who captured Porto Bello in 1739.

PROFESSOR GOLDSTEIN

Our Berlin Correspondent telegraphs:—

Professor Eugen Goldstein, whose death at the age of 80 was reported yesterday, was one of the most eminent of German physicists, the full importance of whose work, it is thought in competent circles here, has yet to be finally assessed. He was born on September 5, 1850, in Gleiwitz, was originally intended to practise medicine, and in 1873 became a pupil of Helmholtz, who in 1886 brought Goldstein's works in the study of cathode rays to the knowledge of the Academy of Sciences. During this period Goldstein confirmed and carried farther the discoveries of Hittorf, and a few years later he found the "Kanalstrahlen," or "positive rays," and the so-called second helium-spectrum. Goldstein, who was head of the Astro-Physical department at the Potsdam Observatory, carried his researches over a wide field of cosmic and astronomic problems. He held the gold medal of the Royal Society, and was an honorary member of the German Philosophical Society.

Our Ottawa Correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Edson L. Pease, vice-president of the Royal Bank of Canada, has died at Nice.

Mr. John Hooper, head of the Free State Government's Statistical Department, died in Dublin yesterday at the age of 51. The son of the late Alderman Hooper, of Cork, who was a member of the Irish Nationalist Party, he was educated at the Royal University of Ireland and secured the third place in the examination for the home Civil Service. When the Free State was established Mr. Hooper was appointed chief of the Statistical Department, and his work evoked the highest praise.

Mrs. Helen Hornby Lewis, who died at her London residence, 29, Park-lane, on December 23, was the eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Reid Stewart, of Calder Park, Lanarkshire, and married in 1879 Mr. Arthur Hornby Lewis, of Aigburth, Lancs, who died in September, 1926. Mrs. Hornby Lewis was the owner of the Danesfield Estate, near Marlow. She was a governor of Sir William Borlase School, Marlow, and has endowed a scholarship; only last month she presented new entrance gates to the school. She was vice-president of South Bucks Conservative Association and president of Marlow Cottage Hospital.

HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS

THE FIRST ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

HASTINGS, DEC. 29

The eleventh annual congress, arranged by the Hastings and St. Leonard's Chess Club, began in the Waverley Hotel here this evening.

Mr. H. E. Dobell, president of the club, introduced the Mayor of Hastings, who formally opened the congress.

There is one change to be noted in the list of players given in *The Times* this morning, and that is that G. M. Norman takes the place of A. J. Butcher in the Premier Reserves tournament. Mr. Butcher is indisposed.

The pairings and results in the first round of the Premier tournament were as follows:—

WHITE	OPENING	BLACK	RESULT
Miss Menchik	Queen's pawn	Yates	Adjourned
Winter	Queen's pawn	Euwe	Black won
Thomas	Queen's pawn	Tylor	White won
Sultan Khan	Queen's pawn	Michell	White won
Capablanca	Queen's pawn	Colle	White won

Miss Menchik had the best of the opening stages against Yates, whose defence left him with a very cramped position. However, he gradually got out of most of his difficulties and came to the end game with two rooks and a knight against two rooks and a bishop. The pawns are equal, and Miss Menchik has a passed pawn in the centre.

Winter against Euwe, was a case of the fight coming on the queen's side for practically the whole time, and after most of the heavy material had been exchanged, Euwe saw his way to win his opponent's queen's rook pawn. This gave him a passed pawn on that file, and though Winter had a passed pawn in the centre Euwe could easily win the race for promotion.

Thomas against Tylor was another case of the earlier part of the struggle coming on the queen's side, Tylor afterwards winning a pawn in the centre. Then he began to go astray, first by carrying exchanging too far, as this allowed Thomas to regain the pawn coupled with the entry of a rook on the seventh rank. Thomas was able to add more material to support the rook and won easily in 33 moves.

Sultan Khan was the first to finish in this section, his game against Michell lasting only for 25 moves. Perhaps Michell went wrong in pushing one of his Queen's side pawns too far, as it gave Sultan Khan time to get a King's side attack going. To this there was no answer, and Sultan Khan won by means of a pretty sacrificial combination which forced a mating position whether the sacrifice was accepted or not.

Capablanca beat Colle in 39 moves. Again the Queen's side saw most of the battle at first. Then Capablanca planned a clever combination, involving the temporary sacrifice of the exchange, and this came back with interest in a few moves. The rest was just a matter of correct technique until Colle gave up a hopeless struggle.

In the Premier Reserves Tournament, first round, Jackson drew with Rellstab, Koltanowski drew with Broadbent, Flohr beat Illingworth, Norman beat Alexander, and Baratz against Noteboom was adjourned.

NEW YEAR AT THE POLYTECHNIC

FETE AND EXHIBITION

Lady Luke opened yesterday the New Year's Fête and Exhibition organized by the Polytechnic, Regent-street, W., in aid of the rebuilding and extension fund and the social work of the institute. SIR KYNASTON STUDD presided.

So much ingenuity has been expended in arranging a time-table which shall provide the maximum amount of entertainment that the programme would be almost formidable—except to children—were it not for the undercurrent of jollity that shows that all is not to be taken equally seriously. There are pantomime, comedy, and burlesque drama; there are aquatic shows, gymnastic displays, dancing, a shadowgraph production, lantern lectures, and thrills. For the more serious-minded there are exhibitions of art, photography, architecture; scientific novelties and popular experiments, and demonstrations of glass-blowing and the production of colours and dye-stuffs. Problems connected with the proposed new Charing Cross bridge are dealt with by means of models and lantern lectures, and there is an exhibition of the Romance of Travel, from earliest times to the present, told by prints, photographs, and models.

The gymnasium has been specially decorated for the Fun Fair. A terrace has been designed on pillars, sheltering the fair booths, with the gallery for spectators above. The whole forms part of an enclosed grass-covered courtyard. The design and work were carried out by students of the craft schools under the direction of the headmaster, Mr. A. E. Holbrow.

The fête remains open until Saturday.

CRICKET BALL MAKERS' STRIKE

Nearly every member of the Amalgamated Society of Cricket Ball Makers has ceased work in Tonbridge and its district, which supplies practically the whole Empire with cricket balls. This action follows upon a proposed 10 per cent. reduction in wages, to take effect on the expiration of the agreement of 1919 next Monday. The workers have had several meetings, but up to the present their conversations with the employers have proved abortive. The masters claim that a 10 per cent. reduction is a fair demand in consideration of bad trade. They assert also that the introduction of a tariff on cricket balls by the Australian Government has had the effect of reducing this country's export by 50 per cent.

DISORDER IN SOHO

At Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday ANTONIO KALLI, 24, waiter, of Pitt-street, Tottenham Court-road, was charged on remand with assaulting Joseph Cavalla and Detective Baker and damaging the latter's hat. DOROTHY PESTILL, 28, a serving hand, of Seymour-street, Euston, was charged with obstructing Detective Baker. Detective Baker said there was a crowd of about 100 Cypriotes outside a café in Carlisle-street, Soho. He saw Kalli strike Cavalla on the head two or three times, causing him to fall to the ground. He then kicked him while he was on the ground. Then, said the witness, Kalli struck him twice, kicked him in the abdomen, and threw something which cut the brim of his bowler hat. Detective-sergeant Hancock came to his assistance, and after a violent struggle Kalli was taken to the police station. Pestill obstructed them. All the time the Cypriotes were shouting, "We are British subjects." Both defendants gave evidence denying the allegations. Mr. DUMMETT sentenced Kalli to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for the assault on Detective Baker and one month's imprisonment for the assault on Cavalla. He was also fined 1s. and ordered to pay £1 1s. costs for the damage to the hat. Notice of appeal was given. Pestill was discharged with a caution.

ARTIST'S MODEL FOUND DEAD

Miss Mary Helen Chaddock, 27, an artist's model, the daughter of Major and Mrs. Chaddock, of King Edward's-mansions, Fulham, S.W., was found by her father lying dead on a pile of cushions near a gas-oven, with the taps full on, on Sunday at her home. Miss Chaddock was the subject of several pictures in the Royal Academy and the Paris Salon. She worked as a model at the Slade School and the Royal Academy School in London, and at several art schools in the suburbs. She was the model for many advertising posters, a number of which appeared on the Southern Railway, the artist being Mr. Tom Purvis. Pictures of Miss Chaddock also appeared in the *Strand Magazine*, the artist being Mr. Miley. Major Chaddock, in an interview yesterday, stated that for several months his daughter had been very moody and depressed over a love affair, which began some time ago. She fell in love with a London actor, but about 14 months ago she read in a newspaper that he had sailed for America to fulfil a theatrical contract, and she recently read in another newspaper that he had married in New York. An inquest on Miss Chaddock will be held on Monday next.

MAN CHARGED WITH ATTACKING POSTMISTRESS

JOHN WILLIAM MCDONALD, of Low Fell, Co. Durham, a locomotive painter, was committed for trial at Gateshead yesterday on a charge of robbery with violence. It was alleged that he entered the Gateshead post-office in High West-street, and attacked the postmistress, Mrs. Brine, with a piece of copper tubing, hitting her on the head and robbing her of £54, of which £53 was recovered. Bail was refused.

COAL—Continued from page 10, column 5

time a shift would be wasted. The only possible alternative, he was informed, was a 7½-hour day every day of the week, with a reduction of wages. When Mr. Shinwell inquired what the amount of that reduction would be the answer was an appeal to figures showing that the additional cost of production in a 7½ as compared with an eight-hour day would be 1s. a ton, and that as the average output per man employed was between 23cwt. and 24cwt., the average reduction of wages would need to be 1s. 2d. a day.

Our Glasgow Correspondent telegraphed last night:—

In Glasgow to-day Mr. E. Shinwell, Secretary for Mines, conferred with the chairman of the Scottish coalowners and also with the executive of the Scottish mineworkers' Union.

In an interview after his meeting with the miners, Mr. Shinwell said that he had discussed with them the situation in Scotland generally. He found them ready to cooperate with the Government in matters relating to safety in the mines and that they were sending representatives to a conference which is being convened by the Mines Department for a date in February. He stated further that he had discussed with the miners' representatives the question of overtime in Scotland, and that he had received authentic information from them on the present position.

Referring to his negotiations with Mr. McCosh, representing the coalowners, Mr. Shinwell said that his purpose was to ascertain the facts of the situation fully, and he believed he had been able to do so.

Mr. Doonan, reporting on the meeting with the union executive, said that they had under consideration the report of the sub-committee in their negotiations for a permanent settlement. The national executive, he said, were meeting again on January 5, when further consideration would be given the proposals submitted by the owners at their recent meeting. The sub-committee would meet the employers on the following day, January 6, when the negotiations would be continued.

⁂ Messages dealing with the spread-over agreement in Lancashire and Cheshire, and with the threatened dismissal of 2,000 miners in the Barnsley district, appear on p. 7.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE EMPIRE

SIR R. HADFIELD'S PLAN

Sir Robert Hadfield, in a communication to the Press, says that the present position of industry in this country is deplorable, and until all parties in the State get together he sees very little prospect of improvement.

"My plan for the setting up of an Empire Development Board," he states, "which men of good will of all parties and political faiths have honoured me by subscribing to, has as yet not come to anything of a practical nature, which I think is unfortunate; but we must not despair. Sir Richard Squires, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, before he left on his journey home, assured me that it would have consideration both before and during the conference at Ottawa next year. This idea was the result of the work of Lord D'Abernon's Dominions Royal Commission, which reported in 1917.

"I am astonished that Lord D'Abernon was not called in to confer with our Empire statesmen when they were here in October. He is a man in whom I have a great deal of faith, and another such is General Smuts, who undoubtedly is the man who should be asked to help the Empire at this critical stage, and why not, too, become head of the Empire Development Board? Next summer he is coming to London to preside at the meetings of the British Association. These will, I believe, immediately precede the Conference at Ottawa, and I am not without hope that it may be possible to persuade him to use his very great ability in bringing this plan to the attention of our Empire statesmen when they are in conclave.

"The proposed Empire Development Board it not intended to usurp any of the functions of the home or oversea Governments, and would be entirely non-political in its constitution. My aim is to bring all parties together throughout the whole of the Empire, and for the Empire's good. Again let me say the man I look to in the future to guide and help us at this important juncture in the history of our country is General Smuts. He is the man to co-ordinate these matters and to bring us together again with one single aim and purpose—that of developing the Empire for the good of us all."

SHOPBREAKERS' BOOTY ABANDONED

STOLEN CAR IN MOTOR CRASH

There was an unexpected sequel to a motor-car accident in Charing Cross-road, W.C., yesterday. The car was being driven from Trafalgar-square at a high speed when it swerved and crashed against a refuge. Immediately afterwards two men sprang from the car and ran away, and by the time the police arrived they had disappeared. Inquiries showed that the car had been stolen from Slough, and that suits and overcoats found in the back were part of a big haul secured by thieves who broke into the premises of the Slough Co-operative Stores. Other articles left by the suspects included a black wooden truncheon.

The accident was attributed to the driver of the car attempting to turn at Leicester-square when he found his progress barred by the point duty policeman hooding up the traffic.

CHARGES AGAINST A WARRANT OFFICER

The Court-martial hearing the case against STAFF QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT ALEXANDER CRUIKSHANKS, of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, reassembled at Chelsea Barracks yesterday. Cruikshanks was charged with:—(1) Improperly suppressing two claims, relative to electricity supply; (2) failing to report the receipt of a letter dated November 18, 1930; and (3) failing to report the receipt of a letter dated November 28, 1930. At the last hearing on December 19 Cruikshanks pleaded "Not Guilty," but Mr. Parkes, who appeared for him, now intimated that he altered his plea to one of "Guilty" to all three charges. Major Scott Barrett, prosecuting, said that Cruikshanks had been chief clerk of an Army electricity department at Wellington Barracks. Two bills were sent from the supply company for electric light used by warrant officers and others living in the barracks, and included a bill against Cruikshanks. A series of reminders was sent to the supply company by the headquarters of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps to say that the bills were still outstanding, and asking that the matter might be settled. Two of those reminders were the subject of the second and third charges. Cruikshanks had admitted having received these reminders, but they were never registered as having been received. Evidence was given by two of Cruikshanks's senior officers, who said that he had always performed his duties excellently. The Court's decision will be promulgated in due course.

SKELETON FOUND ON YORKSHIRE MOORS

The discovery of the clothed skeleton of a man aged about 40 on the Upper Midhope Moors, Bradfield, Yorkshire, on Saturday, has been reported to the Rotherham police. The skeleton was found lying face downwards in a patch of heather about 50 yards away from the footpath. A mackintosh was spread over the skeleton, which is that of a man about 5ft. 10in. high. It was clothed in a light fawn raincoat, heather-colour, double-breasted suit, light brown wool cardigan, brown and white striped shirt, soft collar and celanese tie, brown shoes and socks, and trilby hat, with the initials "A. P." in metal on the inside band. It is thought that the body had been there since last March. In addition to the return half of a railway ticket which was found from Penistone to a place which is obliterated, there was a tram ticket from Bridgend, Penistone, issued by the Yorkshire Traction Company, Barnsley, on March 28. In the pockets were a tobacco leather pouch bearing the inscription, "With the compliments of Smith Brothers, Miln Row, Rochdale," a small calendar for 1926, demand note for rates from the Barnsley Corporation, a pocket diary bearing the name of a firm of printers and paper merchants, Dewsbury, a silver cigarette case, chased with the initials "A. P.," and three white handkerchiefs, also marked "A. P."

Major A. V. T. Wakeley, M.C., Royal Engineers, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from to-morrow, and will remain in India.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

NEW EXPERIMENTS AT GREENWICH

Realizing the need of a clearer definition of what constitutes a smoke nuisance, the Ministry of Health has invited the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to supply reliable information concerning the use of optical methods for estimating the solid contents of emissions from industrial chimneys.

The lack of simple optical methods of this kind has rendered ineffective Section (2) (1) of the Smoke Abatement Act, 1926, which empowers local authorities to frame by-laws prescribing the colour, density, or contents of industrial smoke, thereby establishing the presumption that smoke in given cases may have been a nuisance. A few attempts which have been made by local authorities to frame by-laws under this section have been unsuccessful, because, in the absence of adequate scientific information, the by-laws could not contain the specific definition which is essential.

The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, after consulting its Atmosphere Pollution Research Committee, has responded to the Ministry's request by a decision to develop experimental work which has been in progress at the Fuel Research Station at Greenwich. These experiments, previously confined to one type of boiler, will now be extended to a variety of boilers and methods of firing, and will occupy some months. These extended trials, it is urged, are necessary for a scientific reason. The opacity of smoke, it is claimed, is dependent not only upon the total concentration, but also on the size of the particles. Other variable factors in the determination of the problem are the colour of the smoke particles and the way light falls on them at given moments. The claim is made that, given a wide range of these variables, no physicist would count on finding any close correlation between an optical measurement of the smoke and what in effect is its dirtiness.

The experiments at Greenwich have shown that, notwithstanding this theoretical difficulty, there is in practice in the case of the one type of boiler there used a close relation between the opacity and the density of the smoke. The object of studying smoke from other types of boilers is to see whether, with a greater range of variables, the same empirical relation still holds. A hopeful result already obtained is the extent to which the amount of the tar in the smoke affects its opacity. This, it is thought, may prove to be a simple basis for differentiating between smoke which may be considered to constitute a legal nuisance and smoke which may be legally inoffensive.

Although the experiments may be unsuccessful in their primary object of establishing an optical method of measuring the density of smoke, they will probably yield valuable results in the solution of the problem of controlling the efficiency of fuel combustion. In this connexion it should be relatively simple to arrange for the automatic control of mechanically stoked furnaces by fixing an optical measuring apparatus in the chimney, which could be designed to regulate the rate of feeding the fuel into the furnace as well as the draught according to the amount of solid matter in the flue gases.

Such an arrangement would be of value, since it would dispense with the need of special observation of the smoke issuing from the chimney. The investigations already carried out have left no doubt in the minds of the investigators that this would be practicable for individual boilers.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

WOMAN KILLED DURING DEMONSTRATION RUN

Mrs. Joan Barnes, of Twyning, near Tewkesbury, was killed yesterday during a demonstration run in a motor-car driven by George Richards, 27, a motor salesman. Richards is stated to be in a serious condition.

The accident happened about three miles from Cheltenham. Apparently the motor-car, a six-cylinder two-seater, left the road, and, mounting the grass verge, struck a tree, and then became wedged in a ditch with the occupants beneath. The front axle and wheels were torn from the chassis and the door was found 8ft. away.

Two brothers, James Rowe Wilson, 27, of Eden-street, West Hartlepool, and Matthew T. Wilson, 24, of Montague-street, Hartlepool, were sitting in a van driven by a Hartlepool fruiterer named Graham, when it came into collision with the rear of a horse-drawn lorry, laden with iron plates. The plates cut into the front of the van, and the brothers were so severely injured that one died on the way to hospital and the other just after admission. Graham was detained in hospital with an injury to an arm.

A boy, aged about seven, was knocked down by a motor-car at King's Cross yesterday, and died from his injuries. He was taken to the Royal Free Hospital, where his body awaits identification.

Olive Maud Nicholl, five, while playing with her sister in Church-street, Fordham (Cambs), was killed by a motor-lorry.

Sidney Swain, 32, a Birmingham gas-fitter, of 1 Antrobus-road, Handsworth, died on Sunday night from injuries received in a fall from a trailer, which was struck by a motor-car.

A 3½d. CHRISTMAS DINNER

Two interesting Christmas dinners are to take place in Cairo and in London this

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
VERE STREET AND OXFORD STREET
LONDON W1

SALE
Commences TO-MORROW

20 only TWO-PIECE SUITS in various materials and designs, sketch trimmed sable dyed squirrel fur. Usual Price 12½ gns.
SALE PRICE 10½ gns.
Outsizes 21/- extra.

EVENING COAT, in black chiffon velvet, lined white trimmed coney fur.
Usual Price 8½ gns.
SALE PRICE 6½ gns.

15 only fashionable short FUR COATS, of which sketch in American Broadtail is an example. Original Price 49 gns.
SALE PRICE 29 gns.

Small Woman's COAT FROCK in fine tweed, made in our own workrooms, in three sizes and a few good colours.
SALE PRICE 6½ gns.

FELT HAT with mushroom brim, trimmed petersham. In blue, nigger, beaver, beige, black and navy.
SALE PRICE 25/9

A limited number only of VELVET HATS, of which sketch is an example. Usual Prices 42/- to 49/-
SALE PRICE 29/6

REAL CROCODILE and Calf Shoe. One bar, Louis XV. heel. Usual Price 52/6.
SALE PRICE 30/-

SMART SHOE in nigger glacé kid, inset of nigger suede. Usual Price 45/9.
SALE PRICE 29/6

"GEE." Very fine Real gauge of 40 and 44 French pure silk. Fancy lace clox. Slightly substandard. Sizes 8½ and 9 inch only. Usual Prices 17/6 and 18/9 per pair.
SALE PRICE per pair 8/11

"THREE KNOTS DE LUXE." Fashioned nine-thread heavy silk. With lace clox, per pair 5/11
Slightly substandard.
Without lace clox, per pair 4/11

REMNANT DAY THURSDAY
Sale Catalogue post free
MARSHALL & SNELGROVE

Court News

The Lord Chancellor will return to London to-day from the country.

The Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna will be at home to members of the Swedish colony on New Year's Day from 4 until 6 p.m.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, acting under medical advice, is undergoing a rest cure: and for the present is unable to attend to his correspondence. Communications addressed to the Private Secretary, St. Giles's House, Dorset, *via* Salisbury, will be dealt with.

Priscilla Countess Annesley leaves London to-day to spend the New Year in Germany, returning to Eccleston-square next week.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby returned to 24, Wetherby-gardens yesterday from Felixstowe.

Colonel Viscount Gort, V.C., returned to London yesterday from East Cowes Castle, where he spent Christmas with Eleanor Viscountess Gort.

Viscountess Sandhurst, who arrived at 60, Eaton-square on Sunday from Barley End, Tring, left yesterday for Maryland, Surrey, where she expects to stay until January 29.

Lord Ormathwaite returned to 34, Bassett-road yesterday from Badminton, where he spent Christmas with the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort.

Lord and Lady Forres will leave 70, Grosvenor-street on New Year's day for Mentone. Lady Forres does not expect to return to London until Easter.

Lord and Lady Jessel, who have been spending Christmas in the country, will return to 24, South-street, Park-lane, to-day.

Lord and Lady Hayter yesterday celebrated at Chislehurst the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day.

Lord Askwith will return to 5, Cadogan-gardens at the beginning of next week from Street Ashton House, Rugby. Lady Askwith does not expect to return until the end of January.

Lord Berners expects to return to 3, Halkin-street next Monday from Faringdon House, Berkshire.

Gertrude, Lady Penrhyn, who spent Christmas with Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Warner at Grove Lodge, Bracknell, returned to 30, Cambridge-square, W.2, yesterday.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley expect to arrive at Gayfere House, Smith-square, next Monday from Broadlands, Romsey, Hants.

The Hon. David Bowes-Lyon returned to London yesterday from St. Paul's, Walden Bury, where the Hon. Mrs. Bowes-Lyon is remaining until to-morrow or Thursday.

Mr. Justice Macnaghten left 21, Sheffield-terrace, Kensington, on Saturday for Portballintrae, Bushmills, Co. Antrim.

Sir Edward and the Hon. Lady Grigg returned to 113, Eaton-square on Sunday afternoon from Chippenham, where they spent Christmas. They left London again yesterday afternoon for abroad.

Sir Edwin Lutyens returned to London yesterday from Blagdon Hall, Northumberland. Lady Emily Lutyens will join him to-day and they will leave for India on January 8 or 9.

Lady Plender is lying seriously ill at Cannes. Sir William Plender is with her.

Captain and Mrs. Wellesley Wesley have left Fernham House, Faringdon, for three months. Their address until the end of March will be Berry Hill, Castlelyons, Co. Cork, Ireland.

After six weeks' serious illness in bed Alderman Dr. G. Claridge Druce, F.R.S., of Yardley Lodge, Oxford, is reported by his doctors as showing a distinct improvement. He is very grateful for the showers of inquiries which have been made, but which he is unable personally to answer.

PRESENTATIONS AT COURT

THE REGULATIONS FOR NEXT YEAR

The Lord Chamberlain announces that ladies already presented at Court who wish to be summoned to attend in order to make presentations during the coming year are requested to make written application to the Comptroller, Lord Chamberlain's Office, St. James's Palace, S.W.1, so as to reach that Office by the first post on Thursday, January 1. Applications received before Thursday will not be dealt with until that day.

A lady attending may present one lady, for whom she must be responsible, in addition to her daughter or daughter-in-law. The names of ladies to be presented should be forwarded by the lady who wishes to make the presentation when she sends in her own name.

A lady presented for the first time can only present her daughter or daughter-in-law on the occasion when she herself is presented, and when possible should arrange for the simultaneous presentation of herself and her daughter.

No applications can be received from ladies who wish to be presented. Their names must be forwarded by the ladies who wish to make the presentations.

Ladies may be accompanied to Court by their husbands if the latter have been presented. Ladies who wish to be accompanied by their husbands should state the fact in their applications, and they should also state if the ladies they desire to present wish to be accompanied by their husbands. It is essential that their husbands' full title and designation be given. Once the summons has been issued the amending of a summons card in order to include a lady's husband cannot be permitted.

A lady who has attended or been presented at a Court in either 1929 or 1930 cannot have her name submitted, except in very exceptional circumstances. This rule will not apply to a lady desiring to present unmarried daughters in successive or alternate years, but the presentation of a second lady, under the rule contained in the second paragraph, cannot be permitted in these circumstances.

When making their applications ladies should state the year when they last attended Court.

Summonses are issued to ladies about three weeks before the date on which their attendance is required.

In the event of their Majesties being in residence at the Palace of Holyroodhouse in the summer, an Afternoon Drawing Room will be held for the attendance and presentation of Scottish ladies and gentlemen. Ladies with Scottish domicile who apply to attend a Court at Buckingham Palace should state in their application if they wish instead to attend the Afternoon Drawing Room at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, should one be held.

THE RIVIERA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CANNES, DEC. 26

Among recent arrivals at the Hôtel de Paris at Monte Carlo are:—

The Earl and Countess of Abingdon, Sir Ernest Horlick, Lady Cecil Douglas, Lady (Graham) Moon, Mr. W. Percy Cochrane, Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle Blackwell, Colonel Francis Drake, Mr. Albert Gilkisten, Captain John F. Kruse, the Hon. Evelyn Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Alastair Mackintosh, Captain Roland Philipson, and the Duchess of Sutherland.

Among the arrivals at Cannes for Christmas were Lord Queenborough and General Sir Aylmer Haldane, who are staying with Miss Amy Paget at the Château de Garibondy. Lord Aberconway has rejoined Lady Aberconway at the Château de la Garoupe at Antibes, and Sir Henry and the Hon. Lady Norman are staying with them.

Mr. Graeme Whitelaw (nephew) was among the chief mourners at the funeral of Mrs. Hornby Lewis, which took place at Medmenham Parish Church, Marlow, on Saturday.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. R. A. O'BRIEN AND THE HON. EILEEN BERESFORD

The engagement is announced between Robert Alfred O'Brien, only son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. T. H. O'Brien, and Eileen Beresford, elder daughter of Lord and Lady Decies.

MR. M. TURNER AND MISS E. SUTTON

The wedding of Mr. Mark Turner and Miss Elizabeth Sutton will take place on January 29 at Hickleton, Doncaster.

MR. G. COLBY AND MISS L. ILLINGWORTH

A marriage has been arranged between Geoffrey Colby, of the Nigerian Administrative Service, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Francis E. A. Colby, of Meadow Cottage, Woking, and Lilian Florence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dudley H. Illingworth, of Hanlith Hall, Bell Busk, Yorkshire, and will take place at Kirkby Malham on Saturday, January 17, 1931.

MR. J. M. KERR AND MISS J. P. DAVY

The engagement is announced between John Minden Kerr, Royal Artillery, elder son of Sir John and Lady Kerr, Fairstead, Gerrards Cross, Bucks, and Joan Philippa, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel P. C. T. Davy, C.M.G., R.A.M.C., and of Mrs. Davy.

MR. J. A. NIMMO AND MISS TOWLE

An engagement is announced between James Adam, elder son of Sir Adam Nimmo, K.B.E., of 7, Great Western-terrace, Glasgow, and Joan Elizabeth (Betty), only daughter of Mr. Arthur Towle, C.B.E., of 4, Gordon-square, London.

DR. O. R. TISDALL AND MISS CORKRAN

The engagement is announced between Oliver Raphael Tisdall, youngest son of the Rev. A. O. Tisdall, of Holmdene, Yateley, Hants, and the late Mrs. Tisdall, and Christina Maude Evelyn Corkran, of 10A, Courtfield-gardens, S.W., daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Corkran.

MR. T. P. MILLER AND MISS H. M. CROSBIE

The engagement is announced between Thomas Porter Miller, of Wallfield, Reigate, son of the late Mr. Charles Benjamin Miller and Mrs. Miller, of New York, and Helen Mary, second daughter of Mr. L. Stanley Crosbie and Mrs. Crosbie, of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey.

MR. D. S. CRUICKSHANK AND MISS MATTHEWS

The engagement is announced between Douglas Scott Cruickshank, of Jesmond, Braywick-road, Maidenhead, late of Aberdeen, and Eileen Vivian, only child of the late Mr. James Matthews and Mrs. Matthews, of Marshmead, Taplow, Bucks.

MR. H. H. S. HAYWARD AND MISS M. G. SHERREN

The engagement is announced between Henry Harvey Shachel Hayward, formerly of Clonmel, Ireland, and Mary Godwin Sherren, daughter of the late Captain A. O. Sherren, The Buffs, and Mrs. Sherren, of Ridge Crest, Enfield.

MR. T. A. MURDOCH AND MISS AVELINE

The engagement is announced between Thomas A. Murdoch, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Murdoch, of Kilsyth, and Katharine Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Aveline, of Cotford House, Taunton.

MR. N. DE P. FUZZEY AND MISS STABB

The marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Norman de Putron Fuzzey, M.C., youngest son of the late Mr. Arthur J. Fuzzey and of Mrs. Fuzzey, Priory-road, N.8, and Dorothy Freda, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stabb, of Torquay.

MR. J. L. PASQUILL AND MISS C. L. DAVID

The engagement is announced between Jonathan Leslie Pasquill, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Pasquill, of Middleton-road, Oswestry, and Cicely Louise, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. David, of Lancaster-road, Birkdale.

MR. O. J. G. MCMULLEN AND MISS M. M. CHEW

The marriage arranged between Mr. O. J. G. McMullen and Miss M. M. Chew will take place at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, to-morrow, at 2.15.

MR. F. A. B. FAWSSETT AND MISS E. T. UDAL

The engagement is announced between Frederick Arthur Boucher, elder son of the late Mr. L. A. Fawssett, of Eastry, Kent, and Mrs. Fawssett, of Bath, and Enid Taunton, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Edward Udal and Mrs. Udal, of Eglinton, Clevedon, Somerset.

MARRIAGE

LORD CUSHENDUN AND MISS C. MARGESSON

The marriage took place very quietly yesterday at St. Andrew's, Ashley-gardens, of the Right Hon. Lord Cushendun, P.C., D.L., and Miss Catherine Margesson, daughter of Sir Mortimer and Lady Isabel Margesson. Canon Hobart-Hampden (cousin of the bride) officiated. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. John McNeill Miller (cousin of the bridegroom) was best man. There was no reception, and Lord and Lady Cushendun afterwards left for the North of Ireland.

CHILDREN AT GUILDHALL

GUESTS OF THE CHURCH ARMY

The shrill voices of 1,100 little boys and girls were raised in agreement yesterday when Prebendary Carlile proposed to send the following telegram to the King:—"Eleven hundred London children at Church Army dinner in Guildhall send affectionate greetings to their King and Queen."

Just before, the same children had made the rafters of Guildhall ring with a vociferous greeting for the Lord Mayor, represented by Sir George Truscott, who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs. ARTHUR WICK, of Pimlico, a little guest of 11 years, formally proposed a resolution of thanks to the Lord Mayor. JOYCE MORTON, of Islington, aged 10, seconded this, and thanked the Church Army for its invitation. Then, to the accompaniment of the band of the Lewisham branch of the British Legion, and the singing of popular songs, the children had dinner of hot meat-pies and potatoes, milk and lemonade, and Christmas pudding. Crackers were distributed, tables were removed, and the youngsters settled down to a delightful entertainment, comforting themselves meanwhile with oranges, apples, and sweets, and singing every time the band gave them a lead by playing a popular air.

Before the party ended the following telegram was received from Sandringham:—"The King and Queen thank Prebendary Carlile and 1,100 London children for their message and wish them all a happy New Year."

ORPHANS OF COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

MAINTENANCE AND EDUCATION

The half-yearly court of governors of the Commercial Travellers' Schools was held yesterday at Cannon Street Hotel, SIR WILLIAM WATERLOW, president of the schools, presiding.

In the report of the board of management it was stated that the question of finance had been a source of anxiety to the board during the year and that there had been decreases under every head of revenue. "The board realize, however," the report adds, "that the schools are not alone in this, as almost without exception all charities dependent upon voluntary contributions are similarly placed. The board appeal to commercial travellers to redouble their efforts on behalf of the institution which bears their name, and which for 85 years has been maintaining and educating the orphan children of their colleagues 'on the road,' and they have every confidence that their appeal will not be in vain." The number of children at present at the schools is 325—187 boys and 138 girls—including 35 War orphans.

At the annual general court of governors of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution, which was held later, SIR STANLEY MACHIN, president of the institution, presided, and 28 annuitants were elected, making a total of 545 annuitants on the funds of the institution.

The PRESIDENT referred to the great loss which the nation had sustained in the death of Lord Melchett, a man of great ability, of great economic experience and wide vision, who never spared himself in his efforts to help forward the industry of this country in which he took a leading part. Turning to the affairs of the institution, the President said that in the trying times through which almost the whole of the industrial world was passing at present, it was gratifying that their institution should be able to show such satisfactory results. The number of annuitants now on the list was the largest in the history of the institution. That fact alone proved the necessity for its important work.

It was reported that £18,047 had been disbursed by the institution during the year.

HUNT BALLS

WEST NORFOLK

The Duke of Gloucester was present at the Royal West Norfolk Hunt Ball, which was held at the Majestic Ballroom, King's Lynn, last night.

There was an attendance of about 300, and among those bringing parties were:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Birkbeck, M.F.H., and Lady Joan Birkbeck, Colonel and Mrs. C. D. Seymour, Captain R. G. Buxton (Hunt secretary) and Mrs. Buxton, Viscountess Coke, Lord and Lady Edward Hay, Marchioness Townshend, Lady Gurney, Sir John and Lady Massey, Lady Agnes Durham, Sir Thomas Hare, Sir George Ralph Hare, the Hon. Mrs. McKenna, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Birkbeck, Captain and Mrs. C. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. A. Elwes, Colonel and Mrs. A. W. Tate, Mrs. Watson-Kennedy, Captain and Mrs. H. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. H. Thompson, Mrs. H. Dixon-Spain, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Harvey, Colonel and Mrs. Villiers-Stuart, Mrs. Bolleau, Mrs. F. K. North, Captain and Mrs. H. P. Clarke, Captain S. H. van Neck, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. B. B. Wayman, Mrs. Temple Richards, Colonel and Mrs. G. Bullard, Mrs. W. Gurney, Major Sir Richard Bagge and the Misses Bagge, Colonel and Mrs. Waterfield, Captain and Mrs. J. Hudson, the Rev. R. W. and Mrs. Puleston, the Misses Radcliffe, Dr. and Mrs. P. Steadman, the Rev. and Mrs. E. M. Plumtre, the Rev. and Mrs. H. G. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Chatterton, Mr. F. Latham, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hawkins, Major and Mrs. F. M. Birch, Mrs. R. Heywood, Mr. and Mrs. Jacomb, Mr. and the Misses Sedgewick, Mrs. H. G. Kay, Mr. G. Lockhart Ross, Mr. N. and Miss Adams, Mrs. S. A. Coxon, Captain and Mrs. P. A. Forster, and Mr. E. Clifton Browne.

LLANGIBBY HUNT

The Llangibby Hunt ball was held last night at the Westgate Hotel, Newport. Major and Mrs. M. C. Llewellin were again the secretaries. Newman and his band played, and about 250 guests attended, among whom were:—

Captain W. R. Bailey, M.F.H., and Mrs. Bailey, Lord and Lady Raglan, Sir Humphrey and Lady Mackworth, Major J. Herbert and Lady Mary Herbert, Colonel and Mrs. Owen, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Main and Mrs. Main, Colonel F. Walwyn, M.F.H., Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Steer, Major and Mrs. Wellesley Somerset, Captain H. Phillips, Colonel and Mrs. B. T. Rees, Mr. R. Rickards, Major and Mrs. L. Corry, Mr. R. Radcliffe, Miss Radcliffe, Mr. W. H. Davies, Mrs. John Paton, Major and Mrs. R. J. Jones, Mr. Fred Phillips, Major and Mrs. Partridge, and Mr. W. D. Thomas.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

MR. J. W. H. T. DOUGLAS

A memorial service for Mr. J. W. H. T. Douglas and his father, Mr. J. H. Douglas, will be held at St. Michael's Church, Cornhill, at 12.15 p.m. to-day.

FUNERAL

MR. E. E. GENNER

The funeral service for Mr. E. E. Genner took place at the Wesley Memorial Church, Oxford. Dr. H. Roberts and the Rev. E. D. Green officiated. The Provost of Oriel read the lesson and Dr. Lofthouse also took part in the service. The family mourners included:—Mrs. Genner (widow), Miss Betty Titcomb, Mr. George Ely, Mr. Kenneth Woodrow, Mr. and Mrs. Danbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. Feter, Miss H. Fryer, Mrs. J. Fryer, Mr. Noel Fryer, Miss L. White, Miss A. Druce, and the Rev. F. C. Beecher. Among others present at the service were:—

The Vice-Chancellor, the Senior Proctor, Mr. Bryan Brown (representing the Junior Proctor), the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students, the Principal of Brasenose, the Master of St. Peter's Hall, Professor Gilbert Murray, Professor D. C. Simpson, Professor and Mrs. Pritchard, Dr. L. R. Phelps, Professor A. E. Jolliffe, Dr. and Mrs. Poynton, Dr. Fotheringham, Professor Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Bartlett, the Vice-President of St. John's (Mr. W. C. Costin), Mr. G. N. Clark (Oriel), the Rev. C. C. Inge, Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, Mr. M. N. Tod (Oriel), Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Labrum, the Rev. G. Hickman Johnson and the Rev. E. J. Thompson (representing the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Society), Mr. Cyril Bailey (representing the Master and Fellows of Balliol), Mr. K. N. Bell (Balliol), Mr. H. E. Berthon, Professor Anderson, Mrs. H. W. C. Davis, Mrs. A. L. Smith, Mr. P. C. Lyon, the Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery, Dr. Vernon, Dr. C. F. Nolloth, the Rev. J. Irvine, the Rev. J. W. C. Ward, Mr. P. E. Matheson (New College), Mr. D. L. Hammick (Oriel), Miss Spooner, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Judge, Mrs. Barfield, the Rev. C. Anguin, the Rev. R. E. Jones, the Rev. R. G. Darcy, the Rev. C. Gwyther, the Rev. R. W. Hobling, Mr. C. W. Early, Mr. H. Early, Mrs. Edward Early, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, the Rev. J. Phillips, Mr. A. H. Franklin, Mr. L. V. Murphy, Mr. W. H. Linnell, the Secretary of Faculties (Mr. H. M. Margoliouth), and Mr. E. A. Barber (Exeter).

SCIENCE MUSEUM

PLANS FOR THE CHILDREN'S GALLERY

Plans were outlined in *The Times* three months ago for the creation at the Science Museum of a special Children's Gallery, in which a general introduction to the museum collection should be made possible through the emphasis of function rather than technical or mechanical development. It was hoped at the time that a section of it might be tentatively opened before the end of the present Christmas holidays, but the welcome which greeted the announcement of the scheme has indirectly delayed its opening.

The interest aroused seemed to show that it was worth proceeding from the first on an ambitious scale, and the cases of scale-models, with which it had been intended to begin, will now await the support of the large dioramas, whose creation is a longer matter. Of the 11 dioramas arranged for the first sequence only four are as yet nearing completion, and the first exhibition will not, therefore, be opened until well into the New Year. A site has been chosen for the gallery (failing a more prominent position) in the basement at present occupied by the Imperial War Museum's aeronautical collection, and the opening series of scale models has been completed in the museum workshops, while the dioramas are under construction by outside artists.

The first batch of scale-models (which illustrate the conversion of energy) have been made on the lines indicated in a previous article. The transference of muscular energy from a human generator is, for example, illustrated by means of the Archimedean screw, which is still used in parts of Egypt for the raising of water. The same process, as it applies to the transference of muscular energy from an animal, is illustrated by a camel working a chain of pots by means of a revolving pole. Water-power and wind-power are illustrated through examples respectively of an English water-wheel and a "Post" windmill, and other models on the same lines will be made to illustrate steam and electrical power undergoing conversion.

LARGE DIORAMAS

The dioramas are being planned more elaborately. The artist superintending their construction, Mr. R. L. Roussel, is working on general designs similar in character to his works in the Imperial Institute, but on a larger scale. The initial series of 11 (all of which deal with the evolution of transport) range in length from 3ft. to 12ft., and each will be 3ft. or 4ft. deep, with a glazed opening 3ft. high in front, while the painted background and counterfeit sky reach another 2ft. for the benefit of the children who look up at them from below. The foreground in every case is modelled and painted vividly, receding in increasing perspective until it merges in the background, which curves towards the spectator at the ends. Concealed lights are to assist the stereoscopic illusion, and human figures will be so dispersed as to convey both scale and liveliness to the child visitor.

The subject of transport covers an extensive field (in the main collections of the Museum it occupies about 58,000 sq. ft.), but it is thought possible to co-ordinate the stages in its development through these comparatively few dioramas. Thus the first diorama, which represents prehistoric man carrying a primitive raft, indicates the earliest forms of transport both by land and by water. Another shows a statue being moved in ancient Egypt by means of rollers, while a ship floats down the Nile in the background. Similarly, in other dioramas nearing completion a Roman wagon is co-ordinated with a Roman merchant ship, and types of war vessels and East Indiamen of the eighteenth century are shown in relation to a stage coach and an early balloon.

MUSICIANS AT OXFORD

The forty-first annual conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians opened at Oxford last night, when the members were received at the Clarendon Hotel by the President and Mrs. McEwen. After the reception there was a musical evening, at which selections were played by the Pirani Trio, and there were songs by Miss Dorothea Webb. At Rhodes House, where the conference will hold most of its meetings, there will be an official reception by the Vice-Chancellor this morning, and subsequently Dr. John B. McEwen, the president of the society, will deliver his presidential address. The afternoon will be given up to a debate on the address, and to-night the members will be present at a civic reception. The society's annual dinner will take place at the Randolph Hotel on Thursday night, and the conference will be concluded on Friday morning.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

LORD HEREFORD'S ESTATE

Mr. ARTHUR EMERSON BAINBRIDGE, of Stanhope Castle, Durham, a director of Bainbridge and Co., drapers, milliners, and furnishers, of Newcastle, and of Bainbridge Bros., clothing manufacturers, of Leeds, died on October 2, aged 67, leaving £216,236, with net personalty £208,603.

The value of the settled lands of ROBERT, SIXTEENTH VISCOUNT HEREFORD, D.L., of Tregoyd, Three Cocks, Brecon, has been sworn at £235000, and this, together with the unsettled property of the gross value of £20,906, will make an estate of £45,906.

Mr. ALFRED JOHN LLOYD JONES, of Westcliff-on-Sea, pawnbroker and outfitter, who died on September 2, aged 72, left estate of the gross value of £69,495, with net personalty £61,233. He left:—

£1,100 to Dorothy Lilian Hall, "in consideration of long and trustworthy services"; £100 each to George Knight, manager of his pawnbroking business at 253, Goswell-road; Arthur Marrington, manager of his pawnbroking business at 120, Fore-street, Edmonton; Charles Henry Woolveridge, manager of his pawnbroking business at 403 and 405, Fore-street, Edmonton (in addition to his aforesaid legacy as executor); Frederick Winters, manager of his outfitting business at Lower Edmonton; and George David James Colburn, manager of his pawnbroking business at Edmonton, and he directed by a codicil to his will that any manager of long service not mentioned is to receive the same as those mentioned in his will; £25 to each of his assistants of five years service or over; £1,000 each to the Pawnbrokers Charitable Institution and the Benevolent Society of Assistant Pawnbrokers; and £100 to the Prince of Wales General Hospital, Tottenham.

Mr. JAMES FRASER HEWES, of Nottingham, a former director of the Southwark Manufacturing Company, who died on October 11, aged 65, left estate of the gross value of £34,166, with net personalty £31,205. The testator left:—

£100 to Evelyn Fellowes, his housekeeper, if in his service at his death; £50 to Clara Fellowes, if in his service at his death;

and he stated:—

"Whereas I have for many years past been a subscriber to a number of charitable societies for the benefit of mankind, but in view of the fact that the gifts made by testators under their wills are usually in aid of human beings, I desire to do what I can for the benefit of animals whose sufferings are so generally overlooked by testators, but which need so greatly all the help I can give for their protection, and in view of my conviction that the practice of the vivisection of animals who are so much God's creatures as are men and women is a disgrace to Britain and to civilization at large, and perhaps most of all to the Christian Churches, which are so largely silent on the subject, and feeling strongly as I do that the suppression of this practice will benefit not only the animals themselves but suffering humanity also by causing the attention of medical men to be diverted from a false science and centred in the observation of disease in man for its cure, I give to the society called the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection, whose office is now situated at 32, Charing Cross, London, the legacy or sum of £5,000, free of legacy duty," but this legacy is to be subject to reduction should the net value of his estate fall below a certain sum.

Mr. HENRY SWEETING, of Reigate, who died on November 13, aged 98, left estate of the gross value of £24,608, with net personalty £15,508. He left:—

£10 for mourning, £25 as executrix, his residence and furniture, 1,263 "B" shares of £1 each in Barclays Bank Limited, £1,000 New Zealand Five per Cent. stock, £469 "B" Consolidated stock of the Tottenham District Light, Heat and Power Company, and one fifth of the residuary estate to his housekeeper, Maude Ethel Diana Bray.

Mrs. EDITH MAUD HILEY, of Quorndon, Leics, who died on September 27, widow of the Rev. A. J. W. Hiley, vicar of Woodhouse Eaves, has left estate of the gross value of £34,037, with net personalty £27,150. She left:—

£500 to Fred Armson, of Woodhouse Eaves, in recognition of services rendered to her late husband: £300 to her chauffeur, Herbert Stockwell; £200 to her gardener, Joseph Harry Squire; one year's wages each to Fanny Buthaway, Veah Meadows, and Cicely A. Stockwell; and £200 each to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Charnwood Forest Convalescent Home, and the vicar and churchwardens of Woodhouse Eaves.

Mrs. JESSIE HALL, of Kensington, W., who died on September 25, widow of William Gilmour Hall, left estate of the gross value of £29,819, with net personalty £29,244. She left:—

£50 each to her late cook, Edith Parratt, and her late parlourmaid, Emily Smith; £100 each to her coachman, Edward Smith, and his wife; one year's wages to each of her servants, May Willmott and Margaret Thompson, if in her service at her death; £20 each to her old servants, Fanny Dietz and Laurel Brooke; and £100 and one year's wages to her housemaid, Doris Watson, if in her service at her death.

LIEUTENANT PATRICK HERON PHILLIPS BROCKLEHURST, Royal Scots Greys, of Hare Hill, near Macclesfield, who died as the result of an accident on March 27, at Tidworth, aged 26, son of Colonel D. Phillips Brocklehurst, left estate of the gross value of £20,818, with net personalty £1,267.

Mrs. JANE REDFORD, of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, and Chapel en le Frith, Derby, who died on October 15, widow of William Redford, left estate of the gross value of £7,637, with net personalty £3,567. She left:—

£50 to her housekeeper, Mrs. Jessie Outhwaite, if in her service at the time of her death and not under notice, either given or received.

Mrs. HELEN COOK, of Bournemouth, who died on September 20, aged 73, left estate of the gross value of £18,992, with net personalty £18,884. She left:—

£1,000 to the Bute Hospital, Luton, and £200 to Annie Dennis, formerly in her service.

Mr. ALFRED JAMES BISDEE, of Hoddesdon, Herts, surgeon, who died on November 8, left estate of the gross value of £11,219, with net personalty £4,240. He left:—

By a codicil to the will £10 to his son, Henry Edgecombe Bisdee, "with the wish that he will buy another watch," the gold watch which he had left to him by his will having been stolen.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS SYDENHAM CLARKE, retired, of Cheltenham, who saw service in the Afghan War and in the Boer War, and who died on November 7, aged 84, left estate of the gross value of £8,169, with net personalty £6,489.

Miss CONSTANCE JULIA VIOLET PRINGLE, of Cheltenham, who died on October 30, left estate of the gross value of £7,315, with net personalty £7,198. She left:—

£50 and certain furniture to her maid, Emily Brown, if in her service at her death; £10 to the Rev. Webb Peploe, for charitable purposes; and £100 to Mrs. Fraser, "as a mark of appreciation of her kindness to me."

Among other latest wills are the following:—

	Gross value
BROWN, Mr. Alexander Laing (79), of Galashiels, tweed manufacturer, a former Liberal M.P. (personal estate in Great Britain £6,209) (personal estate)	£6,503
CAMPBELL, Brigadier-General John Colin Livingston, R.E. (retired) (77), of Blairgowrie (personal estate)	3,564
COLLINGS, Major Cecil Bargrave, late Royal Dublin Fusiliers, of Totnes (for 25 years vicar of Sturry, near Canterbury) (net personalty £119)	1,251
DUNCAN, Mr. George William (75), of Bath, barrister-at-law (net personalty £5,144)	8,880
GRIFFITH, Colonel Richard Glyn, V.D. (87), of Bath, late Chief Medical Officer, E.I.F., India (net personalty £5,175)	6,093
JOHNSTON, Mr. William Constantine (84), of Cookstown, Co. Tyrone, retired grocer (personal property in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	6,356
MCALISTER, Mr. Dugald, of Glasgow, accountant (personal estate in Great Britain, £27,027)	27,135
MCKENZIE, Mr. Thomas Cuthill, L.D.S., of Edinburgh (personal estate in Great Britain and Northern Ireland)	5,398
PATER, the Rev. Scutimus, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and formerly of Sunderland (net personalty £1,961)	2,029
PATTERSON, Mr. William Ernest (78), of Knowle, Warwick, manufacturing jeweller (net personalty £4,245)	6,987
PEARSON, Miss Georgina, of Paddington, W. (net personalty £11,558)	11,680
PEILE, Mr. John, of Wirton, Cumberland, retired farmer (net personalty £634)	7,066
STRATTON, Mr. Frederick Bidmead (59), of Leamington Spa (net personalty £59,187)	64,009
WARD, Mr. Walter Alfred, M.R.C.S. (82), of Richmond, Surrey (net personalty £6,018)	6,109

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The REV. G. H. LANCASTER, S.C.F. (T.A.), vicar of St. Stephen, Bow, E.3, will be instituted by the Bishop of London as vicar of St. Paul, Winchmore-hill, with St. Peter, Grange Park, N.21, on Saturday, January 31, at 3.30 p.m.

The REV. P. N. H. PALMER, curate of St. John's, Lowestoft, has been nominated to the rectory of Girton, Cambridge. Patron—the Lord Chancellor.

The REV. C. A. FAWNS, formerly rector of All Saints, Hobart, Tasmania, has been appointed to the rectory of Bighton, near Alresford, Hants. Patron—Captain K. E. Nicoll.

ORDINATION

The following ordination took place on December 21:—

SALISBURY

By the Bishop of Salisbury, in Salisbury Cathedral:—
DEACONS.—A. Cobb, B.A., New Coll., Oxford, and Rible Churchmen's Missionary Coll., Bristol. Licensed to curacy of St. John, Heatherlands (Parkstone), Dorset: D. B. Eperson, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, and Ripon Hall, to the Assistant Chaplaincy of Sherborne School, Dorset: M. W. Willson, B.A., Oriel Coll., Oxford, and Salisbury Theol. Coll., to Warminster.
PRIEST.—R. G. Wickham, B.A., Hertford Coll., Oxford.
Preacher.—Bishop F. S. Baines, D.D.
Gospeller.—The Rev. D. B. Eperson, M.A.

SUSSEX-SURREY GLASSMEN

THE LAST OF THE LINE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

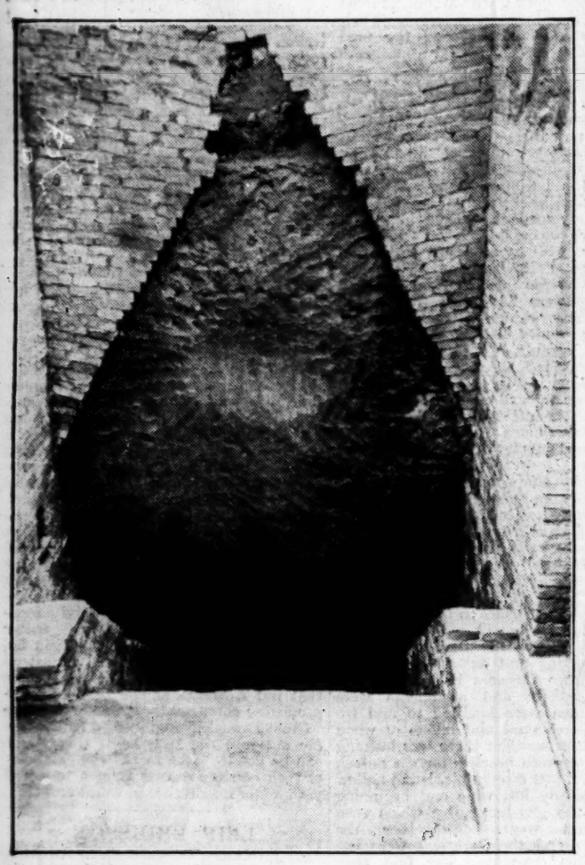
Alone and well away from interruption, deep in a remote wood near the Surrey-Sussex border, I am spending December days in digging out evidences of the once flourishing glass industry carried on by French immigrants during four centuries (thirteenth to seventeenth). How well these woods mask the remains of ancient industries which once did their best to destroy them! Iron and glass had their ruinous way; an old canal trough runs close by, which, after brief use, ceased to guide barges well over a century ago. Young hazels closely planted leave little room to move.

For once deep digging is not necessary; within a foot down the bank outside the ditch which surrounded the glasshouse gives up the glass débris swept out from the floor. The ditch is surface-dry, but a shallow hole made in it at once collects water to wash my specimens. Every spadeful of the heavy yellow clay has to be set down and examined; two gloved hands (broken glass is apt to cut) break up the clod, and out fall pieces which tell tales—fragments of crucibles or "pots" of many thicknesses, with sapphire-blue or bracken-green adhering, weirdly twisted pieces of glass thread broken off in the twining of neck ornaments, here a hollow turn-over foot of a goblet, there a bit of knopped stem or the nozzle of a posset-cup. The last of these vessels was blown three-and-a-half centuries ago. With every scrap of this *verre de fougère*—product of the "art and mysterie and feate" of glass-making by Elizabethan Huguenots—I find myself reconstructing the past with the aid of a shred or two of documentary lore. And this is what I make of it.

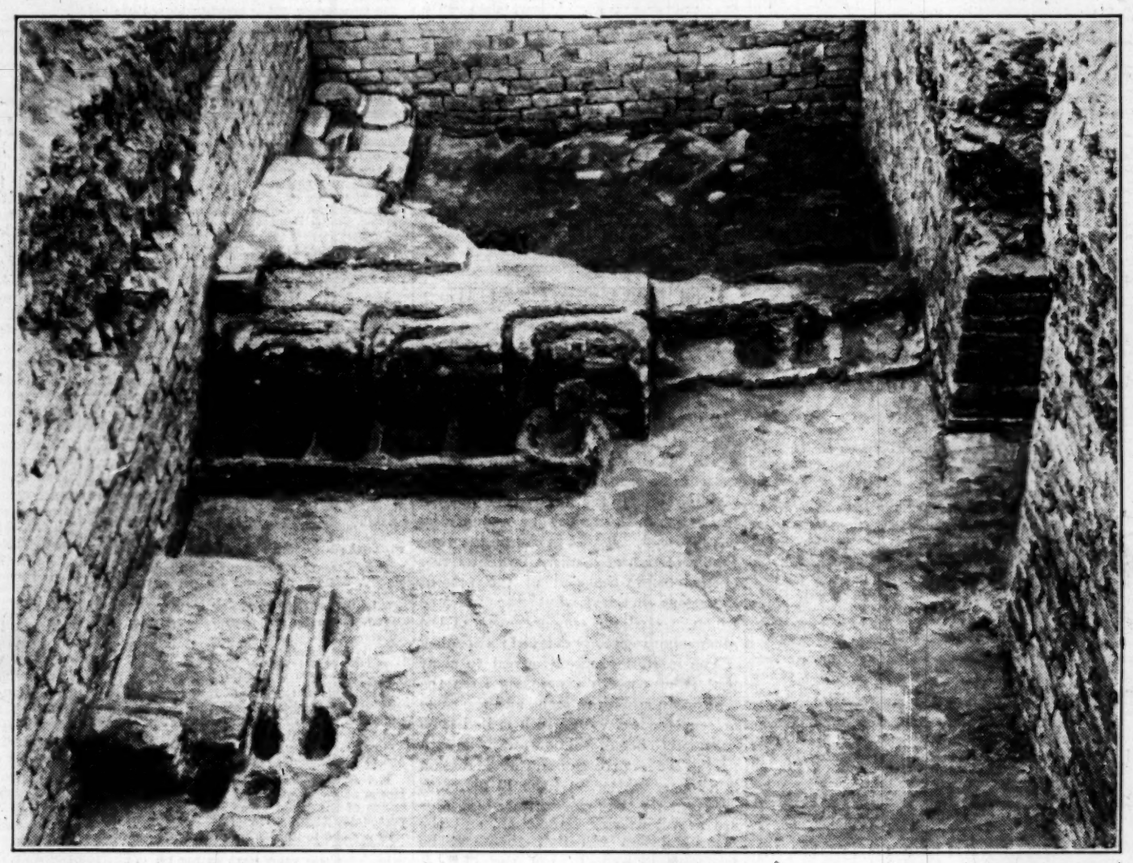
Two Dutchmen, a few Lorrainers, and one Englishman are the *dramatis personae*—a typical collection of the time. This is the site of a furnace for "small glass" wor

DISCOVERIES AT UR: TOMBS OF KINGS OF THE THIRD DYNASTY

THE TOMB OF BUR-SIN.—An important discovery, that of the tombs of the great kings of the Third Dynasty, has marked the beginning of the ninth season's work at Ur of the Joint Expedition of the British Museum and of the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Last season part of a wall-front with bricks bearing the name of Bur-Sin was exposed. This has proved to be an annexe of a much larger building erected by Dungi. The photograph on the left shows the court-yard of the Bur-Sin annexe. In the foreground is a late ring-arched tomb; on the pavement are two clay coffins of Larsa date; and in the top background is the Temenos Wall of Nebuchadnezzar. In the picture on the right is shown the interior of the tomb of Bur-Sin. An article appears on another page.

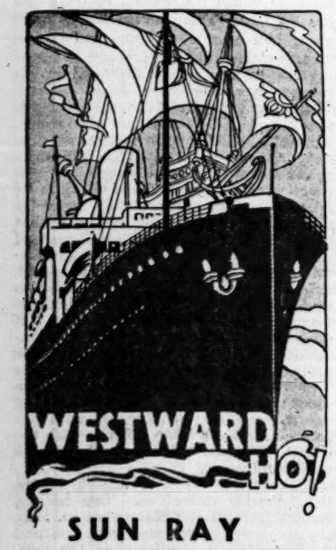


THE TOMB-SHAFT in Dungi's building at Ur. In the foreground is the central platform, from which the steps run down under the corbelled vault (not yet excavated).



LIBATION-CHAMBER IN DUNGI'S BUILDING.—The excavations have revealed that Dungi's building is one of the most monumental ruins existing in Mesopotamia. This photograph of the libation-chamber shows the altar projecting from the wall with six runnels and six fire-places; another fire-place (or two) on the ruined altar to the right, and on the left a base with pot-holes and runnels.

SKI JUMPING.—A snapshot at St. Moritz of a demonstration jump by the Swiss champion Sepp Mualbaur, who last year broke the Swiss record with a jump of 74 metres.



SUN RAY CRUISE TO THE WEST INDIES.

Visit the haunts of Columbus and the old Sea Dogs, whose adventurous exploits lent colour to England's history when the Spanish galleons roamed the seas! Come out on a Sun-Ray Cruise to the West Indies. The luxurious "Duchess of Richmond" (20,000 tons oil-burner) sails from Liverpool January 21st, 1931, from Bristol January 22nd, on a glorious six weeks' cruise. Visiting Barbados, Trinidad, Venezuela, Curacao, Panama, Jamaica, Cuba, Bahamas, Bermuda, Madeira, &c. Health and Sunshine all the way! First Class throughout. Fare from £95. Reserve now. For descriptive booklet and Cabin plans apply to:

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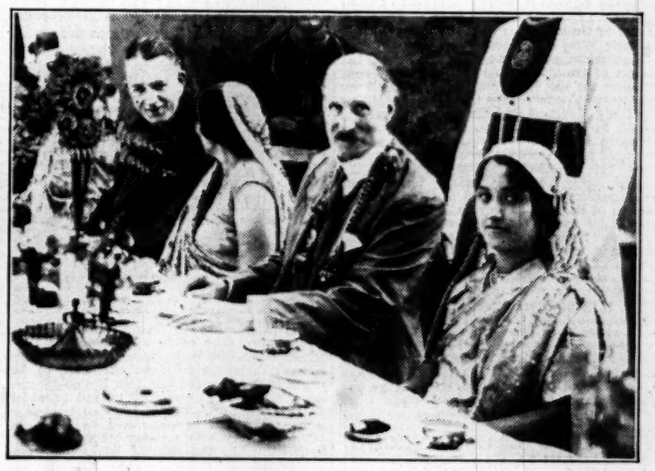
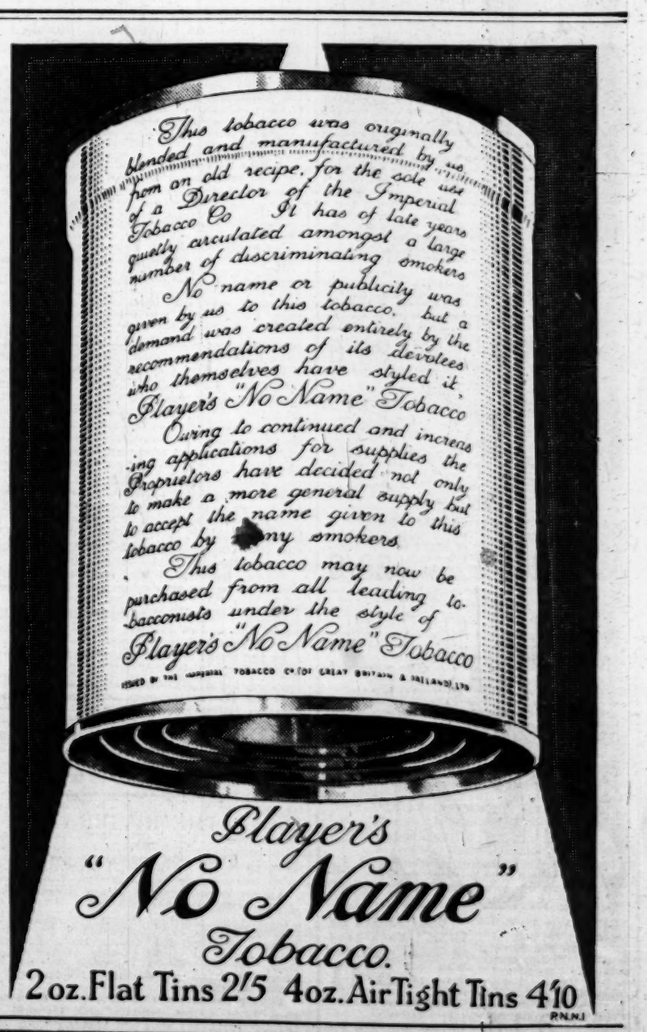
MARSHAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY, who has been visiting Syria, greeting the Maronite Patriarch at his winter residence, Bkerké.



VIZAGAPATAM HARBOUR.—Development of the natural harbour of Vizagapatam, on the Coromandel coast of Madras, is in progress, and our photograph shows some of the latest constructional work. The harbour is formed by two almost parallel ridges jutting into the sea, but a bar of sand across the mouth of the creek has barred the entrance of vessels of deep draught. The harbour works, as planned, will provide an entrance for large vessels from the sea. Above is a photograph of Sir George Stanley, Governor of Madras (centre), taken during a recent visit to inspect the harbour.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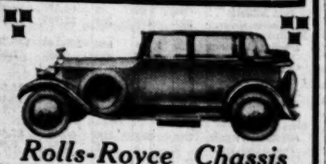

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Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

LONDON STRING PLAYERS

Listeners to the London Regional programme this evening will hear a concert by the London String Players and Mr. Howard Fry (baritone). The programme, which will be conducted by Mr. Herbert Menges, will include a group of dances of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and two groups of English songs, including "Linden Lea," by Mr. Vaughan Williams, and Quilter's "O Mistress Mine."

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for today, December 30, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Shipping Forecast. **10.45-11**:—Sweetmaking for Children, by Mrs. A. E. Wells. **12**:—Mabel Corran (contralto); Bruce Flegg (tenor). **12.30**:—Organ Recital. **1-2**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Orchestra, from the Piccadilly Hotel. **2.5-2.30**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **4.30**:—Orchestra, from the Prince of Wales Picture Playhouse, Lewisham. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 4.45.) **5.15**:—Children: Irene's Clue, from The Princess and the Goblin (George Macdonald). Arranged as a Dialogue Story. Incidental music played by Ernest Lush. **6**:—Topical Talk. **6.15**:—Weather; News; London Stock Exchange Report; Fat Stock Prices for Farmers. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 6.30.) **6.40**:—Bach's Christmas Oratorio, with Kate Winter (soprano), Gladys Ripley (contralto), Stanley Riley (bass), Berkeley Mason (organ), The Wireless Chorus and the B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson. **7.5**:—Plays and the Theatre, by Mr. James Agate. **7.25**:—Reading from English Letter Writers. **7.45**:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell: Margaret Balfour (contralto). **9**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather; News. **9.15**:—Shipping Forecast; New York Stock Market Report. **9.20**:—A Talk on Talks by the Director of Programmes. **9.40**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra, and an Item from the London Palladium. **10.40-12**:—Band, from Grosvenor House. (Time Signal from Greenwich at 11.30.)

LONDON NATIONAL PROGRAMME. — 1,148kc. (261.3m.).

11-11.30:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound). **12-2.30**:—National programme. **5.15-10.40**:—National programme. **12-12.30 a.m.**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Sound).

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 842kc. (356.3m.).

10.15 a.m.:—National programme. **11-11.30**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision). **12**:—Lilian Cooper (soprano); the New Harmonic Trio—Eleanor Heine (violin), Kathleen Jacobs (violoncello), Joyce Kadish (pianoforte). **1-3**:—Midland Regional programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The Gershom Parkington Quintet; Alice Moxon (soprano). **7.45**:—The London String Players (leader, Jean Pougnet), conducted by Herbert Menges; Howard Fry (baritone). **8.55**:—Regional News. **9**:—A Pickwick Party, a Dickens dream fantasy, written by Stanley C. West, music by Marjorie Broughton, produced by Howard Rose, with the B.B.C. Orchestra and the Wireless Chorus (chorusmaster, Stanford Robinson), conducted by Joseph Lewis; George Bellamy, Charles Wingrove, Fred Hayes, Jack Woodgate, Elsie McDermid, Muriel Wilson, Robert Chignell, Bernard Ansell, Frederick W. Lloyd, Kingsley Lark, Joseph Farrington, Lena Maitland, Gladys Palmer, Alexander Sarner, Elsie Otley, Philip Cuningham, Elsie Griffin, Frances Bowen, Edythe Kyte, and Miss Elsie Wynn. **10.15**:—Weather; News. **10.30-12**:—Band, from Grosvenor House. **12-12.30 a.m.**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process (Vision).

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME. — 626kc. (479.2m.).

12:—London Regional programme. **1**:—Organ Recital. **2-3**:—The Midland Studio Orchestra, directed by Frank Cantell. **5.15**:—Children—a Programme of Requests. **6**:—London Regional programme. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—The City of Birmingham Orchestra, conducted by Leslie Heward; John Buckley (baritone); Paul Beard (violin). **8.30**:—The Midland Studio Chorus, directed by Nigel Dallaway. **8.55**:—Midland News. **9**:—London Regional programme. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **4**:—See Glasgow. **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.5**:—See Edinburgh. **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **3.30**:—The Radio Quartet; Joseph Gilbert (baritone). **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Belfast Wireless Orchestra, conducted by E. Godfrey Brown; Ethel Barker (contralto). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.20**:—National programme. **9.40**:—The City of Belfast Male Voice Choir, conducted by Frederick Burrows; the Belfast Wireless Orchestra. **10.40-12**:—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **4-12**:—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **2-2.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—The Rev. E. Ebrard Rees: Welsh New Year Customs. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.5**:—See Swansea. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—West Country Variety Programme: Audrey Pigrott (violoncello); Vera Clarke (soprano); in light songs. Music by Hugh Prossard; Lyrics by Vera Clarke; Hedley Goodall in Dickensian Personalities; Tarrant Bailey, Jnr. (banjo and saxophone); Murder on Mendip, a melodrama in one act by Froom Tyler, with Edward Craven, Tom Jones, Roger Dreping; C. Powell-Eastlyn and Marjorie Bowys (entertainers with a violin and a piano). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN. (413m.), 1k v.—

1.30:—Time Signal, Weather, Stock Exchange Quotations and Gramophone Records. **6**:—Gramophone Records. **6.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.15**:—News. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Leighacht Gaedhilge. **7.45**:—Talk. **8**:—Musical Fours by the Station String Quartet. **8.30**:—Concert by the Quinsters Male Voice Quartet. **8.45**:—Short Stories. **9**:—Selections by the Station Sextet. **9.15**:—Baritone Solos by Gabriel Lavelle. **9.30**:—Sponsored Programme. **10.30**:—Time Signal, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—Gramophone Records. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **5.54**:—Birthdays. **6**:—National programme. **7.5**:—Dr. James Devon: A Review of Recent Events in Scotland. **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15:—The Daily Service. **10.30**:—National programme. **11-12**:—See Edinburgh. **4**:—The Studio Orchestra; Margaret Lawson (violin). **5**:—Organ Recital. **5.15**:—See Edinburgh. **6**:—Miss Marion C. Lochhead—What they have missed. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.5**:—See Edinburgh. **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

LEEDS (1,500kc.) (200m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12**:—Gramophone Records. **1.15-2**:—The Manchester Tuesday Midday Society's Concert—The Jacobethan Singers (relayed from the Houldsworth Hall, Manchester). **4**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Nancy Watson and Violet Lythgoe (duets on two pianofortes). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. John Wardle—Poetry of the Old Year and the New. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.5**:—Mr. Gordon Phillips—It's Purple Past; Light Relief in 1930. **7.25**:—National programme. **7.45**:—The Northern Wireless Orchestra (Leader, John Bridge), conducted by T. H. Morrison; Charles Collier (solo harp). **9**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20**:—National programme. **10.40-12**:—Dance Music.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-1**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—National programme. **7.5**:—Mr. Walter P. Weekes—The Old Songs of Devon—4, with illustrations by Victor Maddick (baritone). **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **3-3.30**:—National programme. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.5**:—Current Topics in Welsh. A Review in Welsh by Professor E. Ernest Hughes. **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), BRADFORD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.), (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—The Daily Service. **10.30-11**:—National programme. **12-2**:—See Manchester. **4**:—National programme. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6.15**:—National programme. **7.5**:—See Manchester. **7.25**:—National programme. **9.15**:—North of England News. **9.20-12**:—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated.

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ 1 (349m.), 5kw.—6:—Trio Music and News. 7:—Gramophone Records. **8.30**:—Elementary English Lesson. 9:—Chimes. Weather and Exchange, followed by Part Relay of an Opera from El Gran Teatro del Liceo. News in the Interval.

BELGRADE (432m.), 3kw.—6.30:—German Language Lesson. 7:—Orchestral Concert. **7.30**:—Recital of Songs. **9.30**:—News and Sports Notes. **9.50**:—Balalaika Concert from the Mon Repos Restaurant.

BERLIN (Könige Wusterhausen) (1,635m.), 35kw.—3.30:—Concert from Leipzig. **4.30**:—Talks. 5:—Elementary French Lesson. **6.30**:—Talk. **6.45**:—Weather for Farmers. 7:—Programme from Langenberg. **9.15**:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **9.30**:—See Hamburg.

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 1.5kw.—4.25:—Labour Market Report. **4.30**:—See Frankfurt. **7.10**:—Recital. **7.40**:—Talks. **8.5**:—News; Sports Notes. **8.15**:—Symphony Concert. **9.15**:—Weather, News and Sports Notes.

BERNE (468m.), 1kw.—4:—Elementary English Lesson. **5.20**:—Time and Weather. **6.30**:—Talk. 7:—Vocal and Instrumental Concert relayed from Basle. **7.45**:—Zaide—Opera in Two Acts (Mozart). **9**:—News and Weather. **9.15**:—Music.

BRATISLAVA (277m., 12.5kw.—6.15:—See Prague. **7.30**:—Bratislava Hit—One Act Operetta (Fall). **8.30**:—Programme from Brno. **9**:—See Prague. **9.15**:—Programme Announcements. **9.20**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRESLAU (325m.), 2kw. and GLEIWITZ (259m.).—6.25:—Weather for Farmers. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records. **6.50**:—Weather. **6.25**:—Readings. 7:—Concert by the Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra. (see Leipzig). **9**:—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Programme Announcements. **9.20**:—Report of the Silesian Wireless Listeners' Association. **9.25**:—Talk. **9.45**:—Morse Lesson for Short Wave Amateurs.

BRNO (345m.), 2.5kw.—6.15:—See Prague. 7:—Humorous Readings. **7.30**:—Programme from Bratislava. **8.30**:—Quintet Concert. **9**:—See Prague. **9.15**:—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. **9.20**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw.—4:—French Language Lesson. **6.30**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parlé. **8.15**:—Orchestral Concert, preceded by Le Secret d'Arvers, one-act comedy; Overture, Rienzi (Wagner); Scènes pittoresques (Massenet); Selections from La Bohème (Puccini); Valse triste (Sibelius). In the intervals, Talk in French, Dramatic Selection and Talk in Flemish, and Topical Talk. After the concert, News.

BUDAPEST (550m., 23kw.—4:—French Language Lesson. **6.40**:—Gramophone Records. **7.40**:—Polish Concert by the Orchestra of the Royal Hungarian Opera House, followed by Concert of Tzigane Music from the Cafe Scolarich.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 0.75kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 10kw.—2:—Instrumental Concert. **4**:—Children. **4.40**:—Exchange Quotations. **5.20**:—Talk in German. **5.50**:—Weather and News. **6.15**:—Time Signal. **6.34**:—Report of the Danish Radio Club. **6.30**:—Talk. 7:—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2**:—The Dane in Paris, vaudeville in two acts (J. L. Heiberg). **8.20**:—Two Readings (Tchekov). **8.40**:—Recital of Old Danish Songs. **9**:—News. **9.15**:—Symphony Concert from the Works of Schubert. **10**:—Dance Music from Nimb's Restaurant. 11 (in the interval):—Town Hall Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1.5kw., and CASSEL (346m.).—6:—Time Signal, Weather, and Economic Notes. **6.30**:—Topical Talk. **7.10**:—Orchestral Concert. **9.10**:—Concert from the Works of Arnold Mendelssohn. **9.45**:—Talk. **9.40**:—News, Weather, and Sports Notes.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 1.8kw., and BREMEN (315.8m.), FLENSBURG (210m.), HANOVER (356m.), KIEL (232.2m.).—5.55:—Talk. **6.20**:—Report from a Coffee-roasting House. **6.30**:—Exchanges, Market Prices, and Weather. 7:—Orchestral Concert. **8**:—Village Handicrafts of Lower Saxony—Historical Pictures of Old Hanoverian Workshops (Testmeier). By G. F. Kourich and the Hanoverian Orchestra. **9**:—Weather, Political, Sports and Miscellaneous Notices. **9.30**:—Orchestral Concert.

HILVERSUM (298m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Gramophone Records. **9.40**:—Time Signal. **9.41**:—Daily Service. **10.10**:—Quintet Concert. **11.40**:—Time Signal. **11.41**:—Orchestral Concert relayed from the Rembrandt Theatre, Amsterdam. **1.40**:—Talk for Women. **2.40**:—Sound Film, from the Studio. **3.40**:—Ballad Concert. **4.10**:—Children. **5.10**:—Orchestral Concert—Homage March from Samuel Jorsaltar (Grieg); Nachklänge von Ossian (Gade); Hungarian Rhapsody No. 1 (Liszt); Selection from Der Trompeter von Säkkingen (Nessler-Nikisch); Overture, Die Erfahrung's Glück (Suppé); Waltz, Am Jungfernsteig (Kuhler); March, Entry of the Gladiators (Fucik). **6.40**:—Talk. **7.10**:—Talk and Music. **7.40**:—Time Signal. **7.41**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.30**:—Talk. **9.20**:—Violin and Pianoforte Recital—Old German Shepherds' Madrigal (Kreisler); La Gitana (Kreisler); Caprice No. 24 (Paganini-Kreisler). **9.40**:—Weather and News. **9.50**:—Orchestral Concert. **10.40**:—Dance Music, from the Carlton Hotel, Amsterdam.

HUIZEN (1,875m.), 8.5kw.—7.40 a.m.:—Concert. **11.10**:—Religious Address. **11.40**:—Police Notes. **12.10**:—Trio Concert. **1.40**:—Programme for Women. **2.40**:—Dressmaking Lesson. **3.10**:—Wireless Notes. **4.40**:—Gramophone Records. **5.55**:—Programme arranged by the Radio Association. **6.40**:—Talk. **6.10**:—Writing Lesson. **7.10**:—Police Notes. **7.40-11.40**:—Cabaret Programme by the Orchestra and Soloists. **7.40**:—Orchestral Selections. **8**:—A Play in one act (A. Drinkwater). **8.15**:—Songs. **8.30**:—The Orchestra. **8.40**:—News. **8.55**:—Songs. **9.10**:—The Orchestra. **9.30**:—Intermezzo, a play (J. B. Schull). **9.50**:—Programme by the Sneenhoff Family. **10.50**:—Gramophone Records.

LANGENBERG (473m.), 17kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (227m.), COLOGNE (227m.), MUNSTER (227m.).—5:—Weather, Time, Economic and Sports Notes. **6.15**:—Topical Talk. **6.25**:—Talk. **6.45**:—Orchestral Concert.

LEIPZIG (253m.), 2.3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30:—Wagner Concert by the Leipzig Symphony Orchestra. **4.30**:—Weather, Time, and Economic Notes. **5.5**:—Topical Review for Women. **5.30**:—Talk. **5.50**:—Topical Talk. **6**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Reading from the Works of Wilhelm Schäfer. **7.5**:—Concert by the Dresden Philharmonic Society. **9**:—News and Sports Notes, followed by Dance Music.

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 2kw.—7:—Chimes, Exchange, Market Prices, and Dance Music. **8.25**:—News. **9.15**:—Lesson in English Pronunciation. **9.30**:—Chimes, Time and Exchange Quotations, followed by Relay from the Teatro del Liceo, Barcelona. **11.55**:—News. (Midnight):—Chimes.

MILAN—Call IMI (501m.), 8.5kw. Relayed by TURIN (296m.), and GENOA (312m.).—6.20:—Announcements. **6.30**:—Concert of Light Music. **7.15**:—Giornale radio; Weather. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.32**:—Light Music. **7.50**:—Theatre Notes. **8**:—Relay of an Opera from the Scala Theatre. In the intervals, Talks. After the programme, Dance Music from the Cova Restaurant. **10**:—(In the interval) Giornale radio. **10.55**:—News.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERLAUTERN (560m.), NURNBERG (239m.).—6.5:—Spanish Language Lesson. **6.25**:—Talk for Women. **6.45**:—The Merry Widow, Operetta in Three Acts (Lehar). **9.20**:—Taxation Notes; Time, Weather, News, and Sports Notes. **11.30**:—Concert.

OSLO (1,060m.), 75kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (368m.), HAMAR (347m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (453m.), RJUKAN (445m.).—5.15:—Weather and News. **6.30**:—Talk. 7:—Time Signal. **7.2**:—Orchestral Concert. **8.30**:—Announcements, Weather, and News. **8.50**:—Topical Talk. **9.5**:—Choral Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 17kw.—12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. **2.30**:—Exchange Quotations. **3.45**:—Gramophone Concert:—Marche ecossaise (Debussy); Barcarolle from Le Roi malgré lui (Chabrier); The Rosary (Nevin); Selection; Etude in G Flat (Zuibaloff); Nulla algriensque (Grech); Slavonic Dances (Dvorak). **4.35**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **6**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.25**:—New York Exchange Rates. **6.30**:—Gramophone Concert of Opera Music.—Aria from William Tell (Rossini); Selection from Faust (Gounod); Two Songs from The Barber of Seville (Rossini); Aria from L'Africaine (Meyerbeer). **7**:—Literary Review. **7.20**:—Elementary German Lesson. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes and News. **8**:—Manon, Opera (Massenet), by soloists and orchestra, under the direction of M. Henri Defosse. In the intervals at **8.30**:—Sports Review and at **9.15**:—Press Review, News, and Time Signal.

PRAGUE (487m.), 5kw.—6.15:—News. **6.20**:—Talk. **6.40**:—Recital of Operatic Arias. **7**:—Popular Concert. **7.30**:—Programme from Bratislava. **8.30**:—Concert of English Pianoforte Music—Prelude (Baines); Sonata; Waltz (Delius); Angelus (Scott); Interlezzo and March. **9**:—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15**:—News, Theatre Notes, and Programme Announcements. **9.20**:—Programme from Moravska-Ostrava. **10**:—Time and Chimes.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m.), 75kw. Relayed by NAPLES (332m.), and 2RO (80m.).—6.30:—Wireless Technical Lesson. **6.50**:—Giornale radio, News and Sports Notes. **7**:—Announcements and Press Review. **7.30**:—Time Signal. **7.40**:—Transmission from the Royal Theatre, or Concert from the Studio: News and Topical Review in the interval: News after the Programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m., 75kw., and MOTALA (1,349m., 40kw., BODEN (1,200m., GOTEBORG (322m.), HORBY (257m.), OSTERSUND (770m.), SUNDSVALL (542m.).—5.30:—Talk. 7:—Relay of Foreign Stations. **8.40**:—New Year Programme. **9**:—Relay of Foreign Stations.

STUTTGART (360m., 1.5kw., and MUHLACKER, 75kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—4.30-9.40:—Programme from Frankfurt. **9.40**:—Programme Announcements, News and Weather.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 30kw., and GRAZ (352.5m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m.), and LINZ (245.9m.).—6:—Aida—Opera (Verdi), relayed from the State Opera House. **9**:—News. **9.10**:—Orchestral Music from the Hotel Kranz.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast varied programmes, beginning at the times stated:

KATOWICE (408.7m., 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (277m., 3kw.—5.30 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m., 1.5kw.—6.45 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (286m., 1.5kw.—10.30 a.m.
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m., 25kw.—1 p.m.:—Programme relayed at intervals on 25m. from 11 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m., 50kw.—11.45 a.m.:—Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 10.30 p.m. to 4 a.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
WARSAW (1411m., 10kw.—10.40 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m., 0.7kw.—11.20 a.m.
ZURICH (459m., 0.65kw.—11 a.m.

LONDON REGIONAL TRANSMISSIONS

EXPERIMENT TO REDUCE INTERFERENCE

The B.B.C. announces that an experiment will be carried out to-day with a view to reducing the interference which has been caused to the London Regional transmitter by the new German transmitter near Stuttgart.

During the whole of to-day the London Regional transmitter will exchange wavelengths with Graz, working on a wave-length of 352.3, instead of 356.3 metres. This change will necessitate a very slight readjustment in tuning for the reception of the London Regional transmitter, only two or three small divisions below the normal adjustment for the average set. The test will be carried out for one day only, and the transmissions on Wednesday and the following days will be radiated on the normal wave-length of the London Regional station. The experiment has been made possible by the courtesy of the Austrian Broadcasting authorities.

SECRETARY'S DEFALCATIONS

Sentence of four months' imprisonment with hard labour on each of three charges of thefts of money was passed by Mr. R. E. DUMMETT at Marlborough-street Police Court yesterday on JOHN GARDINER, 47, secretary, of Colville-square, W. Gardiner pleaded "Guilty" to stealing £105 in cash, the money of his employers, the British Automatic Gramophone Company, Limited, 227, Regent-street, W., on November 26; stealing a similar sum on January 3 last; and £52 10s. on March 12. It was stated by the police that Gardiner obtained the company's signature to a cheque by representing it was for a firm of solicitors in payment of services rendered. He endorsed the cheque in the name of the solicitor and passed it through his own account. The total sum he had appropriated since January, 1929, was £2,940. There were no previous convictions against him.

USE OF POLICE COURT POOR-BOX

A young man at Old-street Police Court yesterday applied for monetary assistance so that he could buy stock and carry on until he secured work. The MAGISTRATE (Mr. Snell) asked the missionary if he knew the man. The missionary.—He has been convicted here, and on coming out of prison he seems to think we ought to help him automatically, but I do not see why we should. Mr. SNELL.—I do not know what your offence was, but the poor-box is here to help in certain cases of misfortune. I do not see why it should be used to make better the lot of people who have been punished for their misdeeds.

B.B.C. TALKS

THE COMING SERIES

The B.B.C. programme of talks for the period January to April has now been issued.

Early next month a symposium will be broadcast on "The Problem of Unemployment." Four economic experts and representatives of the three political parties will give their views on this vital subject. These talks will be broadcast on Monday evenings at 9.20, beginning on January 5. Other series in the late evening programme include the return to the microphone of two popular speakers, Mr. Vernon Bartlett on "The Way of the World" on Thursdays, and Dr. George Dyson on "The Progress of Music" on Tuesdays. Mr. Harold Nicolson will continue his weekly talks on "People and Things" on Fridays.

Six of the best-known writers of detective fiction are combining in a serial story called "The Scoop," which will be broadcast on Saturday evenings. Miss Dorothy Sayers, Mr. Freeman Wills Crofts, Miss Clemence Dane, Mrs. Agatha Christie, Mr. E. C. Bentley, and Mr. Anthony Berkeley will each contribute two instalments.

The serial talks at 7.25 p.m., designed for educational purposes, are based on the principle of continuity and many of general interest will make a special appeal to those who have followed the relevant series in the past session. "Marriage, Past and Present" is a series of talks and discussions by Dr. Briffault and Professor Malinowski. This series follows talks on the population question and it will be succeeded by a series entitled "Numbering the People," in which the Registrar-General and others will explain the objects and workings of the Census. Those interested in literature will find six more talks by Mr. J. C. Squire on "The Enjoyment of Literature," and, to celebrate the bi-millenary, six on "Virgil and His Times," by Dr. T. R. Glover.

International affairs are well represented with five talks on "World Finance," by Mr. Denis Robertson, six talks on "Contact between Peoples To-day," by Dr. Delisle Burns, and a series called "Whither Mankind?" On Fridays the survey of current Imperial problems moves from Africa to "British Mandates." The 7 o'clock talks are as usual devoted chiefly to the reviewers of books and plays, to films, &c., discovery and other developments, and these will again be given by Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, Miss V. Sackville West, Mr. James Agate, Mr. Francis Birrell, Mr. Michael Sadleir, Mr. Duff Cooper, Mr. Gerald Heard, Mr. Ernest Newman, and Dr. Adrian Boult.

A weekly talk on "Country Life," by Mr. Frank Prewett, has been added to the 6 o'clock talks. Mr. Prewett is both poet and agriculturist, and he will describe what is going on in the country from the point of view of the ordinary listener in town and country. On Fridays a series of reminiscences will be given by well-known women, including Mrs. Margaret Woods, Miss Gertrude Kingston, and Mme. Karsavina. There will also be gardening talks, and three talks on "The Art of Cookery," by an expert, M. Boulestin, and two amateurs, Mr. Evelyn Wrench and Mr. Wickham Steed. On Mondays Mr. John Sparrow is arranging a selection of readings from English religious poetry, and on Thursdays Mr. Clinton Baddeley will read a representative selection from the English essayists.

New departures will be found in the morning talks at 10.45, which will be introduced by Lady Diana Cooper in a preliminary talk on January 2. A weekly "Housewives' News" will contain information of the arrival of foodstuffs or of surplus stocks. This feature is designed to help listeners to buy at the most advantageous moments. On Wednesdays the usual talks on "The Week in Westminster" will be preceded by four explanatory talks on "How Parliament Works," by Mr. R. S. Hudson. On Thursdays Mrs. Barbara Holmes's series on "Germs and How to Avoid Them" will be succeeded by Mrs. H. A. L. Fisher's talks on "Other People's Standpoints." The usual talk in the National programme (1,554.4 metres only) will be given at 8 p.m. on Tuesdays. Philosophy reappears in the shape of a series called "Thinking Ahead," by Professor A. E. Heath. This will be followed by "Science in the Making," an interesting experiment in which listeners will be asked to cooperate by making observations and records.

On Sundays two series of talks will be broadcast in the London and Midland Regional programme between 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. Mr. E. F. Carritt, on "What is Beauty?" will examine various theories of aesthetics, and Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson will discuss "The Dialogues of Plato" and will demonstrate their bearing upon many topics of the present day.

The language talks will continue as before. On Fridays at 8.30 a series on "The Treasures of Persia" is intended to give a background to the exhibition of Persian Art at Burlington House.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THE KENTISH SPA

Warwickshire property, Wellesbourne Grange, a few miles from the kennels at Kineton, has been sold by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. (Berkeley-square).

In his customary yearly review of estate matters Mr. Arthur W. Brackett, past-president of the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute, treats not only of business in and near Tunbridge Wells, where his firm (Messrs. Brackett and Sons) has been established 102 years, but of Kent and Sussex generally. The third, and still more the last quarter of the year showed an increased activity in buying and renting properties. He says that the high prices obtained for old materials have, together with the difficulty of letting or selling the very large mansions, led to the decision to demolish more of them this year, and that, if the policy is pursued to any extent, it must lead to an appreciation of such houses of that type as may remain for disposal. One of the chief transactions of his firm was the recent purchase on behalf of a client, of Sherwood Park, nearly 170

This notice is not an invitation to the public to subscribe, but is issued in compliance with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the Public with regard to Stock. The City Council accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given.

CITY OF NOTTINGHAM

Particulars of an Issue of £750,000 Nottingham Corporation 4½ per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1951-61.

The issue is made by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Nottingham (hereinafter called the "City Council") with the sanction of the Minister of Health, under the powers conferred on him by Acts of Parliament.

Trustees are authorised by the Trustee Act, 1925, to invest in this stock unless expressly forbidden by the instrument creating the Trust.

In accordance with Resolutions passed by the City Council on 22nd December, 1930, and on the terms contained in a letter dated 10th December, 1930, from Messrs. Cohen, Laming, Hoare to the City Treasurer, the City Council have agreed to sell the whole issue to Messrs. Cohen, Laming, Hoare at 98¼ per cent. net; Messrs. Cohen, Laming, Hoare have agreed to pay all the expenses of the issue.

Scrip Certificates, bearing the signature of the Town Clerk, Registrar, 50 per cent. paid will be issued to Messrs. Cohen, Laming, Hoare by Westminster Bank Ltd., on January 6th, 1931.

The remaining instalments are payable as follows:—

6th March, 1931 .. .. 30 per cent.
6th May, 1931 .. .. 18¼ per cent.

Instalments may be paid up in full on January 6th or any subsequent day under discount at the rate of £2 per cent. per annum.

The stock will be redeemed at par on the 1st June, 1961, but may be redeemed as to part or the whole at par at the option of the City Council on or after the 1st June, 1951, on the City Council giving six months' notice in writing to the respective stockholders of their intention to redeem.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st June and the 1st December of each year. A first payment of £1 5s. 7d. per £100 Stock, calculated at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the due dates of the respective instalments, will be made on the 1st June, 1931.

The Stock and interest thereon is secured upon all the property, rates and revenues of the City Council and ranks *pari passu* with the existing 3%, 5% and 6% Corporation stocks issued by the City Council and with any other securities of the City Council for the time being charged on the general fund and rate of the City.

Provision for the repayment of the present issue of stock will be made by the creation of a redemption fund as required by the order and regulations of the Minister of Health.

The estimated population of the City of Nottingham is 266,800. The Rateable Value of the City is £1,743,300. The total rates for 1930-31 amount to 14s. 4d. in the £. A rate of one penny in the £ is estimated to produce £6,950. The total outstanding net debt at 31st March, 1930, was £11,171,674, of which £7,176,877 was in respect of reproductive undertakings. In addition to the Undertakings the Corporation own Estates with a total rent roll of £72,000.

This issue does not represent new borrowing but is required solely for the purpose of paying off existing mortgage loans.

The stock will be registered at the office of the Town Clerk at the Guildhall, Nottingham, where transfers may be made without charge and free of stamp duty.

Copies of the above-mentioned Resolutions of the City Council, the Consent Order of the Minister of Health, and the Letter of the 10th December, 1930, to the City Treasurer, from Messrs. Cohen, Laming, Hoare, may be inspected during business hours for seven days from the date of this advertisement at West minster Bank Limited, New Issue Department, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2.

Dated the 29th day of December, 1930.

Town Clerk
W. J. BOARD (The Guildhall,
City Treasurer FRED. I. FOX) Nottingham.

BANKERS: Westminster Bank Limited, 41, Lothbury, E.C.2.

BROKERS: Messrs. Cohen, Laming, Hoare, 14, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

This notice is not an invitation to the public to subscribe, but is issued in compliance with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange, London, for the purpose of giving information to the Public with regard to the stock. The Finance Committee of the County Council accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given.

THE STIRLING COUNTY COUNCIL

PARTICULARS of an ISSUE of £1,000,000 4½ PER CENT. REDEEMABLE STOCK 1951/61.

The issue is made by the County Council of Stirling with the sanction of the Secretary of State for Scotland under the powers conferred upon him by Act of Parliament.

Trustees are authorised by the Trustee Acts, to invest in this stock unless expressly forbidden by the instrument creating the stock.

In accordance with Resolutions passed by the County Council on 1st December, 1930, and 18th December, 1930, and on the terms contained in a letter dated 29th November, 1930, from Power Securities Corporation, Limited, to the County Council of the County of Stirling, the County Council of the County of Stirling have agreed to sell the whole issue of the above £1,000,000 Stock to Power Securities Corporation, Limited, at 97½ per cent. net; for payment in full on 31st December, 1930; Power Securities Corporation, Limited, have agreed to pay the cost of printing, stamping and issuing allotment letters together with the cost of advertising the stock for public information, all incidental expenses in connection with the purchase and sale of the stock, and the stamp duty payable on the creation of the stock.

Fully paid allotment letters will be issued to Power Securities Corporation, Limited, or their Nominees, on 31st December, 1930.

The stock will be redeemed at par on 1st January, 1961, unless it shall have previously been cancelled by purchase in the open market or by agreement with the holders, but the County Council have the option of redeeming at par the whole or part of the outstanding amount of the issue at any time on or after 1st January, 1951, on giving three calendar months' notice by post to the Stockholders and by public advertisement.

Interest will be payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July of each year. A full half-year's interest on the stock will be payable on 1st July, 1931.

The stock will be transferable in the books kept by the County Council and transfers may be made without charge and free of stamp duty.

The stock will be secured on all funds rates and revenues of the County Council.

Copies of the above-mentioned Resolutions of the County Council, the confirming Order by the Secretary of State for Scotland and of the letter of 29th November, 1930, to the County Council from Power Securities Corporation, Limited, may be inspected during business hours for seven days from the date of this advertisement at the Offices of Power Securities Corporation, Limited, 66, Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

Dated the 30th day of December, 1930.

CLERK TO THE COUNTY COUNCIL,
JAMES LEARMONTH, County Buildings, STIRLING.

BROKERS FOR POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION, LIMITED, 66, Queen Street, LONDON, E.C.4:—
Messrs. CAZENOVE and AKROYDS, 10, Old Broad Street, LONDON, E.C.2.
Messrs. BUCHANAN, GAIRDNER and TENNANT, 19, St. Vincent Place, GLASGOW.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

TWO CORPORATION ISSUES

Particulars are published to-day of the sale privately of two issues of home corporation stocks. The Stirling County Council has sold to the Power Securities Corporation £1,000,000 of Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock at 97½ per cent. net, the purchasers having agreed to pay the expenses. The stock has to be paid for in full to-morrow. Repayable at par not later than January 1, 1961, the stock, at the option of the county council, may be redeemed at any time in the last 10 years on three months' notice. A full half-year's interest will be paid on July 1. Transfers of the stock will be free of stamp duty. The other issue consists of £750,000 of Nottingham Corporation Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock, the whole of which has been sold at 98¼ per cent. net to Messrs. Cohen, Laming, Hoare, who are paying all the expenses of the issue. Scrip certificates, 50 per cent. paid, will be issued on January 6. Of the balance, 30 per cent. is payable on March 6 and 18¼ per cent. on May 6. The stock is repayable at par not later than June 1, 1961, but it may be redeemed at the option of the borrower on or after June 1, 1951, on six months' notice. The first payment of interest will be made on June 1 next, and will amount to £1 5s. 7d. per cent., being interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum from the due dates of the respective instalments. On March 31 last the net debt of Nottingham was £11,171,674, of which £7,176,877 was in respect of reproductive undertakings. In addition to these undertakings the corporation owns estates with a total rent roll of £72,000. The present issue, however, does not represent new borrowing, for the whole of the money is required for the purpose of repaying mortgage loans. Both stocks are trustee securities. Dealings in the Nottingham stock will begin to-morrow, and the price in the market is expected to be about 99½. As the prices obtained by these corporations indicate, the market, owing to trade depression, continues to be a favourable one for borrowers on fixed-interest-bearing securities.

A New Investment Trust

Shortly after the turn of the year a new investment trust company will be formed with a capital of about £500,000 to take advantage of the present opportunity to acquire securities upon favourable terms owing to the heavy falls which have taken place on the Stock Exchange. The new company will be under the management of Messrs. Graham-Yool, Hay, Bell, and Co. Sixty per cent. of the capital will be in the form of Five per Cent. Cumulative Preference stock and 40 per cent. in Ordinary stock. The board will include representatives of banking and insurance interests familiar with the management of investment trusts. Meanwhile, the Second Scottish Investment Trust Company, of Edinburgh, is also making an addition to its capital, for the purpose of taking advantage of the exceptional depression in Stock Exchange securities. This Trust is offering to its shareholders £100,000 Six per Cent. "A" Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each at 22s. per share. Established over 40 years ago, the Trust has had a very successful career.

Australian Bill Replacement

The Money Market has not been surprised to learn that the Australian Commonwealth Government is seeking to replace the £5,000,000 of Commonwealth Bills which mature to-morrow. Applications have been invited from the market at a discount of 5 per cent. for a further series of £5,000,000, to be dated January 2, and repayable on June 30 next. The maturing bills were placed last July at a discount of 4 per cent., the Bank rate being then, as now, 3 per cent., while market discount rate stood at about the same level as at present—namely, about 2 5-16 per cent. These maturing bills, it may be noted, had a very popular maturity date. But the vital difference between the conditions surrounding the placing of the two series lies in the developments which have occurred in Australian Government finance since last July. Some of the more unfavourable aspects of the situation had not then been revealed, more particularly the strenuous opposition to Government economies and the unsound financial theories of the Labour Caucus. This mainly accounts for the less favourable rate at which the new bills are being placed. Compared with the existing market rate for fine bank bills, 5 per cent. is obviously a tempting rate, and the success of the issue depends upon the attraction of such a high rate.

Stock Exchange Values in 1930

The latest monthly table of Stock Exchange values published by the *Bankers' Magazine* covers movements for the year now ending. It shows that the 365 representative securities taken as the base had a value on December 17 of £6,356,751,000, which was £363,077,000, or 5.4 per cent., smaller than on the corresponding date of 1929. In order, however, to obtain a true idea of the course of markets it is necessary to separate the movements in gilt-edged stocks from those of variable dividend securities. On the one hand, 87 fixed-interest-bearing stocks, of a current value of £4,219,374,000, have risen on the year by £151,720,000, or 3.7 per cent. This is, of course, the reflection of bad trade and the consequent cheapness of money. The same cause has been responsible for a general fall in ordinary shares of all kinds. The table shows a fall in 278 variable dividend securities (having a present value of £2,137,377,000), amounting to no less than £514,777,000. This means an average depreciation of 19.4 per cent. It is, of course, not evenly spread, the decline in some groups being much above the average. As an indication of the state of trade at home British railway stocks have fallen by 33 per cent., and iron, coal, and steel shares, following the almost continuous decline for some years previously, are down by a further 18.4 per cent. Foreign railways have fallen by 40.9 per cent., and United States railway shares—which are not now held to any large extent in this country—by 31.3 per cent. Other exceptionally heavy movements include declines of 29.2 per cent. in financial, land, and investment shares, 33.9 per cent. in telegraphs and telephones, 30.7 in rubber shares, and 54 per cent. in copper mining shares. Taking 100 as representing values in December, 1921, the latest index number of variable dividend securities—namely, 118.5 per cent.—is the lowest since January, 1924.

Rubber Company's Balance-sheet

The Malay Rubber Planters, Limited, is one of the older rubber companies, having been established 25 years ago, before the great boom, and is therefore not burdened with an overwhelming capitalization which is the unhappy lot of many rubber companies floated during that hectic period. As a result, even in respect of the 12 months ended September 30, the worst year in the history of the rubber industry, the company is able to pay a dividend of 5 per cent. This dividend would have been higher had not the company distributed a capital bonus of 50 per cent. in 1919-20. An interesting innovation which shareholders will appreciate is the new form of the balance-sheet, which is reproduced below:—

BALANCE-SHEET AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1930

Liquid Assets:—			
Investments at cost or under			£22,618
Stocks of rubber			11,489
Sundry debtors			4,054
Cash			10,533
			£48,674
Deduct Current Liabilities:—			
Sundry creditors	£3,228		
Reserve for income-tax	3,588		
		6,816	
Net liquid assets			£41,858
Fixed Assets:—			
Estate account, less depreciation		£112,792	
Add capital expenditure during year		521	
		£113,313	
Less received for land expropriated		391	
Total fixed assets			£112,922
Total net assets			£154,780
This sum is represented by share capital issued			£108,763
General reserve account		£18,000	
Add estate amortization account since transferred		17,000	
			35,000
Profit and loss account as last balance-sheet			16,830
Less—1929 appropriations—			
Managers' commission	£323		
Directors' percentage, as per Articles of Association		1,029	
Amortization account		5,000	
Dividend No. 40		8,157	
		£14,514	
Add profit for year		£2,516	
		8,701	
			11,017
			£154,780

In the new style use is made of the same figures as would have been set out in the old form, but while fulfilling the requirements of the Companies Act the new form makes clearer to the ordinary investor the extent to which the share capital of the company is represented by liquid and other assets. It shows that the capital is covered with a margin of about 50 per cent. The form is that recommended in a letter published in *The Times* on November 3 over the signature of Mr. E. H. Pollitt, C.A., and the Malay Rubber Planters is the first company to adopt it.

Canadian Bank's Figures

Another member of the Canadian banking "Big Three," the Royal Bank of Canada, has published its results for the past year. This bank's year ends on November 30, and the accounts, therefore, cover a period during which commercial conditions in Canada became increasingly unfavourable. In these circumstances the decline of 8 per cent.—from $7,145,137 to $6,572,627—in profits must be regarded as very moderate. The regular dividends at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, together with the usual bonus of 2 per cent., have been paid, while the "carry forward" has been raised from $3,574,151 to $4,106,778. In spite of the satisfactory level at which profits have been maintained, it is a little surprising, having regard to the depth of the depression in the prairie provinces, that the Canadian banks have so far refrained from reducing that part of their distributions represented by the bonus, for a bonus is not regarded as having the same attributes of permanence as a dividend. Canadian banking is on a basis different from that of its great neighbour, for Canada has followed the British example and her banks now consist of a few great institutions possessing branches throughout the country in place of the multitudinous banks of the United States. The balance-sheet figures of the Royal Bank of Canada naturally show reduction, though the decline is small. Deposits, at $697,605,524, are about 9.6 per cent. lower, while the current loans, at $444,815,877, have declined by 12.9 per cent.

The British Steel Industry

In the course of his speech yesterday to shareholders in Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited—the holding company associated with the United Steel group—Mr. W. Benton Jones quoted figures showing the great expansion which had taken place in world production of steel. He showed that whereas in 1913 the steel production of the world was 75,150,000 tons, in 1925, in spite of the War, it had grown to nearly 89,000,000 tons, and the increase in the world production of steel between 1925 and 1929 was from 88,930,000 tons to 118,300,000 tons, or nearly 30,000,000 tons in four years. Mr. Jones gave reasons why he looks for a continued increase in the use of steel and expressed the view that the steel industry, old as it seemed, was still in its infancy. He gave statistics which showed that in spite of the heavy handicaps under which the British producer was labouring as compared with Continental Europe, our production had held its own, reaching its highest figure in 1929, but the struggle had left the British industry with no profits and therefore with insufficient funds to carry on the fight. Mr. Jones went on to advocate the imposition of a tariff for the purpose of safeguarding the home market. Regarding the general outlook for the steel industry he was necessarily cautious. The most that could be said was that the depression had already lasted for more than 12 months and past experience justified an anticipation that a turn would not be delayed beyond the second half of next year.

Shipping Casualties at Christmas

On the reopening of the Loss Book at Lloyd's yesterday and during the day 10 entries were made which represented the more serious descriptions of shipping casualties which had occurred since the closing of the rooms on Christmas Eve. By far the most formidable financially of these casualties appeared to be a fire reported by wireless on Saturday in the British steamer Queenmoor, while bound from Mormugao for Rotterdam with a general cargo. Later the vessel was stated to have been towed into Aden by the salvage steamer Preserver. Yesterday news was received that the fire was still burning in holds No. 1, 2, and 3 (two of which had been flooded), and that it had spread to hold No. 4, but was then nearly under control. There are underwriting interests in the hull, which is of 4,862 tons gross, and also in the valuable general cargo, including oilcake, ground nuts, castorseed, linseed, cotton, and, it was reported yesterday, manganese ore. Thirty per cent. was quoted yesterday for reinsurance on the hull against the risk of total loss, and it would seem that even in the most favourable developments a substantial claim on account of the cargo must be expected. The vessel belongs to the large fleet of the Moor Line (managed by W. Runciman and Co., Limited), three of whose vessels had been prominently before underwriters in recent weeks—namely, the Jedmoor, Linkmoor, and Blythmoor. The Jedmoor grounded on Mali Island, Fiji, on September 15, while partly laden with sugar, and, after 15 per cent. had been quoted for reinsurance, was refloated. The Linkmoor was wrecked off Scarfskerry Head on November 10, on a voyage from Liverpool for Blyth; and the Blythmoor went ashore on Swino Island on December 18 while bound from Rotterdam for Narvik, and was refloated on December 22.

STOCK EXCHANGE

A HEAVY TONE

ARGENTINE RAILS WEAK

Business in the Stock Exchange yesterday was resumed in half-hearted fashion, the influence of the holidays still being apparent. Gilt-edged securities firmly maintained their recent rise, but in other departments the prevailing tendency was heavy. Industrial shares were affected by the adverse character of advices from Wall-street, and by the death of Lord Melchett, which was reflected in a further fall in Imperial Chemical Industries. A drop to a new low point in the Argentine exchange caused fresh weakness in South American railway stocks. Base metal shares developed a better tone in sympathy with metal prices, the tin group receiving a fillip from the latest scheme of the Tin Producers' Association announced last week.

The Gilt-edged market was firm in tone, but prices were little changed from those of Christmas Eve. The new India Six per Cent. scrip was slightly easier at 2½ premium. On the other hand fractional gains were shown by Kenya (3-16 premium) and South Africa (13-16 premium) scrips. The HOME RAILWAY market was neglected, and in one or two cases prices were quoted the "turn" easier, L.M.S. declining to 32¾ and Metropolitan to 68½.

In the FOREIGN market the tone was comparatively steady. Brazil 1914 Funding weakened fractionally to 65, but Brazilian bonds as a whole were maintained. The German Five-and-a-Half per Cent. loan fell ¼ to 69½. The Greek Six per Cent. Stabilization loan hardened to 91, and a rise of a point to 79 took place in Polish Seven per Cent. bonds. In the Chinese group the 1913 Reorganization loan was supported, and rose to 69. A further fall took place in Argentine Railway stocks, for which the weakness of exchange was responsible. Central Argentine closed 1½ lower at 54½, and falls of a point were shown by B.A. Great Southern, B.A. and Pacific, and B.A. Western. The Brazilian group was also easier, both San Paulo and Leopoldina falling 1.

The OIL market was heavy in tone. Royal Dutch closed ¾ lower at 233½, and losses of 1-32 were shown by Shell, V.O.C., Burmah, and Anglo-Egyptian "B." Mexican Eagle also easier at 6s. 4½d. Trinidad Leaseholds exceptionally showed a small improvement, the shares being quoted at 1 13-32. English stocks of rubber last week increased by 161 tons, and the share market was dull, though prices moved within narrow limits.

INDUSTRIALS MOSTLY LOWER

The MISCELLANEOUS market was affected mainly by the further fall that occurred in Wall-street during the holidays. The death of Lord Melchett also tended to cast a gloom over the market. Imperial Chemical Ordinary fell at one time to 17s. 6d., and closed 9d. lower on net fall of 3d. to 4s. 10½d. The Deferred showed a balance at 17s. 10½d. The Deferred showed a net fall of 3d. to 4s. 10½d., having touched 4s. 9d. International Nickel were flat, showing a fall of 1 3-16 to 14½. Brazilian Traction fell 1¼ to 20½, and Hydro Electric dropped ¾ to 22. Declines of ½ to 3-16 took place in Columbia Graphophone and H.M.V. United Molasses went back 6d. to 15s. 9d. Swedish Match "B" were firmer at 13 13-16, but Kreuger and Toll showed a fractional decline at 21½. Tobacco shares were steady. Carreras "A" rising to 5½. In the SHIPPING group P. and O. Deferred and Cunard Ordinary weakened to 37s. and 15s. 6d. respectively. One or two MOTOR shares improved, Leyland rising to 54s. 6d. and Dennis to 35s. Babcock and Wilcox recovered to 50s. Harrods picked up to 34s. 7½d., but the Store group as a whole was dull, Maple falling to 25s. Gaumont-British rose to 12s. 6d. Hudson's Bay continued to fall, the shares closing no better than 1 3-16.

In the Mining market the latest restriction plan of the tin producers caused a general rise in tin shares. London Tin advanced 6d. to 8s. 3d., and gains of 6d. to 9d. took place in Tronoh (13s.), Bangrin (11s. 6d.), Southern Perak (1 13-32), and Siamese (8s.). The price of tin rose nearly 30s. a ton. Copper also improved by more than £1 per ton, and towards the close the Rhodesian copper group took a turn for the better, small rises being shown by N'Changa, Congo Border, Chartered, and one or two others. Rand gold shares were dull, minor falls occurring in Rand Mines, Johannesburg Consolidated, Robinson Deep B, and the General Mining group. De Beers weakened further to 4½.

INDIA AND GALVANIZED SHEET

HIGHER IMPORT DUTY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, DEC. 29

In September the Government of India, in response to an application from the Tata Iron and Steel Company, directed the Tariff Board to inquire whether in pursuance of their protective policy it was necessary to increase the duty on galvanized sheets. They have now accepted the recommendations by the Board for raising the tariff on the basis of the Board's finding that the fair selling price of sheets manufactured in India is Rs.236 (£17 14s.) a ton, and that the landed, duty free, price of imported British sheet is Rs.169 (£12 13s. 6d.) so that protection is now required to the extent of Rs.67 a ton, or Rs.37 more than the present rate.

An increase of the tariff accordingly is to be made forthwith and this similarly raises the duty on pipes and fittings belonging to the same category.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Dec. 29	Dec. 27		Dec. 29	Dec. 27
Alcan	8½	8	Dom. Glass	102	102
Asbestos	⅜	⅜	Dom. Textile	79⅞	79⅞
Do., Pref.	15¾	15¾	Fam. Players	No bid	No bid
B.C. Packers	22¼	22	Fraser Cos.	27¼	27
Braz. Tract.	20	19⅞	Hollinger	6¼	6¼
B.C. Pwr., A	34½	35	Int. Nickel	14¼	14¼
Do., B	11	11	Massey, H.	9⅞	9⅞
Brit. Emp. Steel	No bid	11⅜	Montreal Ltd.	53⅝	53⅝
Do., 1st Pf.	70	No bid	Natl. Brew.	23¾	23½
Do., 2nd Pf.	3	No bid	Nat. Steel Car	34¼	34
Calgary	150	150	Ogilvie Flour	280	280
Can. Car.	17⅞	17½	Port. Alfred Pulp, Pref.	No bid	No bid
Do., Pref.	24	24¼	Power Corp.	31¼	31½
C. Cement	12½	12¾	Price Bros.	41	40
Do., Pref.	91¼	91	Quebec Pwr.	42	39
C. Cottons	No bid	No bid	Law'ce C. Shawinigan	49½	49
Do., B	2⅞	3	S. Canada Power	30	30
C. Power	4¼	4¼	Steel Co. of Canada	39⅝	39⅝
C. Steamship	5	5	Wayagamack	1¼	1
Do., Pref.	16	No bid	Wrigley Elec.	14¼	14½
Cockshutt	10	10⅜	Bk. Montreal	275½	275
Cons. Mining	147	147	Can. Bk. Com.	223	223
Dom. Bridge	54½	50	Royal Bank	272	272

* Ex dividend.

COMMODITY PRICES

Prices on yesterday's markets of some of the leading commodities with the figures of the preceding day and a year ago are given below:—

	Dec. 29	Dec. 24	Year ago
Wheat, No. 2 N. Man., parcels, Liverpool, c.i.f. (480lb.)	23/4½	23/3	51/7½
Sugar, Cuban, raw, (c.i.f.) cwt.	5/4½	5/9	8/10½
Iron, No. 3 Cleveland (ton)	63/6	63/6	72/6
Copper, standard cash (ton)	£47 7 6	£46 10 0	£67 10 0
Tin, standard, cash (ton)	£119 7 6	£116 0 0	£177 5 0
Cotton, American mid. spot (lb.)	5.26d.	5.31d.	9.51d.
Wool, tops, 64's average (lb.)	22d.	22d.	31d.
Jute, first marks, c.i.f. (ton)	£15 12 6	£16 0 0	£28 0 0
Rubber, smoked sheet, spot (lb.)	4¼d.	4⅜d.	7¹⁵⁄₁₆d.
Linseed oil, spot (ton)	£23 0 0	£24 0 0	£45 0 0

* Unofficial closing prices.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3	2⁹⁄₁₆-2⁵⁄₈	1½-2
New York	2	2-1⅞	4
Paris	2½	2	2
Berlin	5	4⅞	—
Swiss Bank places	2½	1¼	5½-7½
Milan	5½	2½	—
Amsterdam	3	1½	—
Brussels	2½	2⁹⁄₁₆	1
			1¼

Holders of Liverpool Corporation Six per Cent. Stock, 1930-1950, are reminded that the offer to convert their holdings into Liverpool Corporation Four and a Half per Cent. stock, 1951-71, expires on Saturday next. Stock not converted will be repaid at par on April 16, 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

IRREGULAR

CALL LOANS DEARER

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Trading on the Stock Exchange was moderately active, but sellers continued to predominate and support was mostly in the form of "bear" covering. Sales were returned at 2,778,000 shares.

The opening was barely steady on an accumulation of week-end selling orders, including further substantial tax selling. The current survey of the Guaranty Trust Company stated that there is no indication of an early business recovery and this, coupled with a further decline in the wholesale commodity price index, prompted liquidation and professional short selling. Steel issues were weakened by the news that the Court has over-ruled the proposed merger of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company. Rallies occurred later owing to "bear" covering, but easiness soon reappeared owing to the resumption of selling pressure following the news that another Philadelphia bank has been closed. Shorts made attacks against specialities, the decline being led by International Telephone and Telegraph, Radio Corporation, and most of the prominent railroad stocks.

There was a temporary cessation of pressure in the early afternoon, and the speculative leaders recovered moderately after the absorption of offerings, but the calling in of loans by the banks to the amount of upwards of $60,000,000 resulting in a rise in the call loan rate to 4 per cent., the highest figure touched since last May, led to a renewal of active selling. Movements in the late trading were erratic, some stocks improving moderately on "bull" support, while sellers continued to depress values in other sections. The close was irregular.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Dec. 29	Dec. 27
		$		$
MONTREAL on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.86½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85⅝
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.85⅞	4.85⅞
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83⅝	4.83⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.85½
Seven days	£1	—	4.84⅛	4.84⅜
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.93	3.93⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23¼	5.23¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.26½	40.28½
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.75	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85½	26.83
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85½	26.83
Prague, cheques	100kr.		26.75	26.75½
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	2.96⅞	2.96⅞
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	23.82¼	23.83⅛
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	13.98	13.98
Madrid, cables	100pts.	19.30	19.41¼	19.42
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	10.55	10.56
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	14.09½	14.09½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	17.51¼	17.51¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.29½	1.77⅜	1.77⅜
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	31.31	32.00
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	9.70	9.70

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Dec. 29	Dec. 27		Closing Prices Dec. 29	Dec. 27
Atchison	175¼	176	Int. Amer.	5⅜	5⅜
Atl. Coast B. & O.	97	97¼	Kansas City	35	37
Do., Pref.	64½	65½	Louisville	85½	85
Brooklyn M. T'sit	70⅝	70¼	Minn. St. P.	5	5
Can. P. (Can.)	60¼	61¼	Mstr. S. P.	85	85
Cent. N.J.	58	57¾	Do., Pref.	½	½
Ches. & O.	182½	183	N. Mex. I. Pf.	¼	¼
Ch. G.W.	38¼	37¾	Do., 2 Pf.	110	110⅝
Do., Pref.	5⅝	5⅝	N.Y. Cent.	196	195¼
Ch. N.W.	16	16½	Norfolk	46	46½
Ch. Mil. St. P.	29½	31	N. Pacific	54⅝	55⅝
Ch. Rock Is.	5	5⅜	Pennsylv'a	74	74⅜
Del. & Hud	46	46⅞	Reading	40	41
Del. Lack.	130	131	S.L. & S.F.	18	20¼
Erie	74½	75	S.L. & S.W.	89	89¼
Do., 1 Pf.	25	24¾	S. Pacific	47	49
G.N., Pref.	34	33	Southern	77	75
Illinois	53½	58¼	Do., Pref.	174	177
Interboro'	67	68½	Union	86½	86⅛
Rapid Tr.	26	27½	Wabash	15	15½
			Do., Pf. A	40	39

INDUSTRIALS

Air Reduct.	95½	95	Int. Nickel	14⅞	14¼
Allied Chem.	177½	177	Int. Paper	6	5¾
Amer. Agr.	1½	1¼	Int. T. & T.	17¾	18¼
Do., Pref.	7½	7½	Kennecott	22⅝	22¾
Am. Br. Boy			Kresge S.S.	26⅛	26⅛
Am. and F. Power	26	26⅛	Kyger	5⅝	21¼
Am. Can.	108⅝	108¼	Liggett & M.	80	80½
Am. Loco.	18½	19¼	Loose Wiles	42¾	42¼
Am. Rolling Mills	28⅞	28¾	Mack Teks.	33¾	33⅝
Am. Smelt.	38½	38	Monty'g W.	15⅛	15⅝
Am. Sug. R.	40	39⅝	Nash Mtrs.	26	26⅛
Am. Tel.	174	175	Nat. Biscu.	75½	74¾
Am. Tob.	102¼	102	Nat. Cash R.	29	29¼
Am. Wool'n	6	6⅜	Nat. Dairy	36¾	37
Anaconda	28⅜	28¼	S. Amer.	60	59⅜
Armour, Pf.	61	60	Packard	8¼	8¼
Ashland Oil	20¼	19⅞	Pan. A. Pet.	30	30
At'tic Ref.	17	17⅜	Pub. Ser. N.J.	69¼	69
Baldwin	20½	20⅝	Pullman	48¾	49
Barnsdall A	10⅜	10⅝	Radio Corp	11⅝	12
Beth. Steel	47⅞	48¾	R'm'g'n Rd	15	15½
Calumet & Hec.	10¼	10¼	Ryl. Dutch	37⅜	37⅜
C. de Pasco	23⅛	22⅞	Sears R'b'k	43⅞	44
Chile Copp.	22⅛	22⅜	Shell Trans.	30⅛	30⅜
Chrysler	22	22	Shell Un.	5¾	6
Col. Fuel	20⅛	21	Sloss S. Stl.	9⅛	10⅛
Colum. Gas	31⅞	32¾	Std. Brands	15¾	15¾
Cord, Graph.	7¾	8⅜	Std. Gas.	56¼	56¾
Cons. Gas	80	80¾	Std. Oil of Cal.	43½	44
Cont. Can.	45⅞	46	Do., N.J.	45¾	45¾
Cont. Oil	8⅝	8⅝	Do., N.Y.	21⅛	21¼
Corn. Prod.	71¼	70	Studebaker	20¼	20¼
Crucible	55½	55	Texas Corp.	29¾	29⅞
Davison Ch.	11	12	Tex. G. Sul.	44¼	44⅝
Du Pont	59⅛	59¾	Tidewater	5	5⅛
Eastman K.	144	145½	T. Am. Cp.	12	12¼
Elec. P. & L.	36¾	37⅜	Tr. Cont. Cp.	6¼	6¼
Elec. Stor.	50⅜	49	Un. Carbide	55	55¼
Fox Films	27⅜	26½	Un. Corp.	15⅜	15
Gen. Elect.	43⅜	41¾	Un. Fruit	49¾	50
Gen. Foods	47	47	United Gas	25¾	26
Gen. Motors	34⅜	34	U. S. Ind. Alc.	31⅜	31⅞
Gillette	20¼	19	U. S. Rbr.	11½	12⅛
Goodrich	15¼	16	U. S. Steel	137	136⅜
Goodyear	45⅞	46	Util. Pwr.	14¾	14⅞
Hom. Oil Tr.	32½	33½	W. Un. Tel.	143	142¾
Hud. Mtrs.	22	22½	Whse. Mfg.	89½	88⅞
Ind. Rayon	54	55	Woolworth	53¼	52½
Int. Harv.	47⅜	46¾	Wr. Pump	57	56
Int. Match. Pref.	54	54¼	Youngst'n Sheet	69	70

CURB EX

COMPANY MEETINGS

STEEL INDUSTRIES OF GREAT BRITAIN

TRADING OF THE UNITED STEEL COMPANY

POSITION OF THE INDUSTRY

EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION

NEED FOR PROTECTION OF HOME MARKET

MR. W. BENTON JONES ON THE OUTLOOK

The FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited, was held yesterday at 16, Great George-street, Westminster, S.W.

Mr. W. BENTON JONES, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. Blackmore) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—Your company, Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited, is a holding company, which was formed for the purpose of acquiring the capital of The United Steel Companies, Limited, and the United Strip and Bar Mills, Limited, and of adding to these two companies subsequently as occasion might offer such other undertakings as could be operated in conjunction with them to advantage.

Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited, was registered on June 25, 1929, and the first accounts presented to its shareholders are in respect of the period ended September 30 of this year. These accounts, together with the directors' report, were posted to the shareholders on December 20, and this the first annual meeting is to adopt the report and accounts and to deal with the business referred to in the convening notice.

THE AMALGAMATED COMPANIES

During the period under review no other undertakings have been acquired, but the United Steel Company and the United Strip and Bar Mills Company have been amalgamated under the name of The United Steel Companies, Limited, the capital of the combined companies has been reorganized, and the assets have been written down.

After this amalgamation and reorganization had received the sanction of the Court, the directors of the United Steel Company issued a special report to their shareholders setting out the effect of the reorganization, together with the result of trading during the 12 months ended June 30 last. A copy of this report was sent also to every shareholder of Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited—i.e., to every shareholder of your company. This report is, I think, a clear and informative statement, and I do not think you will wish me to occupy your time in going over the ground which it covers. I shall, however, in a moment or two take the opportunity of adding a few words about the trading of the United Steel Company.

I now turn to the directors' report and balance-sheet and accounts of your company, Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited. Taking the report first, in order to recall it to your minds, I propose to read it.

The Chairman then read the report of the directors and, continuing, said:—I have nothing to add except what I shall say directly with regard to the trading of the United Steel Company.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I do not propose to read the balance-sheet and accounts, and with your permission we will take them as read. (Agreed.)

The balance-sheet and accounts are simple in form and I need only refer to two items. The first is, loans from the company's bankers. In the balance-sheet it is stated that an amount of £125,705 12s. 2d. is secured on shares of The United Steel Companies, Limited. This amount was borrowed to enable the company to purchase further holdings in The United Steel Companies, Limited, and the United Strip and Bar Mills, Limited, in addition to those acquired from Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and the shares on which this amount is secured are the shares in the reorganized United Steel Company received in exchange for the holdings so acquired. The second item is, interest received in the profit and loss account. Under the reorganization scheme of the United Steel Company all the old capital of the company was changed into Ordinary shares of the reorganized company, and the future income of your company, therefore, will be derived from dividends of the United Steel Company.

UNITED STEEL COMPANY'S TRADE

I now return to the trading of the United Steel Company. The year under review commenced in July, 1929, and ended on June 30, 1930. Within three months of the commencement of the year the present extraordinary world-wide trade depression started. The trade of the United Steel Company was not materially affected by this depression during the first three quarters of its financial year, but in the last quarter its trade was materially reduced and the result of trading was correspondingly lower.

In the current year, the first six months are now past and no improvement has taken place. The volume of the United Steel Company's trade has continued at a lower level than last year and prices have declined. It is difficult to express the rate at which a composite undertaking is operating in relation to its capacity on account of the variety of its products, but it is calculated that whereas in the past year the average rate of production of the United Steel Company was 75 per cent., during the first five months of the current year it has been 60 per cent. In these circumstances, though profits have been made, they are at a lower rate than in the previous year, and on this account and because of the uncertainty of the immediate future the United Steel Company has paid no interim dividend, and your company in consequence, as you are aware, will pay no interim dividend on its Preference shares.

FACTORS IN THE OUTLOOK

With regard to the future, the real causes of the present lack of prosperity of the iron and steel industry are beyond its own control, and we must look for the removal of these causes before any substantial improvement can be anticipated.

I shall not take up your time by reviewing these causes; they are frequently commented on in the Press and must be largely within your knowledge. I shall therefore confine what I have to say on this subject of the future to three points—namely:—

(1) An aspect of the iron and steel industry which is frequently overlooked.
(2) The present world-wide depression in trade.
(3) The peculiar conditions attaching to the iron and steel industry of Great Britain.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS

Take the first one—"An aspect of the steel industry which is frequently overlooked."

In 1913 the production of steel was:—

In Great Britain	In Western Europe	In the World
tons	tons	tons
7,660,000	25,670,000	75,150,000

In 1925 the production of steel was:—

In Great Britain	In Western Europe	In the World
tons	tons	tons
7,390,000	25,440,000	88,930,000

In 1929 the production of steel was:—

In Great Britain	In Western Europe	In the World
tons	tons	tons
9,640,000	34,990,000	118,300,000

You will notice particularly that, whereas in 1913 the steel production of the world was 75,150,000 tons, in 1925, in spite of the War, it had grown to nearly 89,000,000 tons, and the increase in the world production of steel between 1925 and 1929 was from 88,930,000 tons to 118,300,000 tons—that is, 30,000,000 tons in four years.

The growth which these figures indicate may become less rapid, but a higher standard of living, requiring the construction of new buildings and the replacement of out-of-date buildings, is being attained throughout the world, travel and transport are increasing, and it requires no expert knowledge to foresee that these progressive movements will result in a continued increase in the use of steel.

I would, therefore, like to emphasize what I think is often not appreciated—namely, that the steel industry is a growing industry, and it may be that, old as it seems, it is still in its infancy.

THE WORLD TRADE DEPRESSION

The second point I want to make is in connexion with "The present world-wide depression in trade."

The steel industry of this country is affected like all other industries by the world-wide trade depression, which began in the autumn of last year. This world-wide depression still continues and there are no signs of a revival. The most that can be said is that the depression has already lasted for more than 12 months, and past experience justifies an anticipation that a turn will not be delayed beyond the second half of next year.

But the steel industry of this country is suffering from something more than the general depression. (Hear, hear.) It is handicapped in relation to other steel-producing countries, and these handicaps must be removed or counteracted before it can become prosperous.

COMPETITION FROM WESTERN EUROPE

This brings me to my third point:—"The peculiar conditions attaching to the steel industry of Great Britain."

The chief competitors of the British steel industry are the steel industries of Western Europe.

Since the War the steel industries in those countries have been aided by collapse of currencies, which have in effect cancelled prior charges, by the rebuilding at little cost to the industries themselves of plant destroyed during the War and by the building of new plants and the rebuilding of old plant with the help of loans advanced by private individuals in other countries. In addition these plants are operated by labour for the most part living at a lower standard than British labour and the markets for their products in their own country are protected by tariffs. Under these circumstances the steel industries in Western Europe are able to undersell British steel in their export markets, and their export markets, it should be noted, include the home market of Great Britain.

It is surprising to find how well the British steel industry has stood up against these handicaps. (Hear, hear.) From the figures already quoted it will be seen that the steel production of both Great Britain and of Western Europe were practically the same in 1925 as in 1913, that is to say, in 1925 the British steel industry maintained its position both absolutely and relatively as compared with Western Europe. Again in 1929, a year in which Western Europe was able to take full advantage of the handicaps in its favour, production of British steel not only reached its highest figure, but the relation of its production to that of itself and Western Europe added together, which in 1913 was 23 per cent., in 1929 was only reduced to 21.6 per cent.

BRITISH COMPANIES AND THE HOME MARKET

I do not wish to imply that this relative loss can be regarded with complacency. I only quote these figures for the purpose of illustrating that with the handicaps against the British steel industry it is remarkable that the share of trade lost is not greater. (Hear, hear.)

While, however, the British steel industry has put up a stubborn fight to maintain its share of trade, unfortunately the cost of this fight has left the British steel industry with no profits, and, therefore, with insufficient funds to equip itself to carry on the struggle and with no return to its proprietors.

It is clear that the contest cannot be carried on indefinitely against these handicaps, and it is logical to conclude that assistance should be given to the British steel industry in the direction in which its competitors have been assisted. Actually the British steel industry only asks to have its home markets protected, and is willing then to do its best to continue the struggle, relying on re-establishing itself out of profits, and with the aid of such new capital as the public will be willing to invest in an industry able to pay its way.

I have referred to the steel industries of this country and Western Europe as engaged in a contest one with another. This is no doubt a correct description of the present state, but the export trade is so vital to them all that sooner or later they will carry on this trade not as competitors but in co-ordination and in cooperation with one another. There is already cooperation among the countries of Western Europe, but as long as Great Britain is a free market within almost a stone's throw of Western Europe it is difficult for Great Britain to take part in such cooperation; on the contrary, it suffers from it. On the other hand, as soon as the British market is safeguarded for the benefit of its own steel industry the way is open for coordination and cooperation of the steel industry of this country and the steel industries of Western Europe.

A GROWING INDUSTRY

In conclusion the future of the United Steel Company depends upon the future of the British steel industry.

There is no reason to be pessimistic about the steel industry; it is a growing industry, and the present world-wide depression in trade, however serious it may be, is a passing phase, but the country must safeguard its home market for this industry, in the first place to enable it to earn a living, and in the second place to make it strong enough to cooperate with other neighbouring steel-producing countries in supplying the markets of the world.

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. R. S. HILTON seconded the resolution, which, in the absence of question or comment, was carried unanimously.

Sir Frederick J. Jones, Bt., who joined the board during the year, was re-elected, as was also the director retiring by rotation, Mr. J. Ivan Spens.

The auditors (Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell, and Co.) were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated.

O-CEDAR LOSSES

NEW CAPITAL APPROVED

At the third ordinary general meeting of O-Cedar Consolidated Trust held yesterday in London, Mr. B. W. BLOOMER (the chairman) said he would like to mention that he had recently joined the board at the request of several large shareholders, and was not in any way personally responsible for the state of affairs which he had to reveal to them. The only dividend received from their large investments was £3,780, which represented six months' dividend to September 30, 1929, on their holdings in O-Cedar, Limited, Slough. Nothing was received in dividends from O-Cedar Corporation of America, from O-Cedar G.m.b.H. Berlin, nor from Channell, Limited, of Canada. The balance of their revenue was derived from royalties received from France and Canada. Looking at their assets, they had cash in bank, £384, and various investments. In O-Cedar, Limited, Slough, they had all the Ordinary shares and 18,125 Preference shares. That company had had its own special difficulties to contend with, and practically the whole of its share capital had been lost. In regard to their chief investment, which originally cost nearly £500,000, namely, in the Common shares of O-Cedar Corporation of America, they had sold half their interest at a figure which represented a huge loss upon the original purchase price; but they had no doubt that it was right to effect the sale in order to save the other half becoming worthless. Since the date of the balance-sheet they had disposed of their interest in O-Cedar G.m.b.H. Berlin, as that company was working at a loss, and they had no funds with which to refinance it.

Channell, Limited, of Canada, was, so far as they were aware, being perfectly honestly conducted, but trade being bad, the dividend on the Preference stock had not been paid. Their royalty contracts with France and with Canada cost £70,000, and the royalties received from these two companies represented the major portion of their continuing income. He was glad to say that the amounts continued to come in regularly month by month. They would gather from what he had said that a deplorable state of affairs existed, and that a drastic capital reorganization scheme would be necessary at some later date.

The report was adopted and a resolution to increase the capital by the creation of 20,000 Pre-Preference shares of 1s. each was carried.

The redemption is announced by Messrs. Dillon Read and Co., of New York, of $350,000 (£70,000) First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Series "A" bonds of the Great Consolidated Electric Power Company (Japan). The bonds will be drawn by lot for redemption on February 1 at par.

JOHN SHAW & SONS, WOLVERHAMPTON

A NEW JUTE MACHINE

MR. GEORGE TERRELL ON THE OUTLOOK

The FORTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of John Shaw & Sons, Wolverhampton, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. GEORGE TERRELL, chairman of the company, presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. B. Hickman) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, expressed regret at the absence of Sir Charles E. Shaw, who was unable to attend owing to an attack of influenza. Dealing with the company's operations during the year, he said that when they considered the state of trade generally he felt that he need make no apology for the results disclosed in the accounts. A loss might have been expected, and therefore the profit which had been earned, although small, was some measure of satisfaction to the shareholders.

There was no doubt that the board did a wise thing last year when they decided to close down their South American department, which had for years past been a loss and a heavy drain on the profits earned in other directions. Had they continued for another year in South America they would have had to record further heavy losses.

Their home trade in tools showed an increase in the year under review, but a decline so far in the current year. They had not lost any of their connexion, but their customers, owing to the general depression, were buying less than they ordinarily bought, and the company, in consequence, had to suffer.

Their electrical department showed a small loss, but sales were steadily increasing in spite of the general depression, and they ought to do very much better for the current year than they did for the year under review. They were doing a trade on hire-purchase terms of electrical domestic appliances.

"THE GOVERNOR TOOL CABINET"

The company had introduced on the market a cabinet of carpentering tools which was called "The Governor Tool Cabinet." These cabinets were being sold by tool dealers and ironmongers on deferred payment terms, and the company had arranged to finance the business. It had been well received by the retail trade, and some of their customers were selling quite a large number of these cabinets. They had had some wonderful testimonials from buyers, which did not surprise him, as with their expert knowledge of tools the company were, without a doubt, giving value for money which could not be surpassed. This scheme was launched in the autumn. It was early yet to say whether it would prove a success, but the sales effected up to the present had covered all the advertising expenses and had every appearance of proving a successful venture.

THE INDIAN BUSINESS

As regarded their Indian business of T. E. Thomson and Co., last year they built additional show rooms to their Calcutta premises which, with equipment, had absorbed about £20,000. Business in India for the last 18 months had shown a steady decline. One great cause of this was the depression in the jute industry that perhaps was inevitable. Unquestionably the main cause of the falling off of trade in India was due to political unrest, which had caused a feeling of great uncertainty as to the future. He, however, was full of hope. He thought that the Government had realized that India and the Indian market had to be retained at any cost, and that the loss of India would mean the break-up of the British Empire and add only misery and suffering to millions of British workmen.

Their business of James F. Low and Co. was in full swing, though at cut prices, up to June 30 last, and the business for the last year, after charging full depreciation, showed a profit. This sum, with the profit earned the previous year, amounted to £17,119 to the credit of profit and loss, and he was sorry to say that they were unable to touch any of that money for the purpose of helping their own dividend.

From June 30 onwards there had been almost a complete stoppage of orders, and Monifieth works were only working three days a week, and then with a greatly diminished staff. The trade in jute machinery was in a more depressed condition now than it had ever been before, and, therefore, they considered it an act of prudence to retain the previous profits in the business rather than to distribute them in dividend.

A HOPEFUL FEATURE

He feared that he had told the shareholders rather a distressing tale, but there was hope in the Monifieth situation. There had been very little real improvement in jute machinery for the last 30 years, and for over two years they had been working on a new machine of great importance to jute mills. It was giving excellent results. He did not want to raise the shareholders' expectations unduly, but the board were hopeful that they had accomplished something which, in the near future, would give them some substantial orders. They had at Monifieth a factory which was well equipped with the most modern machinery, which was organized with the latest methods of production, and which, he was certain, was able to produce jute machinery as economically as, if not more economically than, any other similar factory in the world. They were not afraid of Indian competition. Indian labour, however cheap, was not cheap labour for engineering purposes, and in India overheads were so heavy that the article produced was expensive as compared with the similar article produced in the company's Scotch works. Thanks were due to the joint managing directors of James F. Low and Co., Mr. Gordon and Mr. Hargrove, for the work which they had done in the past year. They were also much indebted to the general manager in India of T. E. Thomson and Co., Mr. Wiggett, and to his assistants, Mr. Ewart and Mr. Lane, for their efforts during very difficult times.

He desired to pay his tribute to the work which Mr. Mattick, their general manager at Wolverhampton, had done, and also to Mr. Hickman, their secretary and chief accountant, and to Mr. Neal, the head of the tool department, and to the other members of the company's staff.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION

Reviewing the situation as a whole, he was not at all dissatisfied with the result. If it had not been for the further South American losses and for the wholly unexpected depression in the jute trade, they would have paid a dividend this year on the Ordinary shares. He was told that a number of their shareholders were alarmed at the position of the company and were throwing their shares on the market at ridiculous prices. He hoped they would not continue to do it. He saw a future ahead of the business. The depression was not going to last for ever. It was merely a passing phase, and next year they might see a complete change. He did not say that the results of the company's working next year were going to be much better than they were this year. They had had six months of bad trade, and the chances, so far as next year's balance-sheet was concerned, had been to a large extent spoiled. But there was a clear, definite future before the business. It was being run on very sound lines, and he had great confidence in its ultimate success.

Mr. H. H. HALDIN, K.C., seconded the resolution, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to a number of questions, was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors (Mr. H. H. Haldin, K.C., and Mr. T. W. Simpson) and the auditors (Messrs. Felton and Co.) having been re-elected, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

DIRECTORIES OF THE PORTS

A new edition of "Liverpool Shipping" is published by the *Journal of Commerce* at 2s. The work was last published in 1924 and takes the form of a directory, personal and official, to the shipping, shipbuilding, and allied industries of Merseyside. A companion volume is issued by the same publishers and at the same price under the title of "London and Southampton," and is based on that issued in 1924 under the title of "London Shipping." A section devoted to Southampton is now included.

MONEY MARKET

FURTHER END-YEAR BORROWING

ARGENTINE EXCHANGE WEAKNESS

The Money Market yesterday continued to fortify itself against end-of-the-year requirements, a further large sum being lent by the Bank of England for a week at 3½ per cent. Although the low total of the bankers' deposits in last week's Bank Return—£56,217,000—has been viewed in some quarters as indicative of the possibility of a severe "squeeze" on the last day of the year, it has to be remembered that very large lines of Treasury Bills will mature on December 31 and that some of the big banks have bought more March bills before the end of the year and lent more freely into the New Year than usual. In view of the large borrowings at the Bank, money was freely offered for the night at from 1½ per cent. down to 1 per cent., old day-to-day loans from non-clearing lenders being renewed at 1½ per cent. Fresh accommodation over the turn of the year again commanded 3 per cent., and for continuing weekly advances the charge was 2½ per cent. Discount rates were slightly easier in tendency, for while some of the leading brokers refused to work in three months fine bank bills at under $2^5/_{16}$ per cent., others quoted slightly lower rates in keen competition. For forward business over the turn of the year the rate appeared to be about $2^1/_4$-$2^3/_{16}$ per cent. Foreign exchanges showed a tendency less favourable to sterling, the New York rate falling back to $4.85^3/_4$. There is no sign of relaxation of the French demands for gold. Weakness in the Argentine dollar was again a conspicuous feature, the Buenos Aires rate declining to 35½d., the lowest point for many years past.

The Bank rate is 3 per cent., to which it was reduced from 3½ per cent. on May 1. The banks' deposit rate is 1 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 1 per cent. at call and 1¼ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
1½—2	2—3	$2^1/_{16}$	$2^1/_{16}$—$2^3/_{16}$	$2^3/_{16}$—$2^5/_{16}$	$2^5/_8$

Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)	
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	6 months.	
$2^5/_{16}$	$2^1/_4$—$2^5/_{16}$	3—$3^1/_8$	$3^1/_4$—$3^1/_2$	$3^1/_2$—4

NATIONAL BANK OF BELGIUM

	Dec. 23	Increase
	Belgas	Belgas
Coin and bullion	2,221,748,000	4,229,000
Securities, Belgium and abroad	787,183,000	27,054,000
Notes in circulation	5,158,938,000	27,035,000
Current accounts	302,863,000	3,558,000

BANK OF SPAIN

	Dec. 20	Inc. / Dec.
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Gold in hand	2,438,888,812	1,034,471
Silver in hand	704,281,968	1,607,962
Foreign bills	121,659,869	1,335,079
Discount and short bills	2,122,518,033	58,581,803
Treasury accounts, Treasury loan and redeemable debt	687,544,487	4,531,455
Notes in circulation	4,665,688,650	14,361,675
Current accounts, deposits, &c.	847,769,809	14,183,997
Dividends, interest, and other obligations	66,905,760	7,498,061
Government securities	198,958,839	30,801,391

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Dollars were in keener demand in the FOREIGN EXCHANGE market, with the result that the New York exchange moved against sterling, closing at $4.85^3/_4$, compared with $4.85^{25}/_{64}$ on Saturday. Wide fluctuations occurred in the rates for forward dollars, the premium on one month moving between 10 and 20 points and on three months between 20 and 30 points. The Spanish exchange followed an erratic course, the rate, after rising to 46.90p., falling to 44.80p. on reports of a resumption of official support for the peseta. At 45.75p. the closing quotation showed a movement of 35c. in favour of pesetas on the day. Leading Continental rates usually showed narrow movements. The Belgian, Dutch, and Swiss exchanges were slightly more favourable to sterling, while on the other hand German, Swedish, and Italian currencies showed appreciation. The Batavia rate declined to 12.06¾fl. Of the Eastern silver exchanges the Hong-kong rate was ⅛d. higher at 1s. 1¾d., but the Shanghai declined to 1s. 5¾d. The feature among the South American exchanges was the weakness of Argentine currency, the Buenos Aires rate falling to 35½d., the lowest rate for many years. At 41⁹/₃₂d. the Rio exchange showed a decline of $^1/_{16}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Dec. 29	Dec. 27
New York	S to £	4.8666	$4.83^{25}/_{32}$—$4.83^{29}/_{32}$	$4.85^{13}/_{16}$—$4.85^{15}/_{16}$
Montreal	S to £	4.8666	$4.86^1/_4$—$4.86^3/_{16}$	$4.86^5/_{16}$—$4.86^7/_{16}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.58-123.63	123.58-123.62
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	$34.73^1/_2$-$74^1/_2$	$34.73^1/_4$-$74^1/_2$
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.72-92.77	92.73-92.77
Switzerl'd	F. to £	25.2215	25.01-25.02¼	25.01-25.02¼
Madrid	Pts. to £	110	$47^4/_4$-$47^5/_4$	$47^4/_4$-$47^5/_4$
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	$193^{17}/_{32}$-$193^{19}/_{32}$	$192^{29}/_{32}$-$193^{1}/_{32}$
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	44.80-46.90	45.55-46.15
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	$108^1/_8$-$108^3/_8$	$108^1/_8$-$108^3/_8$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.05¼-05⅞	12.05¼-05¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38¾-20.40	20.39-20.39¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.17-34.32	34.16-34.31½
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.72-27.77	27.72-27.76
Prague	Kc. to £	164.2527	$163^{11}/_{16}$-$163^{3}/_{4}$	$163^{3}/_{16}$-$163^{7}/_{16}$
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	$43^{5}/_{16}$-$43^{7}/_{16}$	$43^{5}/_{16}$-$43^{7}/_{16}$
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20-25.27	25.20-25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	811-819	811-819
Danzig	Pet. to £	110	1.0252	1.0253
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	274-274½	$273^{5}/_{8}$-$274^{1}/_{4}$
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	$48^{1}/_{4}$-$48^{3}/_{4}$	$48^{5}/_{8}$-$48^{7}/_{8}$
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.659	668-673	668-673
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20-18.27	18.20-18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.15½-18.16	18.15½-18.16
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	$18.10^{3}/_{4}$-$11^{1}/_{2}$	$18.10^{1}/_{2}$-$11^{1}/_{2}$
Copenh'g'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16-18.16½	18.16-18.16½
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	$97^{7}/_{16}$-$97^{9}/_{16}$	$97^{7}/_{16}$-$97^{9}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	$1.5^{25}/_{32}$-$5^{13}/_{16}$	$1.5^{25}/_{32}$-$5^{13}/_{16}$
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	$1.5^{25}/_{32}$-$5^{13}/_{16}$	$1.5^{25}/_{32}$-$5^{13}/_{16}$
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	$1.5^{25}/_{32}$-$5^{13}/_{16}$	$1.5^{25}/_{32}$-$5^{13}/_{16}$
Hong-kong	Per dol.		$1.1^{1}/_{4}$-$1.1^{5}/_{8}$	$1.1^{1}/_{4}$-$1.1^{21}/_{32}$
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	$2.0^{17}/_{32}$-$2^{21}/_{32}$	$2.0^{1}/_{4}$-$2^{5}/_{32}$
Shanghai	Per tael	—	$1.4^{7}/_{8}$-$1.5^{3}/_{16}$	$1.4^{7}/_{8}$-$1.5^{3}/_{16}$
Singapore	Per dol.	2.4	$2.3^{11}/_{16}$-$3^{1}/_{16}$	$2.3^{11}/_{16}$-$3^{1}/_{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.06-06½	12.05½-06¾
Manila	Per peso	24.666d.	$2.0^{3}/_{16}$	$2.0^{3}/_{16}$
Rio de Jan.	Per mil.	5.899d.	$4^{9}/_{16}$-$4^{11}/_{16}$	$4^{9}/_{16}$-$4^{11}/_{16}$
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.619d.	$35^{1}/_{2}$-36	$35^{7}/_{8}$-36
V'paraiso	S to £	40	39.94	39.94
Mon'video	Per dol.	51d.	35-36	$35^{1}/_{2}$-36
Lima	Soles to £	12.166	$16.52^{1}/_{2}$	16.55
Mexico	Pesos to £	9.76	10.75-10.95	10.75-10.95

* 90 days. † Nominal. ‡ Rubber dollars.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

	Demand	30 days sight	60 days sight	90 days sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	109 16 3	110 7 6	110 18 9	111 10 0
New Zealand	93 17 6	93 6 3	92 15 0	92 3 9
Africa and Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 3 9	97 12 6	97 0 0

SELLING RATES

	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia*	108 10 0	108 17 6
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

* Rates for 100 London pounds.

SOUTH AMERICAN EXCHANGES

Country	Method of quoting	Parity	Latest sight rate	Previous sight rate
Ecuador	Sucres to £	24.3325	24.53	24.55
Venezuela	Bolivars to £	25.25	27.73	27.82
Colombia (Bogota)	Pesos to £	5.00	$5.03^{1}/_{2}$	$5.04^{1}/_{2}$
Nicaragua	Cordobas to £	4.87	4.92	4.92
Salvador	Colones to £	9.73	9.80	9.83
Bolivia	Bolivianos to £	13.33	13.45	13.52

The Bank of England yesterday announced the sale of £356,809 in BAR GOLD, the export of 7,000 SOVEREIGNS, and the purchase of £20 in FOREIGN GOLD COIN. The day's movements, therefore, resulted in a net efflux of £363,789. Since Wednesday last there has been a net efflux of £370,787, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
Dec. 27	Nil	Dec. 27— Bar gold	6,998
Dec. 29— Foreign gold coin	20	Dec. 29— Bar gold	356,809
		Sovereigns	7,000
Net efflux	370,787		
Total	£370,807	Total	£370,807

Net efflux for 1930 to date, £115,085; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price of BAR GOLD was raised ¼d. to 85s. 1½d. per oz. This week's arrival of South African bar gold, amounting to £534,000, has all been engaged for export to France. The mail steamer from Capetown, due to reach Southampton on January 12, has on board £874,158 in bar gold.

SILVER declined ¼d. to 14¼d. per oz. for cash and $14^9/_{16}$d. for forward delivery. China was a small seller, and support was lacking.

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

	Dec. 29	Dec. 24
3% Perpetual Rentes	85.30	85.30
5% Rentes, 1915-16	101.00	101.00
4% Rentes, 1917	101.62	102.50
4% Rentes, 1918	101.15	101.45
5% Rentes, 1920	133.75	134.60
4% Rentes, 1920	100.75	100.80
6% Rentes, 1927	104.75	104.65
5% Credit National, 1919	620	620
5% Credit National, 1920	545	542.50
6% Credit National, 1921	544	542
6% Credit Natl., 1922 (1st)	550	550.50
6% Credit Natl., 1923 (1st)	558	559
6% Credit National, 1924	560	562
4% Egyptian Unified	343.50	344.50
3½% Italian Rentes	91.60	91.70
5% Brazilian, 1914	318	318
5% Russian, 1906	3.80	3.90
4½% Russian, 1909	2.30	2.70
4% Turkish Unified	41.20	39.70
Banque de France	17,820*	18,700
Banque de Paris	2,145	2,170
Banque Parisienne	1,275	1,278
Comptoir National d'Escompte	1,640	1,655
Credit Foncier Egyptien	3,365	3,380
Credit Lyonnais	2,520	2,535
Banque d'Athenes	170	Unquoted
Banque d'Orient	254	257
Banque Ottomane	679	660
Suez Canal Shares	16,375	16,505
Chargeurs Reunis	464	465
Messageries Nationales	189	189
Transatlantique	499	522
Raffinerie Say	1,760	1,799
Sucreries d'Egypte	682	685
Wagons Lits	305	318
Thomson Houston	550	540
Laucaro Nitrate	210	216
Ford of France	185	192
Rio Tinto	3,460	3,470
Tharsis	382	395
De Beers Deferred	509	525
De Beers Preferred	1,184	1,188
Jagersfontein Estate	133	132
Central Mining	1,352	1,354
Chartered	160	162
Rinkpan	346	349
Crown Mines	464	463
East Rand	46	47
Geduld	448	448
General Mining	70	69
Consolidated Goldfields	127	127
Johannesburg Consolidated	154	156
Randfontein Estate	75	76
Rand Mines	311	315
Tanganyika	181	185
Transvaal Consolidated	160	166
Union Corporation	252	253
Mozambique	31	32
West Rand Mines Consolidated	41	43
Caoutchoucs	76	75
Eastern International	50	50
Gula Kalimpong	80	80
Kuala Lumpur	114	115
Malacca	115	116
Mexican Eagle	42	44
Royal Dutch	28,900	29,075
Shell Transport	440	444
Oceana Consolidated	4.00	4.00
Exchange on New York	25.44	$25.44^{1}/_{4}$
On London, official average	123.60	123.50
Cheques, closing market rate	123.60	$123.60^{1}/_{2}$
Call money	2%	2%
Private discount rate	2%	2%
60 days' commercial bills	$2^3/_8$%	$2^1/_4$%

* Ex dividend.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 29.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅛ (previous, 103⅛); 5% Dutch, 1924 (102¼); 2½% Dutch, 66⅛ (unquoted); 3% Dutch, 81⅛ (81⅛); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 35¾ (35¼); Peruvian, $31^{15}/_{16}$ ($31^{15}/_{16}$); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., $21^{5}/_{8}$ ($23^{5}/_{8}$); Erie, $23^{1}/_{2}$ (26); New York Ontario, unquoted (6); United States Steel, $137^{3}/_{8}$ ($141^{1}/_{8}$); Southern Pacific, unquoted (96½); Union Pacific, $179^{1}/_{8}$ (unquoted); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 283 (285); Anaconda $57^{5}/_{8}$ ($55^{7}/_{8}$); Deli Batavia Rubber, $51^{1}/_{4}$ ($50^{3}/_{4}$); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 209 (219); Deli Mij, unquoted (212); Senembah Mij, unquoted (248); Amsterdam Rubber, 96¾ (100); Margarine Unie, $165^{1}/_{2}$ ($172^{1}/_{4}$); Phillips Lamps, 160½ (175½). Exchange on Berlin, 59.12 (59.13½); London, 12.05¾ (12.05½); New York, $2.48^{7}/_{16}$ ($2.48^{7}/_{16}$); Paris, $9.75^{3}/_{4}$ ($9.75^{1}/_{2}$).

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Closing quotations:—Deutsche Erdoel, 57.25 (previous, 60); Dynamit Nobel, 59 (59.25); Kali Industrie Kassel, 113.50 (113); Salzdetfurth, 204.62 (207.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 146.25 (148.50); Rhein. Westfael Elekt., 131.50 (130).

Reuter's quotations:—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 5.20 (5.37); Mexican Consols, 12.75 (14); Reichsbank, 227.50 (228.50); Berliner Handels Ges., 119.25 (119); Commerz and Privat Bank, 111.50 (110.62); Darmstadter and National Bank, 148 (148.50); Deutsche B

OFFICIAL RECORD OF DEALINGS

In the following statement are shown the prices at which business in officially quoted Stocks was transacted yesterday as shown in the List issued by the Stock Exchange. Appended to each section will be found prices at which business was done in securities which, under the order of the Stock Exchange Committee, are included in the Supplementary List of unquoted securities. The sequence of marking is not necessarily that in which the bargains were done.

The meaning of the signs used is as follows:—
‡, Exceptional bargains, including those done free of stamp duty; Δ, bargains done with or between non-members; ††, bargains done during unofficial hours or on the previous day; A, the purchaser pays the accrued interest in addition to the price; ‡‡, income-tax free up to 6s. in the pound; ‡‡‡, income-tax free up to 5s. 2d. in the pound; §§, income-tax free up to 5s. in the pound.

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

2½% Anns., 56⅛
Austrian, 6%, 1923‡ 1⅛ 2¼ 11⅞
Bahia (State), 5%, 1913, 37 7
Belgian, 3%, 89 5
Belgium, 7%, 1951 1½ ¼ 9 9
Brazilian, 4½%, 1883 (Omission from *Official List*.—Business done at 46¼ was omitted from the List of the 23rd)
Do., 5%, 1889, 38
Do., 5%, 1895, 50¼ 1½ 1½
Do., 5% Fdg., 79⅛†† 9 ½ ¼‡
Do., Rly. Guar. Res., 4%, 46½
Do., 5%, 1909, 69¼†† 70 69½ ½ 70½ 69½
Do., 5%, 1909, 88‡
Do., 4%, 1910, 38¼ ½ 9 ¼ ¼ 8½
Do., 4% Ln., 1911, 36 3/4
Do., 5%, 1912 (A), 100⅝ ½ ⅝ ½ 9¼
Do., 5%, 1912, 48¼ ¼ ¼ ½ 9¼
Do., 5%, 1914, 65¼ ¼ ⅝ ¼ 6 5 ¾ 6
Do., 6½%, 64½‡ 5 ¼ ½ ¼ ½ 5½ 4½ 4 ⅝ ¾ ½ ½ ¼ ½ ⅝
B.A. (Prov.), 3½%, 51⅛ ¼‡ 3½‡ 3
Do., 5%, 1908, 87½ ½
Do., 4½%, 1909, Rly. Ln. (London' Iss.), 76½ ½
Do., 5%, 1915, 88
Bulgarian, 7%, 73¼ ¼ 3½ ½ 5½
Do., 7½%, 73½ 4¼
Chilean, 4½%, 1895, 86 7
Do., 5%, 1896, 89½
Do., 5%, 1905, 86½‡
Do., 5%, 1909, 89
Do., 5% Ln., 1911, 2nd Ser., 80
Do., 5% Anns., Ser. "A," 93½
Do., 5% Anns., Ser. "C," 91 90¼
Do., 8%, 1922, 103½‡
Do., 6%, 1926, 82½ ½
Do., 6%, 1928, 82
Do., 6%, 1929, 83½ ½
Chinese, 5%, 1896 (Reg.) (Eng. Iss.), 98⅛ ⅛
Do., 4½%, 1898 (German Iss.), 85⅞ ⅛
Do., 4½%, 1908, 65¼
Do., 5%, 1912, 100¼ ¼
Do., 5% Reorg., 1913 (London Iss.), 69¼ ¼ 9
Do. (Iss. in France), 67 5/4‡
Do. (Shanghai-Nanking Line), 5% Bds., 59 9 ¼ 9
Do. (Tientsin-Pukow Rly. (London Iss.), 31
Do., 5% Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Rly., 77½
Colombian, 3%, 1896, 70‡
Do., 6% Bds., 1913, 86
Costa Rica Reds., 1911, 71⅞††
Czechoslovakia, 8%, 1922, 111½ 10½ 11 11
Do., 8%, 1922 "B," 110½ 11
Danzig, 6½%, 85½
Ecuadorian Unfd. Debt, 69⅞
Estonia, 7%, 73½‡ 4¼ 5¼
Finland, 6% Ln., 1923, 91¼
German, 7% Bds., 109¼ ½ 99½‡ 100½
Do., 5%, 1914, 80
Do., 7% Ln., 1924, 100½ ½ ¼ ⅜ ⅝ ¼
Do., 6% Bds., 1928, 90¼ 1½ ½ 90¼ 1¼ 1
Hamburg (State of), 6% Bds., 84½ ½
Hungarian Gold Rentes, 1881-88-92, 20¼
Do., 7½% Bds., 1924, 102¾ ½ ½ ¼ ¼
Iceland, 5% Ln., 1926
Italian, 5%, 1862, Stamped, 69½
Italian (Cr. Consort. for Pub. Wks., 20-yr. 7% Bds., 97 5 6¼‡‡
Japan, 4½ Ln., 1899, 74¾‡ 5 4¾‡
Do., 4½ Ln., 1905, 101¼
Do., 5%, 1907, 90½ ½ ⅝ ½ 90 ½
Do., 4%, 1910, 69⅝
Do., 6% Ln., 1924, 101¾ ½
Do., Tokyo (C. of), 5½% Bds., 94½ 3½ 4 4 2¾‡
Jamaica, 5% Ln., 1899, Assented, 12¾ 13¼ 13 12
Norwegian, 4% Ln., 1911, 91 ¼
Do., 6% Ln., 1044‡ ¾ ¾
Panama, 3%, 1896, 50
Persian, 5% Ln., 84 ¼
Peru, 7½% Ln., 85 6
Do., 6% Bds. (2nd Ser.), 46‡ 6‡
Poland, 7% Ln., 78½ ¼ ¼ ¼
Portuguese, 3% (1st Ser.), 44¼ 13½‡ ¼
Do. (3rd Ser.), 46¼
Rio de Janeiro, 7% Ln., 74
Do., 6% 2nd, 66¼ ¼ 6 ⅜ 6
Russian, 5%, 1906, 77 6½ 5‡ 6½ ¾ 6 7 6¾ 4 9‡ ¾ ½ ½ ¼ ¾ ⅝
Do. (4½%, 76½‡ ¼ ¼
Do. (5%, 101 ¼
Salvador, 6% Bds., 75½‡
San Paulo (State of), 7½% Bds., 87 4¾‡ ¼‡ 8½‡ 7½ 8 7
Do., 7% Bds., 72
Siamese, 6% Ln., 1924, 103¾ ¼
Swedish, 4½, 1921, 85½ ½
Uruguay, 3½% Bds., 57¼ ¼ 8 7 ⅞ 8¼ 8 8 7½ 8½‡
COUPONS PAYABLE ABROAD
French, 5% Rentes (Lon. and Dub. Iss.), 20½ ⅝ ¾

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Argentine, 5%, Ln., 1907, 88
Australian, 5%, Ln., 1939, 92¼ ¾ ½‡ ¼ ½‡
Bombay, Baroda, and Cent. Ind., Guar. 3%, 90
East Indian, Ann. "B," 18⅝
Do., 3% New Deb., 52¼ ¼
Do., 3% Deb., 63 2‡
Gt. Indian Peninsula, Ann. "B," 23 ⅛
Madras and S. Mahratta, Gtd. 3½%, 109¼ £110⅝/0 110¾ ¼
Do., 4% Deb., 1936, 74½
Do., 4% Deb., 1938, 73 2‡Δ 3¼ ¼‡
Madras, Ann. "B," 18⅝ ⅛
Scinde, Pun. and Delhi, Ann. "B," 18½ ⅜

RAILWAYS—GT. BRITAIN & NORTHN. IRELAND—SHARES AND STOCKS

G.W. Cons., 67¾‡ 8 7⅞ 8½ ⅛ 7¾ 8¼ 7½ 8¼ 8 8¼
L. and N.E., 5% Pref., 16⅜ ½ ½ ¼‡ ⅛
Do., Defd., 6 ⅛ ⅜ 6 6
L.M. and S., 3½% 3 2¾ 3¼ 2⅞ 3¼‡ 3⅛
Metropolitan, Cons., 67½
Southern, Pref., 66 5⅞ ⅜
Do., Defd., 22½‡† ¼ ¼ ¼ ¾

Underground, 2½ /6 -⅝ -/6 -/4½ -/3¼ -/5¼ -/3
Do., 5% Deb., 102 ½ ½ 2 ⅛ ½ ⅛ ⅜
Do., 6% Bds., 104½

DEBENTURE STOCKS

G.W., 4%, 83¼ 4¼ ¾ 5¼ ½ ¾ ¼
L. and N.E., 3%, 57¼ 6¼ ¼ ¼ ½ ¼ ½ ¾ 7¼ 6⅞
Do., 4%, 76¼
Do., 5%, 100 1 100 1
Lond. Elec., 4%, 82½
L.M. and S., 4%, 79⅞ 80 79¼ 80⅛ 79½ 80¼ 79⅞ ¾ 80¼ ¼ ¼ ⅜ 80 79⅛
Do., 5%, 102 1½ 2 1½
Mersey, 4% New First, 63 2
Metrop. Dist., 4½% Pr. Lien, 80 80 ¾
Do., 6%, 118††
Southern, 4%, 82¼ ¼ ¾ 2 ¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

L. and N.E., 4½%, 91⅜ ½ ½‡ 1 ½ ¼ 1
Do. (Iss. at 90), 4½ pd., 45⅝ ½
London Elec., 5%, 1985-95, 104½‡†† ½‡ ½ ½
Do. (Oct., 1930, iss.), 104¼ ¼ ¼

GUARANTEED SHARES AND STOCKS

Gt. Cent. and Mid. Jt., 3½%, 71⅞ ⅞
G.W., 5% Cons., 100¾ ¼ ⅝ ¼
L. and N.E., 4% 1st, 73¾ ¼ ¼ ½
Do., 2nd, 66¼ ¼ 6 ⅜ 6
L.M. and S., 4%, 77¼ ¼ ¼ ½ ¾
Met. Dist., 4% Mid. Rent-charge, 77 7
Do. (4%), 76½‡ ½ ¾
Southern, 5%, 101 1

PREFERENCE SHARES AND STOCKS

(Dividends contingent on the profit of each separate year except where otherwise indicated)
G.W., 5% Cons., 94¾ 5 4¾ 5¼ 5 ¼ 4¾‡ ¾‡
Do., 5% 1950, 100 100 99½
L. and N.E., 4% 1st, 54½ ½ ½

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

SUGAR LOWER—JUTE WEAK

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON, (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 29.—The Exchange will be closed on Thursday next, January 1.

WHEAT.—The cargo position was inactive, and in most instances sellers were willing to accept lower rates. For Pacific Jan., 275. 3d. was asked, while Australian, on passage and Jan., was offered at 25s. 6d. Rosafe 64lb., and Barusso, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., were obtainable at 21s. 3d. Parcels raised steadier for Manitoba in sympathy with closing North American advices, but La Plata was obtainable at 3d. to 6d. per qr. decline, in view of the increasing crop movement in Argentina. Trading was slow. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Carlton, arrived, sold at 21s. 6d. net; New South Wales, per Baltrat, afloat, at 24s. 9d. and 63½lb. Rosafe, Jan.-Feb., at 19s. 9d. Liverpool and Hull paid 24s. 6d. for Australian (all ports), Jan.-Feb.

The wheat futures market closed dull with values 4d. to 4½d. lower.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 values	3.15 Call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	MANITOBA GRADE				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	21 3	20 11	21 0	20 11	21 3
March ..	21 6	21 2	21 3	21 1½	21 6
May ..	21 9	21 5	21 6	21 5	21 9
	LONDON GRADE				
Dec. ..	19 8	19 5	19 6	19 5	19 10
Feb. ..	19 11	19 8	19 9	19 8	20 1

MAIZE.—Cargoes were offered at 6d. per quarter decline, but met with no response from buyers. For La Plata, on the way, loading-loaded, Dec. and Jan., 15s. 6d. was asked and 15s. 3d. for Feb. Parcels were in quiet request at 3d. to 6d. per quarter under recent prices. La Plata per Thysoe and Grylevale, afloat, sold at 15s.; per Chan Mackay, at 15s. 3d. and 15s. 7½d. Jan.-Feb. at 15s. 1½d., 15s. 3d. and 15s. 11½d.; and Feb.-March at 15s. 3d. and 15s. 6d. To Bristol Channel and Liverpool, Jan. nuade 15s. 3d.; and Feb. 15s. 6d.

BARLEY was inactive at about late rates. Danubian, Jan., 14s. 3d.; and Feb., 14s. 6d. For Azoff-Black Sea, afloat, 12s. was asked, and 12s. 6d. for arrived.

OATS were quiet with La Plata, Jan., offered at 9s. 3d.; Feb. at 9s. 4½d.; and March at 9s. 6d.

AT MARK LANE trading was quiet in all sections. English wheat was offered at 25s. to 25s. 6d. per 504lb. Foreign wheat was held for 3d. to 6d. advance. No. 1 hard Manitoba Atlantic and Vancouver), ex-ship, 26s. 9d.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), 26s. 6d.; (Vancouver), 25s. 9d.; No. 2 Northern Manitoba, 24s. 9d.; Atlantic), 25s. 9d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., 22s. 9d.; Barusso, 63lb., 23s.; Australian, 27s.; choice white Karachi, 26s., and Russian, 23s. to 24s. per 496lb. Flour was quiet at late rates. London straight-run, 24s. to 25s., and country straight-run, 23s. 6d. to 25s. per 280lb. Maize was offered at 3d. to 6d. decline. La Plata, landed, 17s. 6d., and ex-ship, 16s. 3d. per 480lb. Barley was quiet, with European offered at lower prices. English malting, 25s. to 48s.; English feed, 18s. to 23s.; Californian, landed, 30s. to 35s., ex-ship, 30s. to 41s., and Chilean brewing, ex store, 30s. to 35s. per 448lb. Persian, to be landed, 24s.; Russian and Danubian, 14s. 9d. and ex-ship, 15s. 6d. per 400lb. Oats were quietly steady. English, 15s. to 18s., and Scotch, landed, 19s. per 3 cwt. La Plata, ex ship, 10s. 6d.; landed, 12s. 9d.; mixed feed, 11s.; Chilean tawny, 13s. 6d.; Chilean white, 12s. 9d.; ex-ship, 19s. to 19s. 6d.; South Russian, 13s.; landed, 13s. to 13s. 6d., and North Russian, 14s. 9d. per 320lb. Wheatfeed remained quiet. Middlings, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d.; fine middlings, 6s. 9d.; bran, 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d., and broad bran, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per 112lb. Oatmeal steady. Fine Mid Lothian, 18s.; Scotch, 23s. 3d. to 23s. 9d. American, 13s. to 13s. 6d., and rolled oats, 13s. 6d. to 14s. per 112lb.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—WHEAT.—The market for shipment parcels was idle with Manitoba 1½d. to 3d. per quarter dearer. Argentine sorts were offered at 3d. decline. Sellers of No. 1 Manitoba, afloat, 23s. 10½d.; No. 2, 23s. 4½d.; No. 1 N. Manitoba, Vancouver, arrived, 23s. 9d.; No. 2, 23s. 3d.; Rosafe, 63½lb., Jan.-Feb., 20s.; Barusso, 63½lb., Jan., 20s. 6d.; and Australian, arrived, 27s. Spot parcels were quiet and nominally unchanged. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to 1¾d. per central lower, and further receded under heavy selling pressure due to cheaper offers by Argentine shippers, and lower Buenos Aires exchange rate, and a poor demand for actual wheat. A rally was caused by reports of heavy rains in Argentina and higher opening advices from that country. In the late afternoon a release set in, following offers from Buenos Aires, and the close was easy at a net loss of 7¾d. to 1d. per central. Sales, 300 loads. Tenders against current month, nil; the total since the beginning of the month stands at 628,588 original centals; rejected during the same period, 4,804 centals.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 1000lb.	Open'g values	Business done Highest	Business done Lowest	Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	—	4 0	4 0	4 0	Nom.	Nom.
March	4 2½	4 2¾	4 1¾	4 2	4 2	4 3
May ..	4 3¾	4 3¾	4 3¼	4 3¼	4 3½	4 3¾
July ..	4 4¾	4 4¾	4 3¾	4 4	4 4½	4 5½

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand at 6d. per quarter decline for La Plata, with afloat, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., quoted 15s. 1½d.; Feb.-March, 15s. 6d., and March-April, 16s.; Jan.-Feb. sold at 15s. 8d. and 15s. 1½d., and Feb.-March at 15s. 6d. Spot parcels were dull at about late rates.

OATS were neglected; La Plata, f.a.q., Jan.-Feb., 9s. 6d., sellers.

FLOUR was quiet but steady.

Stocks in public warehouses for the week ended December 27:—

	Wheat	Maize	Barley	Oats
Liverpool ..	157,720	13,147	7,006	7,821
Manchester ..	40,332	4,005	1,422	2,833
Total (tons) ..	198,052	17,242	8,518	10,654
Total last week	199,635	14,162	8,597	10,834

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Only a limited business was reported in spot cotton to-day, and quotations were generally lower. American declined 5 points. Middling, 5.26d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 5 points easier. Peruvian fair, 5.41d.; g.f. smooth, 5.71d.; g.f. Tanguis, 5.96d. Egyptian fell 7 to 25 points. F.g.f. Sakellaridis, 7.60d.; f.g.f. Uppers, 6.02d. African declined 5 points. Middling West, 5.31d.; g.f. East, 6.31d. East Indian 10 points lower. Fine m.g. Broach, 4.00d.; fine No. 1 Oomra, 3.65d.

American futures opened easy at a fall of 7 to 9 points on heavy selling, long liquidation, and a lack of support. Holders being discouraged by the continued unfavourable trade situation and the heavy available supplies. Scattered covering came out during the morning, which checked the downward movement, and at midday values were 5 to 8 points lower. A further moderate recovery occurred during the afternoon, helped by trade calling and steadier later cables from New York, the close being steady at a net decline of 1 point to 4 points. Jan., 5.15; March, 5.25; May, 5.38; July, 5.49. New York noon prices:—Jan., 9.72; March, 9.94; May, 10.22; July, 10.47.

Egyptian futures, Sakellaridis contracts, opened 20 to 22 points lower on general liquidation, and further declined owing to the sharp fall at Alexandria, which induced stop-loss selling. The market rallied later on a cessation of selling pressure and closed steady, with prices 18 to 24 points lower on the day. Dec. and Jan., 7.09; Feb. and March, 7.24; April and May, 7.42; June and July, 7.60; Sept., 7.79; Oct., 7.93; Nov. and Dec., 7.84. Upper contracts closed quietly steady at a fall of 9 to 12 points. Dec., 5.83; Jan., 5.84; Feb., 5.95; March, 5.96; April, 6.03; May, 6.10; June, 6.18; July and Aug., 6.23; Sept., 6.35; Oct., 6.43; Nov and Dec., 6.46.

Empire futures finished steady at a decline of 4 to 6 points. Dec., 5.01; Jan., 5.02; Feb., 5.01; March, 5.14; April, 5.10; May, 5.24; June, 5.27; July, 5.38; Aug., 5.27; Sept., 5.28; Oct., 5.51; Nov., 5.53; Dec., 5.64.

Description	Sales To-day	Sales So far this week	Export To-day	Export So far this week	Imports To-day	Imports So far this week
American	1,150	1,150	100	100	16,121	16,121
Brazilian, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	500	500	—	—	633	633
African, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Egyptian, &c.	350	350	—	—	7,868	7,868
E. Indies, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total bales	2,000	2,000	100	100	24,622	24,622
This week	2,000	2,000	100	100	24,622	24,622
Last week	3,000	5,000	100	100	14,620	18,068

Amer. Futures	High'st'L	West	Closing	High'st'L	West	Closing
Delivery—						
December ..	5.12	5.11	5.15	5.16	5.16	5.19
January ..	5.14	5.10	5.15	5.19	5.19	5.19
February ..	—	—	5.19	—	—	5.23
March ..	5.25	5.20	5.25	5.29	5.21	5.28
April ..	—	—	5.30	—	—	5.33
May ..	5.38	5.32	5.38	5.40	5.33	5.40
June ..	—	—	5.43	—	—	5.45
July ..	5.48	5.44	5.49	5.53	5.45	5.52
August ..	5.49	5.49	5.53	—	—	5.56
September	—	—	5.57	—	—	5.60
October ..	5.59	5.55	5.62	5.62	5.58	5.64
November ..	—	—	5.66	—	—	5.68
December ..	—	—	5.71	—	—	5.72

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair qualities (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day 1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni, Feb. ..	10.35	10.31	10.48
April ..	—	10.60	10.73
Sakellaridis, Jan. ..	13.62	13.21	13.87
March ..	14.10	13.82	14.45
May ..	14.75	14.43	15.05

Receipts four days, 20,181 bales, against 13,397 same time last year.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 29.—Business was resumed in a quiet fashion. News from India was far from good, and leading shippers are afraid that the present unrest will further affect the chances of an early recovery in the demand. New business was very scarce even for Madras and Karachi. China auction news was again rather better; the tone at the last auction showed a definite improvement, with quantities and prices better; deliveries, however, still lagged behind sales. Only quiet support came from the smaller markets. One or two African outlets took trifling quantities, and South America also displayed a little interest. Continental bids were mostly unworkable. Home trade buying was quiet, and no improvement is anticipated until the stocktakings are out of the way. American and Egyptian yarns were only in quiet request, with prices favouring buyers.

WOOL

BRADFORD, Dec. 29.—New business in both tops and yarns has been very limited in this market to-day. There is a general disposition by both buyers and sellers to play for time in order that they may see how the position develops. Just before Christmas there was a hardening of prices for crossbred wools, but there has been no response by spinners. The rate of consumption of merino tops is maintained, but the easing of prices for fine wools just before Christmas has shaken confidence in the future, especially as the outlook for the piece goods end of the trade is not regarded as encouraging. It is agreed that prices for all qualities of tops are now on a low basis, but with such an uncertain outlook consumers do not care to speculate freely. Prices of tops are about as follows:—Sixty-four's, warp, 23d.; average, 22d.; 56's, 15½d.; 50's, 12½d.; and 40's, prepared, 9½d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The London Commercial Sale Rooms will be closed on Thursday, Jan. 1.

SUGAR.—British refined in fair request at previous prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 10s. 9d.; T L granulated, 10s. 6d. Home-grown granulated, prompt ex Ely, Ipswich and Cantley, quoted 18s. 10½d. (3d. less ex London); Kelham, 18s. 10½d.; Bardney and Brigg, 19s. 6d.; Anglo-Scottish, 19s. 3d. to 19s. 4½d., ex factory; T L, ex refinery, quoted 19s.; West Indian crystallised spot, quoted 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; white Java, Jan.-March, quoted 7s. 9d.; B R B, 7s. 9d., c. and f., India, Mauritius, 96 per cent., Feb.-March, quoted 10s., sellers, c.i.f.; Czech granulated, prompt, quoted 6s. 6d.; Jan.-March, 6s. 9d., for U.K., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 7s., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 6s. 3d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raw sugar was easier. Preferentials, 98 per cent., Jan., quoted 9s. 3d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent., afloat, quoted 5s. 4½d., sellers; Jan., 5s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Raw futures were weak and substantially lower, the market being adversely influenced by lower American cables over the holiday and reports that one of the principal Java houses intends to withdraw its support from the Chadbourne scheme. Prices fell 5d. to 8d. per cwt. under selling pressure from previous closing rates and nominal sales were recorded. March delivery sold from 5s. 7d. to 5s. 4½d.; May, from 5s. 10d. to 5s. 6½d.; Aug., from 6s. to 6s. 0½d. to 5s. 9d.; Dec. (1931), from 6s. 4d. to 6s. 1½d. Calls (96 per cent. cane, c.i.f.):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	5 10½	5 1	5 6	5 0	5 4½	5 0
March ..	5 8	5 7	5 5¾	5 4¾	5 4	5 3¾
May ..	5 9¼	5 9¼	5 7¼	5 7¼	5 6½	5 6¼
Aug. ..	6 0½	6 0	5 10¾	5 10½	5 9	5 8¾
Sept. ..	6 3¼	6 0½	5 11½	5 10¾	5 10	5 9½
Dec. ..	6 4½	6 4	6 3	6 2½	6 2	6 1½
1931						

White futures were inactive and easier. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	10.30 a.m. Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	3.15 p.m. Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	4.15 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	7 6	7 0	7 6	7 0	7 6	7 0
March ..	7 7½	7 0	7 7½	7 0	7 7½	7 0
May ..	7 9	7 0	7 10½	7 0	7 10½	7 1½

Statistics of raw sugar for the week ended December 27:—

	Imports 1930	Imports 1929	Deliveries 1930	Deliveries 1929	Stocks 1930	Stocks 1929
London ..	5,565	2,808	678	600	35,389	18,115
Liverpool ..	18,686	36,511	6,644	1,535	136,142	171,854
Total tons ..	24,251	39,319	7,322	2,225	171,531	189,969
Last week ..	14,535	13,795	14,586	13,416	154,602	152,872

RUM.—Landed in London last week, 22 puncheons; delivered, home consumption, 82; export, 95; stock, 19,041 puncheons against 18,848 a year ago.

COFFEE.—The market ruled quietly steady. Brazilian:—Landed in London last week, nil; delivered, home consumption, 113 bags; export, nil; stock, 2,712 bags against 5,668 bags a year ago. Central American:—Landed, 6,536 packages; delivered, home consumption, 6,536 packages; export, 825; stock, 44,553 packages against 51,806 packages last year. Other kinds:—Landed, 2,810 packages; delivered, home consumption, 1,626; export, 673; stock, 58,361 packages against 39,623 packages in 1929. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Landed in London last week, 7,170 bags; delivered, home consumption, 1,685; export, 48; stock, 163,049 bags against 103,170 a year ago. Market steady. Fair fermented, Dec.-Feb. and Jan.-March quoted 26s. 3d. per cwt., value, f.o.b., London contract; Dec.-Feb. to Continent, 28s. 3d., value, c.i.f. Futures were dull; no sales being reported. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	11 a.m. Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	4 p.m. Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January —	31 6	29 0	31 6	29 0
March ..	30 6	29 0	30 6	29 6
May ..	30 6	29 0	30 6	29 0
July ..	30 6	29 6	30 6	28 6
September ..	31 0	29 6	31 0	29 3

TEA.—The market is closed until Monday next.

RICE, quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 12s. per cwt.; new crop, Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 8s.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, Jan.-Feb., 8s. 1½d.; s.q., Jan.-Feb., Cuba (main ports), 8s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. Landed in London last week, 22 tons; delivered, 122; stock, 639 tons against 2,897 a year ago.

RANGOON BEANS, quiet. Handpicked, white, spot, quoted 10s. per cwt. March-April, 7s. 9d., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR, steady. Dec.-Jan. quoted 8s. 9d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f., Liverpool.

TAPIOCA was steady. Fine Java, spot, quoted 26s. per cwt.; Dec., 24s., sellers, c.i.f. Fair Bake, Singapore, Dec.-Jan., quoted 13s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Dec.-Jan., quoted 12s. 6d., sellers, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 23s. 9d., sellers; Dec., 22s., sellers, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The pepper market was steady but quiet. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 6¾d. per lb.; Lampong, 6½d.; white Muntok, 10¾d., sellers. To arrive, black Singapore, Jan.-March quoted 6d., value; Lampong, Oct.-Dec., quoted 6d.; Jan.-March, 5¾d., sellers; white Muntok, Oct.-Dec., sold at 9½d.; Jan.-March, 9¼d., c.i.f., delivered weight. Black, landed in London last week, 3 tons; delivered, 3; stock, 449 tons against 1,324 a year ago. White, landed, 5 tons; delivered, 26; stock, 355 tons against 1,468 a year ago. Cloves, quiet. Zanzibar, spot, quoted 1s. 1½d.; Dec.-Jan., 1s. 1¾d., value, c.i.f.; Madagascar, spot, quoted 1s. 1¾d., sellers. Landed, nil; delivered, 74 packages; stock, 1,213 packages against 1,545 a year ago.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quiet and easier. Smoked sheet, spot and Jan., sold from 4½d. to 4¾d. per lb., and value; Feb., from 4¼d. to 4½d., and buyers; March, at 4¾d., and buyers; April-June, at 4½d., and value; July-Sept., at 4¼d., and value; Oct.-Dec., at 4¼d., and value; crêpe, spot, at 4¼d., and buyers. Para grades easier. Hard fine, spot, quoted 5⅞d., sellers. Landed in London last week, 977 tons; delivered, 1,109; stock, 77,328 tons, against 54,260 a year ago and 19,727 in 1928. Landed in Liverpool, 511 tons; delivered, 218; stock, 40,593 tons, against 19,059 a year ago.

GAMBIER quiet. Good marks, Dec.-Jan., quoted 30s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N Orange basis fair, quoted 75s. per cwt.; A C, 90s., sellers. Futures were dull and easier; T N, March delivery, quoted 67s. 6d. sellers; May delivery sold at 67s. 6d. Shipment market quiet. T N, in bags, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., quoted 68s., sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Dec. 29 gives:—Spot, Jan. and Feb., Rs.30, value.

HEMP.—Manila receipts last week amounted to 23,000 bales, against 28,000 a year ago. Estimates for this week and next are 21,000 bales and 23,000 bales respectively. The market was dull and quotably unchanged. Grade J, Jan.-March, quoted £23 per ton, value; K, £22 5s., sellers; L, No. 1, £21 15s., value; No. 2, £21 10s., value; M, No. 1, £21 10s., value; No. 2, £21, value, c.i.f. African sisal easier. Tanganyika and Kenya, No. 1, good marks, Dec.-Feb., quoted £20; f.a.q., £19, value, c.i.f. Mexican unchanged.

JUTE.—Lower Calcutta advices and pressure to sell created an easier tone and prices declined about 7s. 6d. per ton, at which levels a fairly good business was done. First marks, Dec.-Jan., sold at £15 12s. 6d. per ton, and sellers; Jan.-Feb., at £15 12s. 6d., and sellers; Feb.-March, at £15 15s. to £15 12s. 6d., and buyers; March-April, at £15 17s. 6d., and value; April-May, at £16, and value; lightnings, Dec.-Jan. and Jan.-Feb., at £14 2s. 6d., and buyers; hearts, Dec.-Jan., at £13 5s., and value; Daisee, 2 and 3, Dec.-Jan., quoted £14, sellers; Tossa, 2 and 3, Dec.-Jan., sold at £15 7s. 6d., and value, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Dec. 29 gives:—Firsts, spot, sold at Rs.28 8a., and sellers; lightnings quoted Rs.25, sellers.

HESSIANS AND TWILLS quoted 10oz., spot, quoted 18s. 9d., London; 18s., Dundee; Jan.-March, 17s. 8d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 15s.; Jan.-March, 14s. 2d., sellers, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, Jan.-March, quoted 54s. 9d.; B., 48s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., per 100 bags.

COPRA barely steady. Singapore, f.m.s., Jan. and Feb., quoted £15 3s. 9d. per ton, sellers, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon f.m.s., March, sold at £16 5s., and value, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch E. Indies, f.m.s., Jan., quoted £15 3s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Padi), Dec.-Jan., sold at £14 7s. 6d., and buyers; South Sea, kiln dried, quoted £14 5s., value, c.i.f., Marseilles.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—The SUGAR EXCHANGE closed easy at a net loss of 8d. to 8½d. Basis, 96 per cent. nonpreferential ex-public warehouse, Liverpool:—

Month	Opening Sellers	Opening Buyers	3.10 p.m. Call Sellers	3.10 p.m. Call Buyers	Closing Sellers	Closing Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Dec. ..	6 4½	6 0½	5 11½	5 8	5 10	5 6
Jan. ..	6 3	6 0½	5 11½	5 8	5 9	5 6
Mar. ..	6 2½	—	5 11½	5 9	5 9½	5 6½
May ..	*6 6	—	*6 0½	—	5 11½	5 10½
Aug. ..	*6 6	—	*6 3	—	6 1½	6 1
Oct. ..	*6 7½	—	6 6	6 4	6 4	6 3
Dec. ..	6 11	6 9½	6 8	6 6½	6 6½	6 5½
Jan., 1932	7 0	6 11½	6 9	6 8	6 7½	6 6½

* Paid

Registrations for the week ended December 27 amounted to 4,200 tons.

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Dec. 29.—LINSEED was weak and 7s. 6d. per ton lower. Calcutta, Dec.-Jan., to London, £12 7s. 6d.; April-May (new), £9 15s., sellers; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., £12 15s.; March-April (new), £10 5s.; La Plata, Dec., to Hull, £8 10s.; Dec.-Jan. to March-April, £8 5s.; April-May, £8 6s. 3d., sellers. RAPESEED was quiet. Toria, Dec.-Jan., to Hull, £10 10s.; Jan.-Feb. (new), £10 7s. 6d., sellers. COTTONSEED was inactive. Egyptian, black, Dec. to Feb., £5 10s.; Sakellaridis, Dec. to Feb., £5 6s. 3d.; Bombay, Dec.-Jan., to Hull, £4 12s. 6d., sellers. CASTORSEED was dull. Bombay, Dec.-Jan., to Hull, £11; Feb.-March (new), £10, sellers. GROUNDNUTS were lower. Coromandel (machined), Dec., Rotterdam/Hamburg, £10 2s. 6d.; Jan. and Feb., £9 17s. 6d.; March, £9 18s. 9d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were quiet. To Liverpool/Hamburg, Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, £10 12s. 6d.; March-April, £10 15s., sellers; buyers 5s. 6d. less. LINSEED OIL was weak at 20s. to 25s. per ton decline. Spot, ex mill, £23; Jan., £17 15s.; Jan.-April and May-Aug., £17; Sept.-Dec., £17 5s., naked. RAPE OIL was inactive and 10s. per ton lower. Crude extracted, £29; technical refined, £30 10s., naked. COTTON OIL was slow. Egyptian, crude, £22 10s.; refined common edible, £26 10s.; deodorized, £28 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was neglected and unchanged. American, spot, 34s.; Jan.-April, 34s. 9d.; Russian, spot, 31s. 6d. per cwt.

HULL, Dec. 29.—LINSEED OIL, naked, closed for spot and Dec. at £19; Jan.-April, £17 12s. 6d.; May-Aug., £17; Sept.-Dec., £17 12s. 6d.; East Indian, spot, £21 10s.; Baltic, spot, £25 10s. COTTON OIL, naked. Egyptian crude, spot, £19 10s.; edible refined and technical, spot, £22 10s.; deodorized, spot, £24 10s. PALM KERNEL OIL.—Crude naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £23 10s. GROUNDNUT OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £26 10s.; deodorized, spot, £30 10s. SOYA OIL.—Extracted and crushed, spot, £24; deodorized, spot, £27 10s. RAPE OIL.—Crushed/extracted, spot, £28 10s.; refined, spot, £30 10s., per ton. TURPENTINE, CASTOR, and COD unchanged. Net cash terms, ex mill.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Dec. 29.—COPPER.—The standard market opened with a better tone, and £46 15s. was paid for three months. A sustained inquiry for this position and fewer sellers led to increased firmness, and on balance cash was 22s. 6d. to 21s. 3d. and three months 21s. 3d. to 20s. higher. Sales were 900 tons. Cash sold at £47 13s. 9d., and three months at £46 15s. to £47 10s. to £47 5s. to £47 8s. 9d. Settlement price, £47 12s. 6d. In the afternoon Jan. sold at £47 7s. 6d.; Feb., £47 12s. 6d. to £47 7s. 6d.; March, £47 5s. to £47 3s. 9d.; and three months at £47 5s. to £47 2s. 6d. Refined sorts were firmer, with electrolytic 25s. dearer at £50 10s. to £51, and wire bars 25s. higher at £51. Stocks of refined copper in U.K. warehouses show an increase of 30 tons on the week at 5,304 tons, with stocks of rough copper 125 tons smaller at 1,023 tons.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 325 tons sold on Saturday at £123 5s., and 300 tons to-day at £123 3s., c.i.f., the last sale showing a gain of £6 15s. from Friday. Indications that the international quota scheme will be carried through gave the market here a very firm appearance at the opening, when three months' showed an advance of 75s. At the enhanced level there was considerable profit-taking and values eased. On balance cash was 22s. 9d., and three months 32s. 6d. higher. Sales were 600 tons. Cash sold at £117 15s. to £117 10s.; Jan., £118 5s.; Feb., £119 to £119 5s.; March, £119 to £120 to £119; and three months, £121 to £118 10s. to £119 to £118 15s. Settlement price, £117 5s. In the late trade, cash sold at £117; March, £118 7s. 6d., and three months at £118 10s. to £120 15s. English common tin closed at £118 10s., ex Liverpool. Stocks of tin in London warehouses are 15 tons smaller on the week at 983 tons, with Liverpool stocks reduced 485 tons to 21,171 tons.

LEAD was in quiet demand, with near dates 2s. 6d. and forward 1s. 3d. lower. Sales were 450 tons of Feb. at £15 2s. 6d. to £15. Settlement price, £15 2s. 6d. The afternoon market was idle. English remained at £16 10s.

SPELTER was quiet and easier, with near 2s. 6d. and forward 1s. 3d. cheaper. Sales were 250 tons. Jan. sold at £13 15s., and March at £14 2s. 6d. to £14 1s. 3d. Settlement price £13 12s. 6d. In the afternoon, Feb. sold at £13 18s. 9d. The Royal Mint requires a quotation for the supply and delivery of 20 tons of spelter, with zinc content of not less than 99.5 per cent. Tenders, tomorrow (Tuesday).

TINPLATES were quiet at 15s. 6d. basis, I.C., f.o.b., South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English steady at £22 to £24 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery, £85 per ton. ANTIMONY.—English regulus, £36 to £46, and foreign, spot, £25 to £25 10s. per ton, ex warehouse. NICKEL unaltered at £170 to £175 per ton. WOLFRAM.—Chinese nominally 14s. 6d. to 15s. per unit, c.i.f. PLATINUM.—Refined, £6 10s. to £6 15s. per oz. QUICKSILVER steady at £22 7s. 6d. per flask, full terms, for spot.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day £ s. d.	To-day £ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.
COPPER—				
Std. cash ..	47 12 6 to 47 13 9	46 10 0 to 46 12 6		
Three mths.	47 7 6 —	47 8 9	46 6 3 —	46 8 9
Electrolytic	50 10 0 —	51 0 0	49 5 0 —	49 15 0
We bars ..	51 0 0	—	49 15 0	—
TIN—				
Std. cash ..	117 5 0 —	117 7 6	115 15 0 —	116 0 0
Three mths.	118 12 6 —	118 17 6	117 0 0 —	117 5 0
*LEAD—				
Good soft pig				
net ..	15 1 3 —	15 0 0	15 3 9 —	15 2 6
*SPELTER ..	13 12 6 —	14 1 3	13 15 0 —	14 2 6

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

Unofficial closing quotations:—Copper, cash, £47 7s. 6d.; three months, £47 2s. 6d. Tin, cash, £119 7s. 6d.; three months, £120 15s. Lead, near, £15 1s. 3d.; forward, £15. Spelter, near, £13 12s. 6d.; forward, £14 1s. 3d.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, Dec. 29.—SMITHFIELD MEAT (official report).—Supplies amounted to 2,690 tons, made up of 829 tons of British and Irish produce and 1,861 tons of imported. Imports form 69.2 per cent. Prices ruled as follows:—

BEEF (per 8lb.) (National Mark).—Scotch short sides, select, 6s. 8d. to 7s.; prime, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 10d.; long sides, select, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.; prime, 6s. to 6s. 4d.; English long sides, T.K., select, 5s. 6d.; prime, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; good, 5s. to 5s. 2d.; Irish long sides (Birkenhead killed), select, 5s. 4d.; prime, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.; good, 4s. 8d. to 5s. General prices (including National Mark).—Scotch short sides, 6s. 4d. to 7s.; long sides, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; English long sides, 5s. to 5s. 6d.; hindqrs., forerib, and flank (Kosher), 5s. 6d. to 6s.; Irish (Birkenhead killed), sides, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 4d.; hindqrs., forerib, and flank (Kosher), 5s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.; Argentine hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; forequrs., chilled, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d.; Uruguayan hindqrs., chilled, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; forequrs., chilled, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d.; Australian hindqrs., frozen, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; crops, frozen, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 7d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 6s. 8d. to 8s.; English, 6s. 4d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. to 7s. 8d.; ewes, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; New Zealand, wethers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; ewes, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 9d.; Argentine, wethers, 3s. to 3s. 8d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 7s. 8d. to 8s. 4d.; (10st. to 15st.), 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; (15st. to 20st.), 5s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; (over 20st.), 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Irish, 6s. 4d. to 8s.; New Zealand, 5s. to 6s. 4d.; Australian, 4s. 8d. to 6s.; Argentine, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; sows, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—Scotch Hill, 6s. 8d. to 8s.; Irish, 6s. to 7s. 4d.; (Birkenhead killed), 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; New Zealand, 5s. to 6s. 10d.; Australian, 5s. to 5s. 8d.; Argentine, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 7s. 4d. to 9s. 4d.; specials, nominal; bobbies, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens (per lb.), 1s. 3d. to 1s

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

GREEK GOVERNMENT 6 per CENT. STABILISATION and REFUGEE LOAN of 1928.
The Greek Legation in Great Britain hereby give notice that the following BONDS of the above-mentioned Loan were DRAWN in Athens on the 1st December, 1930, for repayment by Hambros Bank Limited or Erlangers Limited, London, on the 1st February, 1931.

Nos.					
236	533				
2 at £1,000					£2,000
Nos.					
1146	1292	1581	1857	1862	
5 at £500					£2,500
Nos.					
2068	2080	2109	2122	2179	
2725	2796	2824	2923	2944	
2969	3223	3298	3314	3394	
3447	3778	4001	4382	4654	
5083	5114	5277	5308	5505	
5720	5937	5988	6008	6025	
6388	6423	6444	6455	6491	
6564	6784	6966	7200	7671	
7909	8200	8282	8925	9104	
9276	9527	9703	10206	10291	
10361	10519	10764	10930	11147	
11816	11984	12066	12262	12502	
12524	12639	13108	13344	13488	
13514	13688	14133	14201	14494	
15035	15089	15650	16082	18094	
18672	19864	19903	21675	22102	
22389	22415	22513	23549	23559	
23566	25034	25182	25361	25850	
26114	26683	27174	27485	27817	
27935					
96 at £100					£9,600
Nos.					
28106	28719	28965	29050	29363	
30268	31078	31675	32031	32443	
32562	32785	33110	33250	33257	
33292	33667	33811	33828	33859	
33875	34369	34449	34518	34530	
34682	34717	35077	35087	35328	
35675	35878				
32 at £20					£640
					£14,740

Athens, 1st December, 1930.

THE GLOBE ROTARY PRESS, Limited.
ISSUE of 200 DEBENTURES of £50 EACH.
Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned DEBENTURES amounting to One Thousand Pounds were this day DRAWN for redemption on the 31st day of December, 1930, when interest thereon will cease, in the presence of Mr. John Newton, of the City of London, Notary Public:—

15 23 27 35 56 62 66 70 79 83
96 99 111 136 146 156 179 186 195 198
20 Debentures of £50 each—£1,000

(Signed) JOHN NEWTON, Notary Public,
Craig's Court House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.
London, 24th December, 1930.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

S. HOFFNUNG and Co., Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 16th January, both days inclusive, for the purpose of preparing the Preference Dividend Warrants payable in February.
By Order of the Board.
H. SPARE, Secretary.

THE FAIRFIELD SHIPBUILDING and ENGINEERING COMPANY, Limited.
The FIRST and "A" DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 15th January, 1931, inclusive, during which time no Transfers will be received.
J. L. WILSON, Registrar.
9, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1. 29th December, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT 5 per cent. RAILWAY BONDS of 1890.
The COUPONS due 1st January next on the Bonds of the above Loan will be PAID on and after that date at the Counting House of the undersigned, also the Bonds drawn on the 2nd instant, particulars of which have been advertised.
The Coupons and Drawn Bonds must be left three days for examination previous to payment.
MORGAN, GRENFELL and Co.,
Agents for the Loan.
22, Great Winchester-street, London.
24th December, 1930.

CITY of BUDAPEST FOUR per CENT. LOAN, 1910.
The COUPONS due on the 1st January, 1931, on the "assented" Bonds should be PRESENTED at Lloyds Bank Limited, City Office, 72, Lombard-street, London, E.C.3. Coupons must be lodged three clear days prior to payment.

CITY of BUDAPEST MUNICIPAL SAVINGS BANK COMPANY, Limited. 7½ per cent. STERLING LAND MORTGAGE BONDS.
Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the COUPONS due 1st January, 1931, may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at their Office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
Coupons must be left three clear days for examination. 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 30th December, 1930.

HAMPTON and SONS, Ltd.—The DEBENTURE INTEREST WARRANTS and PREFERENCE SHARE DIVIDENDS for the half-year ending December 31st, 1930, will be duly PAID on Wednesday, 31st inst., from Pall Mall East, S.W.1.
T. H. GRIFFITHS, Managing Director.

ITALIAN FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1862 MAREMMANA RAILWAY.
Hambros Bank Limited hereby give notice that the COUPONS due 1st January, 1931, may be presented for PAYMENT between the hours of 10 and 2 (Saturdays excepted) at their office, 41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, where lists may be obtained.
In conformity with Italian law, coupons the property of Italian Subjects are payable at the exchange of the day on Italy less lire 2.50 per coupon for Italian Taxes.
Coupons the property of other Nationals are payable at the rate of 8s. per coupon of lire 12.50 in cases where the relative bonds bear the stamp in accordance with the announcement which appeared in "The Times" of 5th July, 1922.
The Coupon lists must be vised by the Italian Consul, but the Bonds need not be produced as hitherto unless demanded. A declaration of ownership must be signed stating that the relative bonds all bear the stamp of the Italian Financial Commission.
41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, December 30, 1930.

THE BRITISH and GERMAN TRUST, Ltd.
Notice is hereby given that the DIVIDENDS for the half-year ending 31st December, 1930, on the 5 per cent. Cumulative Preference Stock and the 5½ per cent. Cumulative Second Preference Stock of the Company will be PAID on the 15th January, 1931, to Stockholders registered as at the close of business on 5th January, 1931.
By Order of the Board,
D. H. SCOTT, Secretary.
41, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. 30th December, 1930.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

THE VIRGINIAN POWER COMPANY
FIRST and COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE FIVE per CENT. GOLD BONDS DUE DECEMBER 1, 1942.
The undersigned, as Trustee under the First and Collateral Trust Mortgage of the Virginian Power Company, dated December 1, 1912, given to secure the bonds described above, hereby gives notice that it will receive sealed proposals up to 2 p.m. on January 29, 1931, at its office, No. 100, Broadway, New York City, N.Y., for the sale to it, for account of the Sinking Fund established under Article Six of said Mortgage, of bonds of the above description sufficient substantially to exhaust $28,474.91 at the lowest prices offered not exceeding one hundred and five per cent. (105%) of the principal amount of said bonds and accrued interest.
Bonds accepted in pursuance of the foregoing must be surrendered to the undersigned at its principal office, 100, Broadway, New York, N.Y., on or before February 16, 1931, on which date interest thereon will cease.
The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders in whole or in part.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
By A. C. DOWNING, Vice-President.
Dated New York, December 22, 1930.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

Between Regent's Park and Harley-street.
AN UNDENIABLE BARGAIN.
A Really delightful BIJOU RESIDENCE, entirely modernized; central heating; parquet floors; five bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; part garage let at £100 per annum. Very low price for good lease.
Sole Agents,
ELLIOTT, SON & BOYTON,
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